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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 3, 1989



Major Release

Dimensions - Census Metropolitan Areas, 1986 Census

3

- In 1985, the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Toronto had the highest average family income (\$46,573), while Trois-Rivières had the lowest (\$32,401).

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-Day Period Ending March 21, 1989

4

Gypsum Products, February 1989

4

Local Government Long Term Debt, February 1989

4

Human Resource Training and Development, 1986/87

4

(Continued on next page.)



Dimensions - Census Metropolitan Areas 1986 Census

In 1986, almost 60% of Canadians lived in large metropolitan areas. For the first time, detailed distributions and cross-classifications of data are presented exclusively for Canada's 25 Census Metropolitan Areas in one publication.

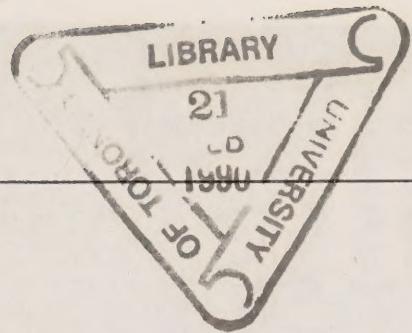
In addition to providing information from the 1986 Census, some tables include data from the 1981 Census to add a historical perspective. The 1981 boundaries have been adjusted to compare with the CMA boundaries established for 1986.

Dimensions: Census Metropolitan Areas (93-156, \$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." Highlights are found on page 3 of today's *Daily*.



Statistics
Canada Statistique
Canada

Canada



The Daily, April 3, 1989

Publications Released	5
Regional Reference Centres	6
Index to Data Releases, March 1989	

Major Release

Dimensions - Census Metropolitan Areas

1986 Census

Between 1981 and 1986, the experienced labour force in all CMAs increased for managerial and administrative occupations. The highest increases occurred in the CMAs of Ottawa-Hull and Oshawa at 49%, while the lowest increases were found in Edmonton (12%) and Calgary (13%).

Dimensions - Census Metropolitan Areas portrays a wide range of frequently sought information about Canada's 25 CMAs. Twenty-two tables detail 1986 Census information on demographic, social, cultural, mobility, economic, family, household and dwelling characteristics.

Highlights include:

- Between 1981 and 1986, the CMA of Toronto experienced a net gain of 80,275 persons as a result of migration within Canada. This population gain was more than twice that of any other urban centre. Calgary (6,100) and Edmonton (15,545) recorded net outflows of people.
- In 1980, families in Calgary had the highest average income (\$48,041 in terms of 1985 dollars), followed by Edmonton (\$45,487). In 1985, the top two positions were occupied by Toronto (\$46,573) and Ottawa-Hull (\$45,932).
- Adjusted for inflation, overall individual average income decreased, between 1980 and 1985, in 16 of the 25 CMAs. The changes ranged from a decrease of 8.3% in Edmonton to an increase of 4.8% in Halifax.
- Victoria had the largest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (18%), followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (13%). Calgary had the smallest proportion, with only 7% of its population aged 65 or over.

- Bilingualism was most prevalent in Montreal (48%). High proportions of bilingual persons were also found in Ottawa-Hull (42%), Sudbury (38%) and Sherbrooke (36%).
- In 1986, 12% of Toronto's homeowners lived in registered condominiums. This was followed closely at 11% in the CMAs of Ottawa-Hull, Vancouver and Victoria. Montreal had a noticeably lower proportion of homeowners living in condominiums (4%).
- In 1986, the CMA of St. Catharines-Niagara recorded the highest percentage of owner occupied dwellings (72%), while Montreal (45%) and Sherbrooke (50%) registered the lowest.
- Toronto and Vancouver had the highest proportion of immigrants. In 1986, over one-third of Toronto's population and almost 30% of Vancouver's population were immigrants. Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Trois-Rivières had the lowest proportion of immigrants at only 1% of their respective populations.
- Ottawa-Hull (18%), Calgary (15%) and Halifax (14%) had the highest proportion of university graduates.
- Community, business and personal services was the only industry division for which all CMAs experienced labour force growth between 1981 and 1986. In Calgary and Saskatoon, the number of persons in this industry division grew by more than 25%.

To order *Dimensions: Census Metropolitan Areas* (93-156, \$65) or to find out more about the Dimensions series of publications from the 1986 Census, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Nancy McLaughlin (613-951-0292), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-Day Period Ending March 21, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.9% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 12.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period ending March 21, 1989	Year-to-date 1989
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Carload Traffic

Tonnes	4 707 423	50 161 674
% change from previous year	-5.9	-8.0
Cars	69,049	739,844
% change from previous year	-6.2	-6.9

Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	304 223	2 972 729
% change from previous year	12.2	-0.1
Cars	9,995	100,743
% change from previous year	8.9	0.6

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Gypsum Products

February 1989

Manufacturers shipped 22 071 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1989, down 5.4% from the 23 333 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier and down 2.3% from the 22 581 thousand square metres shipped in January 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 44 653 thousand square metres, a decrease of 9.8% from the January to February 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Fortin (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Local Government Long Term Debt

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at February 1989 are now available.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Human Resource Training and Development Survey

1986/87

Preliminary data from the Human Resource Training and Development Survey indicate that employers in Canada spent an estimated \$1.39 billion providing training for their employees in 1986/87. Further estimates will be released in June.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-5870).

Publications Released

- ✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, December 1988.**
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **The Sugar Situation, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics, Volume III: Inventory of Prime Mover and Electric Generating Equipment as of December 31, 1987.**
Catalogue number 57-206
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents December 1988.**
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988.**
Catalogue number 71-529
(Canada: \$64; Other Countries: \$76.80).
- ✓ **Dimensions - Census Metropolitan Areas, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 93-156
(Canada: \$65; Other Countries: \$78).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

March 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Aggregate Productivity Measures		
and Unit Labour Cost	1988	March 31, 1989
Air Charter Statistics	Second Quarter 1988	March 13, 1989
Animal and Poultry Feeds	December 1988	March 17, 1989
Appliances	January 1989	March 8, 1989
Appliances, Major	February 1989	March 20, 1989
Asphalt Roofing	February 1989	March 28, 1989
Aviation Statistics Centre Service		
Bulletin	December 1988	March 16, 1989
Aviation Statistics, Civil	1988	March 13, 1989
Batteries	January 1989	March 10, 1989
Beverage Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 7, 1989
Blueberries	1988	March 8, 1989
Board, Rigid Insulating	January 1989	March 2, 1989
Brussel Sprouts, Processed	1988	March 1, 1989
Bus, Passenger	January 1989	March 13, 1989
Canadian Balance of Payments,		
International	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 1, 1989
Canadian Economic Observer	March 1989	March 22, 1989
Cancer Incidence	1984	March 31, 1989
Capacity Utilization in Canadian		
Manufacturing	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 20, 1989
Carriers, For-hire	1986	March 16, 1989
Caterers	January 1989	March 22, 1989
Cement	January 1989	March 10, 1989
CEO	March 1989	March 22, 1989
Cheese, Process	February 1989	March 22, 1989
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant		
Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 3, 1989



Index to Data Releases, March 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	1981	March 3, 1989
Chemicals, Industrial	January 1989	March 8, 1989
Clothing Industries	1986 Census of manufactures	March 31, 1989
Coal and Coke Statistics	December 1988	March 6, 1989
Commodity Exports (H.S. Based)	December 1988	March 1, 1989
Commodity, Imports (H.S. Based)	January 1989	March 30, 1989
Composite Leading Indicator	December 1988	March 3, 1989
Concrete, Precast Price Indexes	December 1988	March 8, 1989
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential	Second Half 1988	March 3, 1989
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	January 1989	March 13, 1989
Construction Building Materials Price Indexes - Correction Notice	January 1989	March 13, 1989
Construction Type Plywood	January 1989	March 15, 1989
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	January 1989	March 16, 1989
Consumer Price Index	February 1989	March 9, 1989
Corporation Taxation Statistics	1987	March 17, 1989
Corporations, Industrial	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 14, 1989
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	February 1989	March 1, 1989
CPI	February 1989	March 22, 1989
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1988	March 17, 1989
Dairy Review	January 1989	March 16, 1989
Deaths in Canada	1987	March 14, 1989
Deliveries of Major Grains	January 1989	March 7, 1989
Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1989	March 30, 1989
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1989	March 28, 1989
Disease Summary	Four-week Period Ending December 17, 1988	
Domestic Electric Appliances	January 1989	March 1, 1989
Earnings	January 1989	March 8, 1989
Eggs, Production of	January 1989	March 29, 1989
Electric Lamps	February 1989	March 14, 1989
Electric Power Statistics	December 1988	March 10, 1989
Electric Storage Batteries	January 1989	March 8, 1989
Employment	February 1989	March 10, 1989
Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Quarterly Report on	January 1989	March 30, 1989
Export and Import Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1988	March 1, 1989
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	January 1989	March 16, 1989
Exports of Major Grains	December 1988	March 17, 1989
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt	January 1989	March 30, 1989
	January 1989	March 30, 1989

Index to Data Releases, March 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Families, The Nation Series	1986 Census	March 20, 1989
Family Expenditure in Canada	1986	March 29, 1989
Family in Canada	1971-1986	March 2, 1989
Farm Product Price Index	January 1989	March 13, 1989
Federal Government Assets and Liabilities	March 31, 1988	March 29, 1989
Financial Activity in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 8, 1989
Financial Indexes, Selected	February 1989	March 22, 1989
Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 29, 1989
Footwear Statistics	January 1989	March 6, 1989
Frozen Meat Products, Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, Processed Fur Production	March 1, 1989 December 1988 1987-88	March 22, 1989 March 29, 1989 March 23, 1989
GDP	December 1988	March 1, 1989
General Social Survey (Time Use and Social Mobility Module)	1986	March 15, 1989
Government Enterprise Finance, Provincial	1986	March 9, 1989
Government Finance, Provincial	1986-1987	March 13, 1989
Government Revenue and Expenditure	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 3, 1989
Graduates Survey (FOG), Follow-up of 1982	1987	March 23, 1989
Grain Marketing Situation Report	February 1989	March 17, 1989
Gypsum Products	January 1989	March 1, 1989
Hardboard	January 1989	March 14, 1989
Help-wanted Index	February 1989	March 8, 1989
Hospital Statistics	Preliminary Annual Report, 1987-1988	March 10, 1989
Hours	January 1989	March 29, 1989
Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics	1988	March 9, 1989
Housing Price Index, New	January 1989	March 9, 1989
Housing Starts	January 1989	March 6, 1989
Import and Export Price Indexes	January 1989	March 17, 1989
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	December 1988 January 1989	March 3, 1989 March 31, 1989
Income	1986 Census	March 22, 1989
Income and Expenditure Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 1, 1989
Income, Labour	December 1988	March 9, 1989
Individuals	1986 Census	March 22, 1989
Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 1, 1989
Industrial Product Price Index	February 1989	March 31, 1989
Industry - The Nation	1986 Census	March 16, 1989
International Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian	January 1989	March 17, 1989

Index to Data Releases, March 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Investment, Private and Public	Intentions 1989	March 8, 1989
IPPI	February 1989	March 31, 1989
Labour Force Survey	February 1989	March 10, 1989
Labour Income, Estimates of	December 1988	March 9, 1989
Lamps	February 1989	March 10, 1989
Lamps, Electric	February 1989	March 20, 1989
Major Grains, Deliveries of	January 1989	March 30, 1989
Major Grains, Exports of	January 1989	March 30, 1989
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey of	January 1989	March 21, 1989
Milling Statistics	January 1989	March 10, 1989
Mineral and Chemical Process Plant	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 3, 1989
Price Indexes		
Mineral Products Industries,	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 3, 1989
Non-Metallic		
Mineral Wool	February 1989	March 21, 1989
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	January 1989	March 10, 1989
Nation - Total Income, Individuals	1986 Census	March 22, 1989
Nation - Industry	1986 Census	March 16, 1989
Nation Series - Occupation	1986 Census	March 15, 1989
National Income and Expenditure		
Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 1, 1989
Natural Gas and Crude Oil	November 1988	March 16, 1989
Natural Gas, Sales of	January 1989	March 17, 1989
Notifiable Disease Summary	Four-week Period Ending December 17, 1988	March 1, 1989
Occupation - The Nation Series	1986 Census	March 15, 1989
Oil Pipeline Transport	December 1988	March 21, 1989
Oils and Fats	January 1989	March 14, 1989
Oilseed Crushings	January 1989	March 7, 1989
Other Manufacturing Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 14, 1989
Particleboard	January 1989	March 14, 1989
Pension Funds, Trusteed	Third Quarter 1988	March 7, 1989
Petrochemical and Chemical Plant		
Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 3, 1989
Petroleum Products, Sales of Refined	January 1989	March 2, 1989
Plastic Bottles, Blow-molded	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 13, 1989
Poultry and Animal Feeds	December 1988	March 17, 1989
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	March 1, 1989	March 15, 1989
Private and Public Investment	Intentions 1989	March 8, 1989
Provincial Government Enterprise		
Finance	1986	March 9, 1989
Provincial Government Finance	1986-1987	March 13, 1989
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	January 1989	March 10, 1989

Index to Data Releases, March 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Railway Carloadings	Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1989	March 6, 1989
Railway Carloadings	Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1989	March 13, 1989
Railway Carloadings	Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1989	March 21, 1989
Railway Carloadings	Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1989	March 31, 1989
Railway Carloadings	February 1989	March 28, 1989
Raw Materials Price Index	February 1989	March 31, 1989
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1988 January 1989 February 1989 1986-87 January 1989 January 1989 Fourth Quarter 1988 February 1989 February 1989	March 1, 1989 March 31, 1989 March 29, 1989 March 23, 1989 March 22, 1989 March 28, 1989 March 3, 1989 March 29, 1989 March 31, 1989
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales of Residential Care Facilities	January 1989	March 16, 1989
Restaurant Receipts	January 1989	March 29, 1989
Retail Trade	January 1989	March 29, 1989
Revenue and Expenditure, Government	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 15, 1989
Rigid Insulating Board	February 1989	March 15, 1989
RMPI	February 1989	March 15, 1989
Rolled Steel, Shipments of Sawmills East of the Rockies	January 1989	March 16, 1989
Sawmills in British Columbia	January 1989	March 29, 1989
Schooling and Major Field of Study, The Nation	January 1989 1986 Census February 1989 1986 February 1989 February 1989 January 1989 Week Ending February 25, 1989 Week Ending March 4, 1989 Week Ending March 11, 1989 January 1989 Week Ending March 18, 1989 Week Ending March 25, 1989 January 1989 January 1989 Fourth Quarter 1988 February 1989 January 1989	March 29, 1989 March 29, 1989 March 29, 1989 March 21, 1989 March 22, 1989 March 15, 1989 March 17, 1989 March 13, 1989 March 13, 1989 March 2, 1989 March 9, 1989 March 16, 1989 March 10, 1989 March 23, 1989 March 31, 1989 March 10, 1989 March 16, 1989 March 15, 1989 March 14, 1989 March 8, 1989
Skim Milk Powder, Instant	January 1989	March 22, 1989
Social Mobility - General Social Survey	1986	March 15, 1989
Soft Drinks	February 1989	March 17, 1989
Steel Exports	February 1989	March 13, 1989
Steel Ingots	January 1989	March 13, 1989
Steel Ingots	Week Ending February 25, 1989	March 2, 1989
Steel Ingots	Week Ending March 4, 1989	March 9, 1989
Steel Ingots	Week Ending March 11, 1989	March 16, 1989
Steel Pipe and Tubing	January 1989	March 10, 1989
Steel Primary Forms	Week Ending March 18, 1989	March 23, 1989
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Week Ending March 25, 1989	March 31, 1989
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	January 1989	March 10, 1989
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	January 1989	March 16, 1989
Structural Steel Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1988	March 15, 1989
Sugar Sales	February 1989	March 14, 1989
Synthetic Resins	January 1989	March 8, 1989
Tavern Receipts	January 1989	March 22, 1989
Taxfilers, Socio-Economic Profiles of Telecommunications Statistics	1987 Fourth Quarter 1988	March 2, 1989 March 2, 1989
Telephone Statistics	January 1989	March 29, 1989
Textile Industries, Primary	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 1, 1989
Textile Products Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 31, 1989
The Nation - Families: Part 2	1986 Census	March 20, 1989
The Nation - Schooling and Major Field of Study	1986 Census	March 21, 1989
Time Use - General Social Survey	1986	March 15, 1989

Index to Data Releases, March 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Tobacco Products	February 1989	March 20, 1989
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	January 1989	March 23, 1989
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1989	March 10, 1989
Truck Fleets, Registered Provincial Trusteed Pension Funds	1987 Third Quarter 1988	March 16, 1989 March 7, 1989
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1989	March 29, 1989
Union Wage Rate Index, Construction	January 1989	March 9, 1989
Urban Transit Statistics	January 1989	March 13, 1989
Waferboard	January 1989	March 14, 1989
Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, Exports	January 1989 December 1988	March 30, 1989 March 1, 1989
Wholesale Trade	January 1989	March 23, 1989
Wool Production and Supply	1988	March 6, 1989
Youth in Canada	1971-1986	March 28, 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 4, 1989

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator, January 1989

3

- The composite leading indicator continued to post steady growth in January.

(continued on page 2)

Canada: A Portrait

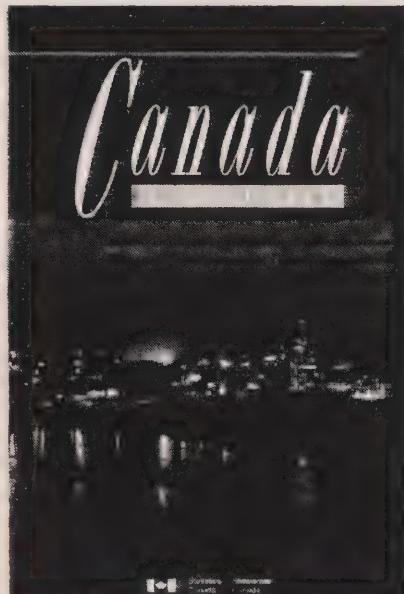
The release today of the 52nd edition of *Canada: A Portrait* marks a turning point in the evolution of its 60 year-old publishing history. Redesigned, and sporting a new title, this publication captures the tradition and technology of Canada while recording present Canadian conditions and recent progress.

The intent of *Canada: A Portrait* remains the same as it was in 1931: "It is an effort to survey the Canadian situation as a whole within a reasonable space, in a popular and attractive format, and at a cost which makes possible a wide distribution".

Combining over 200 colour photographs with charts, tables and concise text, the publication provides the latest facts and figures on a diverse range of subjects. Included in the subject matter are such topics as the land, history, education, arts and culture, communication, health and welfare, the government and legal system, the economy and the labour scene.

Canada: A Portrait (11-403E, \$19.95 plus \$3.05 shipping and handling) is now available at leading bookstores across Canada and through Statistics Canada's regional reference centres. See also "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Ellen Henderson (613-951-1114), Communications Division.



Statistics
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Canada

Data Availability Announcement

Federal Government Employment, December 1988

5

Publications Released

6

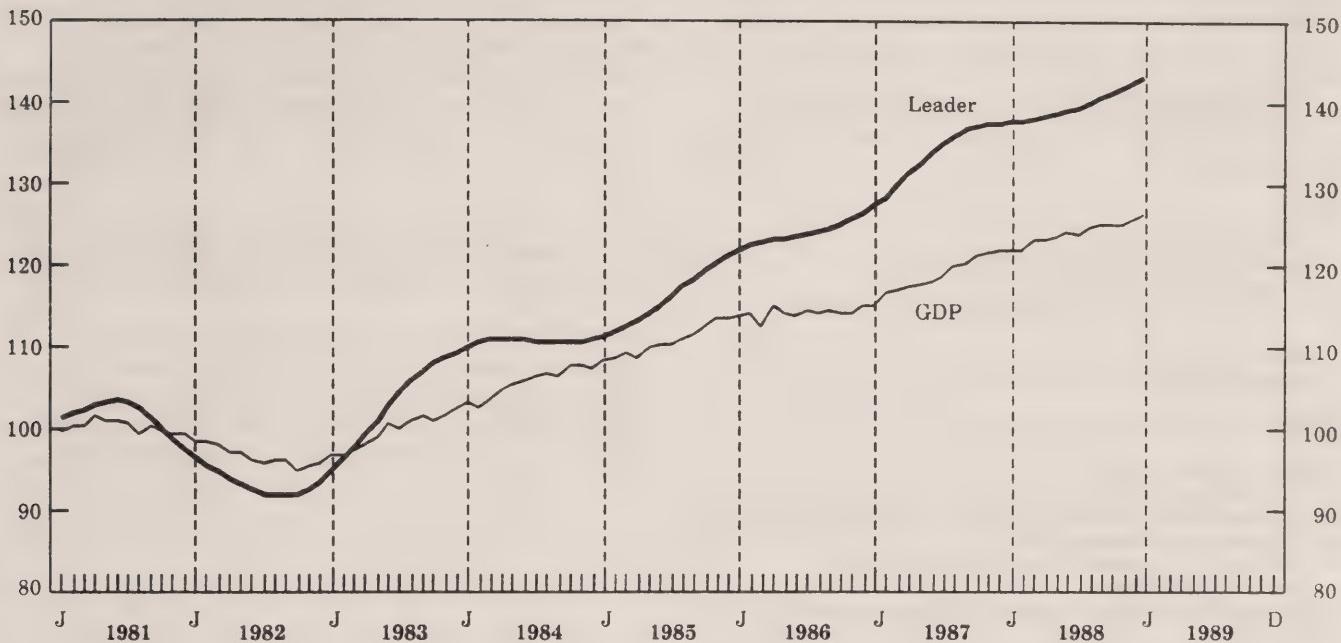
Regional Reference Centres

7

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator January 1989

In January, the composite leading index rose by 0.5%, little changed from the gains posted since September. The indicators of final demand for business investment and housing continued to rise at a relatively fast rate. Overall, nine of the 10 components rose in January, the same number as in December and one more than in November. The overall increase and its widespread sources suggest that economic growth will continue through the early part of 1989.

The indexes related to housing accelerated in January. The house spending index rose by 1.5% while furniture and appliance sales grew by 0.7%. Sales of other durable goods slowed in the month, however, as auto sales declined at a time of rising consumer interest rates.

Business investment in plant and equipment remained a major source of growth. Employment in

business and personal services rose 0.7%. As well, the stock market posted a strong gain of 1.3% in January.

The indicators of manufacturing continued to increase slowly, partly because of an upturn in auto shipments to the United States. Strong investment spending also helped to raise new orders and the average work week.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200) will be available the week of April 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	November	December	January	January
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)				
Smoothed	0.4	0.5	0.5	143.3
Unsmoothed	-0.2	1.4	0.6	145.3
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	0.4	0.4	0.7	12,631 ⁵
Other durable goods sales	0.2	0.6	0.4	47,217 ⁵
House Spending index ¹	0.9	0.8	1.5	149.8
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	-0.4	-0.5	0.5	10,159 ⁴
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) ²	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00	1.42
Average workweek (hours)	0.1	0.1	0.0	38.9
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.8	0.8	0.7	1,716
United States				
composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.0	0.1	0.2	192.8
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.3	0.4	1.3	3,391
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) ³	0.4	0.3	0.3	26,383 ⁴

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1981 dollars, seasonally adjusted at an annual rate.

Data Availability Announcement

Federal Government Employment

December 1988

Highlights

- Federal general government employment increased by 0.3% in December 1988 compared with December 1987. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, and commissions but excludes government enterprises.
- There were 368,811 general government employees in December 1988, an increase of 1,135 from the December 1987 level of 367,676.
- As compared with December 1987, employment for federal government enterprises decreased 4.2%, or 8,580, to 196,587 in December 1988. Privatization of some operations of enterprises was a major factor in the decrease.

- Compared to December 1987, total federal government employment decreased 1.3%, or 7,445, to 565,398 in December 1988.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data located in matrix 2717; monthly data by province in matrix 2718; Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720.

For more information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Canada: A Portrait**

Catalogue number 11-403E

(Canada: \$19.95 + \$3.05 shipping and handling;
Other Countries: \$19.95 + \$5.05 shipping and
handling).

✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks,**

September 1988.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

✓ **Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1986.**

Catalogue number 25-202

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

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Statistics Canada
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Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-3200
If outside the local calling area, please
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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
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Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 5, 1989

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, March 1989

2

- After remaining at 152 for several months, the Help-wanted Index started to increase in February 1989 and reached 155 in March.

Data Availability Announcement

Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1989

4

Publications Released

5

Canadian Social Trends

Spring 1989

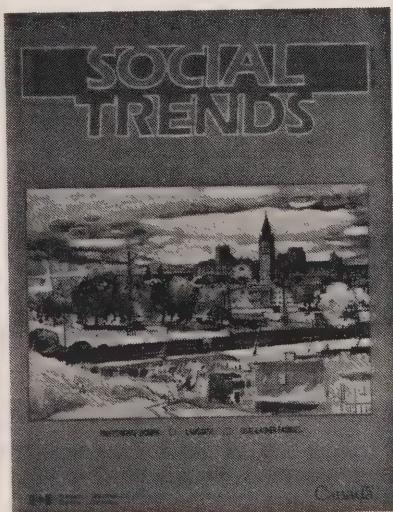
Canadian Social Trends has released its Spring 1989 issue. This flagship publication continues to interpret the major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society.

Based on in-depth statistical research, each quarterly edition of *Canadian Social Trends* brings together the latest available social data and presents an interesting series of articles in a professional yet easy-to-read style.

This issue features articles on impaired driving offences, private transportation, women in professional occupations, self-employment, the service sector, dual-earner families and a 1986 Census highlight on changes in living arrangements.

The Spring issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$8/\$32) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

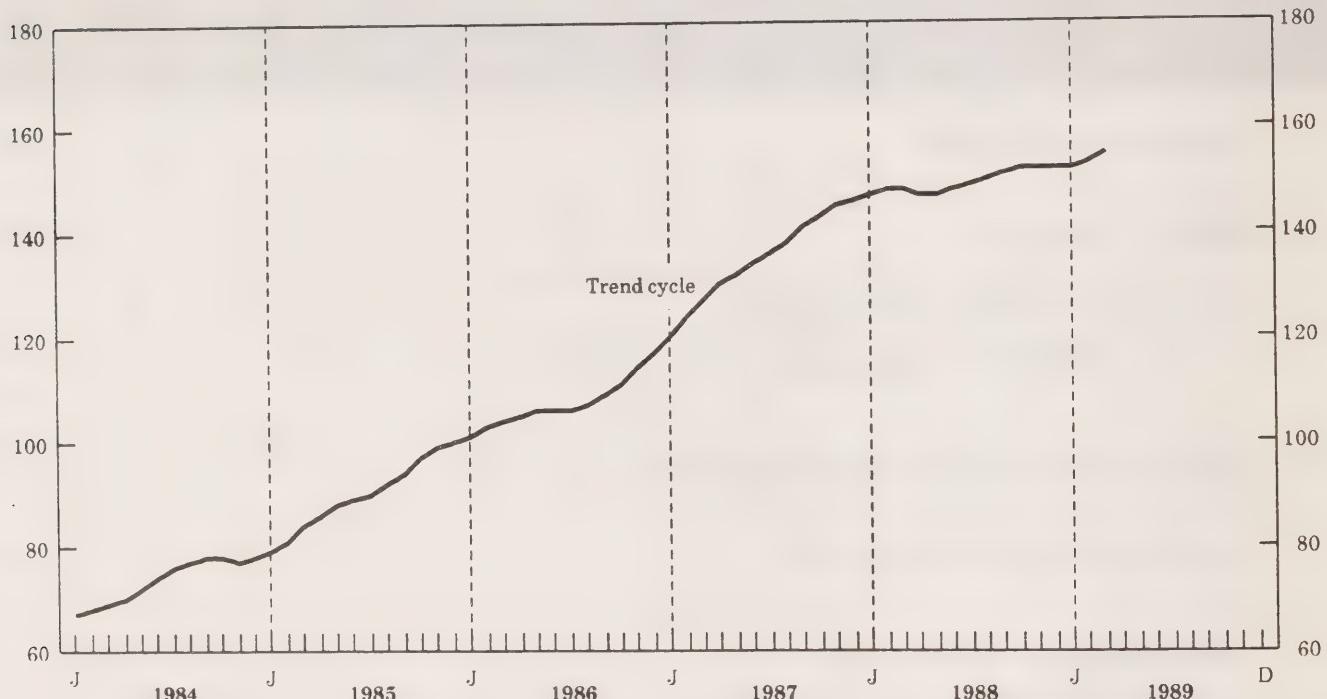


Statistics
Canada Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981=100)



Help-wanted Index - Revised

March 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights - Trend-Cycle Estimates (Preliminary)

- After remaining at 152 for four months, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) started to advance in February and reached a level of 155 in March 1989. The growth in the Canada index was mainly a result of increases in British Columbia, and the Prairie and Atlantic provinces. With the exception of small increases during the third quarter, the

Canada index did not change much throughout 1988. This is in contrast to the strong growth observed between September 1986 and November 1987.

Changes by Region

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces rose by three points to 199 in March 1989. After a slowdown during the first quarter of 1988, the index has steadily advanced.
- The preliminary index for Quebec has remained unchanged at 175 since October 1988. This follows slight increases during the second quarter of 1988.

(continued on page 3)

- After remaining at 180 throughout 1988, the preliminary Ontario index has decreased slightly in the first quarter of 1989, falling to 178 in March.
- After remaining at 85 for the last four months of 1988, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces started to increase in 1989. The index rose from 86 in January to 90 in March.
- The March preliminary index for British Columbia advanced strongly, increasing by four points to 120. This is a continuation of the pattern observed over the past 12 months when the index displayed its strongest growth since the recession of 1981.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can mask the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, a trend-cycle estimate has been calculated and is published. Essentially, the trend-cycle of the index is a nine or 13-term Henderson moving average which removes the irregular influences from the seasonally adjusted data. The reader should note that the three most recent data points are preliminary and they are subject to revisions. Since the new data points carry the most weight they have the most influence on the current trend-cycle estimates, and therefore, can change the direction of the trend.

The Help-wanted Indexes are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available. The revisions affect data for the past four years, and generally do not change values by more than two points for the Canada index. The revised data will be published in *Help-wanted Index 1988* (71-204), available in May 1989.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
March	148	174	170	180	78	87
April	147	174	170	180	80	90
May	147	176	170	180	81	92
June	148	177	170	180	82	95
July	149	179	171	180	83	97
August	150	181	173	180	84	100
September	151	183	174	180	85	102
October	152	185	175	180	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	193	175	179	86	113
February	153	196	175	179	88	116
March	155	199	175	178	90	120

Data Availability Announcement

Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1989

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 036 kilotonnes in January 1989, down 2.6% from the corresponding month last year.

Exports in January rose 21.0% from January 1988 to 3 631 kilotonnes.

Coke production decreased to 376 kilotonnes, down 3.6% from January 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Canadian Social Trends,**
Spring 1989.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).
- ✓ **Corporation Taxation Statistics, Preliminary Data for Income Taxes and Provincial Allocation of Taxable Income, 1987.**
Catalogue number 61-208P
(Canada: \$12; Other Countries: \$14).
- ✓ **Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1988, Preliminary Data.**
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1988.**
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 7, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, March 1989

2

- Estimates show little overall change in the labour market.

Estimates of Labour Income, January 1989

4

- Labour income increased by 7.3% from January 1988.

Data Availability Announcements

Nursery Trades Industry, 1986 and 1987

6

Electric Power Statistics, January 1989

6

Major Release Dates: Week of April 10 - 14

7

RRSP Database for 1987 Now Available

This database, now available, contains information derived from income tax returns for 1987. The package provides data on the number of taxfilers and the aggregate dollars contributed to registered retirement savings plans. Also included in the package are other socio-economic characteristics such as the age, median total income of taxfilers, etc., for nearly 23,000 postal code areas in Canada.

The RRSP package – available on either diskette or magnetic tape – can be purchased for all of Canada and for each province or territory.

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).



Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

March 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for March 1989 show little overall change in the labour market. The seasonally adjusted level of employment increased slightly, returning overall employment to the levels recorded in January. The unemployment rate edged down to 7.5 (-0.1).

Employment

For the week ended March 18, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,438,000, an increase of 25,000 from February. The employment/population ratio remained unchanged at 62.0.

- The employment gain was due to advances posted by persons aged 15 to 24. The employment/population ratio for this age group increased 0.7 to 62.8, offsetting the decline noted in February.
- Part-time employment rose by 12,000 as the result of gains for men. Full-time employment increased by 9,000, with a gain of 20,000 for women offsetting a decline for men.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased in public administration (+31,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (+16,000) and primary industries other than agriculture (+7,000). Employment declined in construction (-31,000) while there was little change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 36,000 in Ontario, offsetting the decline of the previous month. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 12,000 in March 1989 to 1,010,000 and the unemployment rate edged down to 7.5 (-0.1). The participation rate declined to 67.0 (-0.1).

- Unemployment decreased by 28,000 among persons aged 15 to 24 while it increased by 16,000 for those aged 25 and over.
- The unemployment rate dropped to 10.6 (-1.0) among persons aged 15 to 24 while it edged up to 6.7 (+0.1) for those aged 25 and over.
- The estimated number of unemployed declined slightly in Ontario (-14,000) while there was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.4 in Saskatchewan (7.5) and by 0.3 in New Brunswick (12.1) and Ontario (4.9). The rate also decreased slightly in Manitoba (7.4) and British Columbia (9.8). The unemployment rate advanced to 9.2 (+0.4) in Nova Scotia. The rate increased slightly in Newfoundland (15.1), Prince Edward Island (13.2) and Quebec (9.3), while it remained unchanged in Alberta (7.4).

Changes since March 1988

(unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by an estimated 247,000 (+2.1%) to 12,157,000.
- Full-time employment increased by 242,000 to 10,139,000 (+2.4%) and part-time employment remained virtually unchanged at 2,017,000.
- Employment grew by 2.6% in the service-producing industries while there was little change in the goods-producing industries. Strong year-over-year gains are noted in transportation, communication and other utilities (+5.6%) and in primary industries other than agriculture (+4.5%) while employment declined in agriculture (-11.6%).

(continued on page 3)

- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 16,000 (-1.4%) to 1,147,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 to 8.6.
- The participation rate rose by 0.3 to 66.3 and the employment/population ratio increased by 0.5 to 60.6.

Order the March 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of April, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001p, \$6/\$60).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	March 1989	February 1989	March 1988
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour force (,000)	13,448	13,435	13,216
Employment (,000)	12,438	12,413	12,193
Unemployment (,000)	1,010	1,022	1,023
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	7.6	7.7
Participation rate (%)	67.0	67.1	66.7
Employment/Population ratio (%)	62.0	62.0	61.5
Unadjusted Data			
Labour force (,000)	13,304	13,183	13,072
Employment (,000)	12,157	12,082	11,909
Unemployment (,000)	1,147	1,100	1,163
Unemployment rate (%)	8.6	8.3	8.9
Participation rate (%)	66.3	65.8	66.0
Employment/Population ratio (%)	60.6	60.3	60.1

Estimates of Labour Income

January 1989

The January 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, totalled \$26.6 billion, up 7.3% from January 1988 but a deceleration from the December 1988 increase of 8.1%.

The decrease in the year-over-year change in labour income was in part related to the supplementary labour income estimates which reflected the reduction in the rate of employer premiums paid to unemployment insurance in January 1989. The wages and salaries¹ component of labour income increased by 7.6% in January 1989, down somewhat from the December 1988 rise of 8.0%.

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for January 1989 rose by 0.5% from December 1988. The month-to-month changes in wages and salaries in 1988 ranged between +0.3% (May, October) and +1.4% (January).
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in health and welfare services (1.4%), manufacturing (1.2%), provincial administration (1.2%), local administration (1.1%) and trade (1.0%).
- A decline in wages and salaries of 1.3% occurred in mines, quarries and oil wells.

- For all provinces, wages and salaries changed by less than 1.0% from their December levels. However, the estimate for the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad increased by 1.5%.

(Data Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation)

- The January 1989 year-to-year growth rates of wages and salaries decelerated from December 1988 in mines, quarries and oil wells; education and related services; transportation, communications and other utilities; and finance, insurance and real estate. The deceleration in the latter two industries was the result of smaller amounts of special payments in January 1989 compared to those paid in January 1988.
- The January 1989 year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries increased from the previous month in New Brunswick, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad while decelerating in Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1971 and 1972.

The January-March 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	January 1989 ^p	December 1988 ^r	November 1988 ^f	January 1988
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	109.4	155.9	171.7	107.4
Forestry	164.0	163.3	183.3	145.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	601.6	593.7	604.8	569.7
Manufacturing industries	5,145.1	5,088.0	5,080.9	4,756.8
Construction industry	1,314.4	1,420.7	1,635.6	1,171.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,365.5	2,358.7	2,395.1	2,234.1
Trade	3,389.8	3,460.0	3,365.0	3,134.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,011.6	1,964.1	1,982.1	1,886.2
Commercial and personal service	3,285.2	3,289.8	3,315.2	3,017.3
Education and related services	2,145.2	2,116.8	2,154.3	2,006.2
Health and welfare services	1,660.4	1,664.0	1,652.2	1,548.6
Federal administration and other government offices	773.9	781.0	771.6	752.4
Provincial administration	604.3	600.0	611.8	571.8
Local administration	509.4	531.1	513.0	476.6
Total wages and salaries	24,079.6	24,187.1	24,436.5	22,379.4
Supplementary labour income	2,537.7	2,630.9	2,657.8	2,424.8
Labour income	26,617.3	26,818.0	27,094.3	24,804.3
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	195.3	194.2	192.0	191.3
Forestry	180.6	180.5	177.4	161.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	596.8	604.9	606.3	566.7
Manufacturing industries	5,229.0	5,166.8	5,118.7	4,852.5
Construction industry	1,592.4	1,592.3	1,585.2	1,428.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,389.4	2,399.5	2,397.8	2,253.8
Trade	3,399.7	3,367.1	3,342.7	3,148.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,992.1	1,999.3	2,007.0	1,871.6
Commercial and personal service	3,379.7	3,366.0	3,329.3	3,107.4
Education and related services	2,088.1	2,083.3	2,070.5	1,952.8
Health and welfare services	1,687.9	1,665.3	1,654.4	1,574.0
Federal administration and other government offices	794.6	795.7	786.8	771.0
Provincial administration	614.7	607.4	610.0	586.7
Local administration	522.6	516.9	511.3	490.9
Total wages and salaries	24,688.7	24,563.4	24,415.1	22,963.4
Supplementary labour income	2,601.9	2,671.8	2,655.2	2,488.4
Labour income	27,290.6	27,235.2	27,070.2	25,451.8

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Nursery Trades Industry

1986 and 1987

Final 1986 and preliminary 1987 data for the *Nursery Trades Industry in Canada* are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is available on industry revenues and expenditures as well as the distribution of the revenues. Some internal structure analyses are also included.

For further information order *Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry* (22-203, \$20), available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact P. Murray (613-991-8727), Horticultural Crops Unit, Agriculture Division.

Electric Power Statistics

January 1989

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1989 decreased to 47 837 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 2.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 40.9% to 1 907 GWh, while imports climbed from 556 GWh to 661 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates

Week of April 10 - 14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
10	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1988 (Final Data)
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1989
10	New Housing Price Index	February 1989
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1989
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	February 1989
12-14	Building Permits	January 1989
14	Consumer Price Index	March 1989

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

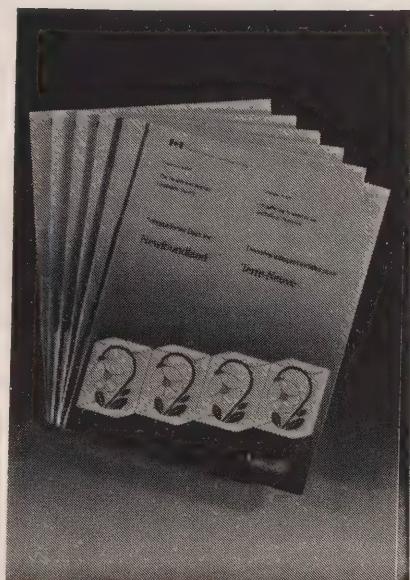
Thursday, April 6, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Census of Manufactures, 1986	2
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending April 1, 1989	4
Cement, February 1989	4
Specified Domestic Electric Appliances, February 1989	4
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, January 1989	4

Publications Released



Subprovincial Profile Series from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 and 1987

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a comprehensive survey of disabled persons conducted in 1986 and 1987, today released a new set of publications featuring data from the survey at the subprovincial/subterritorial level.

The series, consisting of one publication for each province and territory in Canada, presents a statistical profile of the disabled population residing in households. Included in this profile are selected demographic data as well as information on the nature and severity of their disability, their lifestyle and the barriers they face in the conduct of their everyday activities.

Each publication includes data for selected census metropolitan areas (where applicable) as well as data for selected municipalities or groupings of municipalities.

The series consists of Subprovincial Data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Subterritorial Data for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

This series of publications is now available and is listed on page 5 of today's Daily. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Janet Morrison (613-951-0025), Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

Statistics
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Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Census of Manufactures

1986

Preliminary figures from the 1986 Census of Manufactures indicate aggregate shipments of manufactured goods rose to \$253,411 million, an increase of 1.9% over the 1985 total. Total value added increased 6.1% to \$107,551 million.

The number of persons employed by these manufacturers rose by 2.4% in 1986 to 1.81 million while their wages and salaries reached \$48,749 million, a gain of 5.5% over the 1985 payroll.

The accompanying table shows selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

The 1986 issue of *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$58) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact R. Staveley or G. Welsh or S. Desrosiers (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

1986 Census of Manufactures - Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province*

Province	Manufacturing activity						
	No. of establish- ments	Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies used	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture
		Number	Person-hours paid '000	Wages			
\$'000							
Newfoundland	322	14,098	28,552	272,303	91,648	635,633	1,423,726
Prince Edward Island	141	2,618	5,210	39,211	8,652	208,867	325,798
Nova Scotia	815	27,230	57,124	575,275	162,003	2,573,371	4,649,951
New Brunswick	703	24,054	49,564	551,022	248,682	3,091,864	4,909,325
Quebec	11,063	380,484	781,952	8,456,386	1,985,918	32,776,805	61,101,251
Ontario	16,140	695,466	1,509,567	17,620,789	3,053,275	78,999,904	136,847,551
Manitoba	1,282	39,876	81,742	832,839	162,273	3,097,124	5,649,381
Saskatchewan	847	13,733	28,245	323,243	103,568	1,777,340	3,058,852
Alberta	2,747	53,268	110,538	1,397,747	462,992	9,551,392	15,175,390
British Columbia	4,282	100,458	199,448	3,007,145	750,515	10,600,622	20,224,277
Yukon	15	73	139	1,322	154	2,695	5,546
Northwest Territories	23	205	443	4,409	590	20,532	39,509
Canada 1986	38,380	1,351,563	2,852,525	33,081,693	7,030,270	143,336,148	253,410,556
Canada 1985 ^r	36,854	1,305,159	2,734,519	31,072,594	7,408,353	145,790,922	248,717,511
Percentage Change	4.1	3.6	4.3	6.5	-5.1	-1.7	1.9
							6.8

* Preliminary figures.

^r Nil.

^r Revised figures.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

1986 Census of Manufactures - Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province* - concluded

Province	Total activity						Value added '000	
	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees		Total employees		Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for re-sale	Total value of shipments and other revenue		
	Number	Salaries \$'000	Number	Salaries and wages				
Newfoundland	3,176	85,665	17,274	357,969	1,031,730	1,831,266	680,400	
Prince Edward Island	800	18,809	3,418	58,020	261,193	387,656	116,540	
Nova Scotia	8,456	252,870	35,686	828,145	3,151,955	5,353,916	1,951,311	
New Brunswick	7,751	213,122	31,805	764,144	3,407,306	5,276,934	1,586,698	
Quebec	122,919	4,044,740	503,403	12,501,126	37,497,921	66,711,585	27,054,822	
Ontario	239,452	8,435,828	934,918	26,056,617	105,811,966	167,243,945	58,390,136	
Manitoba	12,964	382,962	52,840	1,215,802	3,732,809	6,424,505	2,547,254	
Saskatchewan	5,562	166,006	19,295	489,249	1,944,711	3,255,617	1,158,989	
Alberta	23,079	818,384	76,347	2,216,131	10,208,962	15,984,235	5,130,565	
British Columbia	32,933	1,247,318	133,391	4,254,464	11,667,588	21,421,534	8,917,763	
Yukon	7	225	80	1,547	2,993	5,948	2,809	
Northwest Territories	54	1,461	259	5,870	21,175	40,135	13,948	
Canada 1986	457,153	15,667,392	1,808,716	48,749,085	178,740,310	293,937,277	107,551,236	
Canada 1985^r	461,604	15,135,436	1,766,763	46,208,030	179,244,505	287,654,289	101,363,360	
Percentage Change	-1.0	3.5	2.4	5.5	-0.3	2.2	6.1	

* Preliminary figures.

- Nil.

^r Revised figures.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending April 1, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 1, 1989 totalled 316 716 tonnes, an increase of 3.2% from the preceding week's total of 306 867 tonnes and up 7.5% from the year-earlier level of 294 510 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 4 011 915 tonnes, an increase of 5.5% from 3 802 898 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Cement February 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 487 048 tonnes of cement in February 1989, a decrease of 2.6% from the 500 122 tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 6.1 % from the 459 151^r tonnes shipped in January 1989.

January to February 1989 shipments reached 946 199^r tonnes, up 2.5% from the 923 378 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The February 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electric Appliances February 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 93,676 kitchen appliances in February 1989, down 13.9% from the 108,758 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 44,399 in February 1989, an increase of 31.1% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 187,089 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 184,383 units.

The February 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables January 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for January 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Financial Flow and National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1987.**
Catalogue number 13-214
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).
- ✓ **Road Motor Vehicles - Registrations, 1987.**
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).
- ✓ **Industry Price Indexes, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).
- ✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), January 1989.**
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- ✓ **Labour Force Survey, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65). Available Friday at 7 a.m.
- The Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 and 1987:**
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Newfoundland**
Catalogue number 82-603
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
 - ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Prince Edward Island**
Catalogue number 82-604
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
 - ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Nova Scotia**
Catalogue number 82-605
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for New Brunswick**
Catalogue number 82-606
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Quebec**
Catalogue number 82-607
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$36).
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Ontario**
Catalogue number 82-608
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$36).
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Manitoba**
Catalogue number 82-609
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Saskatchewan**
Catalogue number 82-610
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for Alberta**
Catalogue number 82-611
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Subprovincial Data for British Columbia**
Catalogue number 82-612
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Subterritorial Data for Yukon**
Catalogue number 82-613
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Subterritorial Data for Northwest Territories**
Catalogue number 82-614
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Science and Technology Indicators, 1988.**
Catalogue number 88-201
(Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$48).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 10, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1989

3

- Sales of new motor vehicles decreased 3.3% from the February 1988 level.

New Housing Price Index, February 1989

6

- Notable rises in Toronto and Vancouver contributed significantly to the increase of the Canada total new housing price index, which was up 2.5% from January 1989 and 15.9% from a year earlier.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, February 1989

8

- Overnight trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the U.S. reached record levels while travel by Canadian residents continued to show exceptional growth.

(continued on page 2)

Current Demographic Analysis

Caribbean Immigrants

A Demographic Analysis

Caribbean Immigrants

Caribbean Immigrants is a new study in the Current Demographic Analysis series. Using census data, the research concentrates on examining the economic adaptation of a group of new Canadians who have recently been the focus of some interest. A rigorous analysis of various aspects of income provides a statistical and objective view of the economic situation among this important, but relatively new immigrant group. Further information is available on page 15 of today's *Daily*.

Caribbean Immigrants (91-536E, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases - Continued

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1988	11
● Operating profits in the fourth quarter of 1988 were virtually unchanged from the previous quarter, but annual 1988 operating profits were up 10.8% over 1987.	
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 1989	14
● The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades rose 5.8% from a year earlier.	
Caribbean Immigrants	15
● Including immigrants from Guyana and Bermuda, the Caribbean population enumerated in the 1981 Census numbered 211,205, of whom the largest groups were the Jamaicans (78,000) and the Haitians (27,000).	

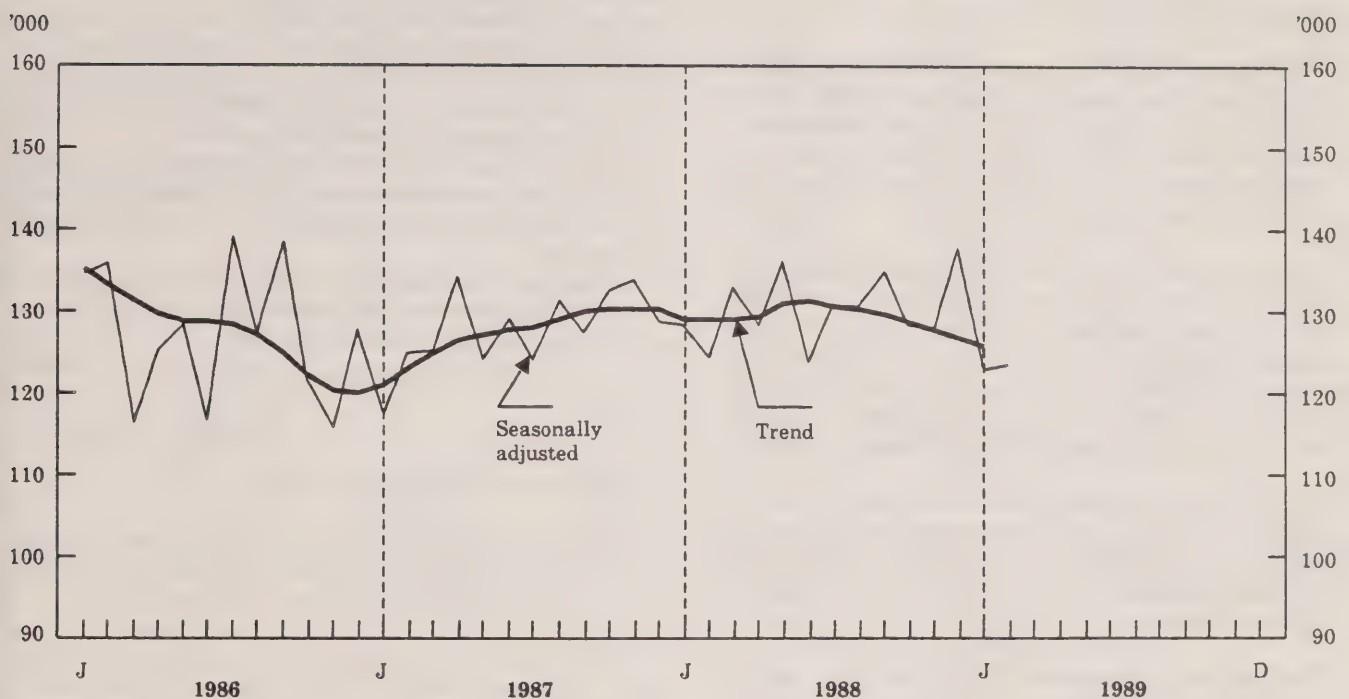
Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, February 1989	16
Annual Retail Trade, 1985-1986	16
Footwear Statistics, February 1989	17
Steel Pipe and Tubing, February 1989	17
Oilseed Crushings, February 1989	17

Publications Released

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



New Motor Vehicle Sales February 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 123,000 units in February 1989, an increase of 0.5% over the revised January 1989 level. In February, passenger cars posted a 0.8% gain while commercial vehicle sales remained unchanged.

- The 0.5% increase in sales in February 1989 followed a sharp decline of 10.8% in January and an increase of 7.7% in December 1988. New motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly since the beginning of 1988.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a decline of 2.4% in February 1989 to a level of 54,000 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 7.5% to a level of 28,000 units. The February decrease for North American passenger cars marks the second consecutive decline whereas imported passenger car sales increased for the fourth consecutive month.

(continued on page 4)

(Unadjusted Sales)

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 100,000 units in February 1989, down 3.3% from the year-earlier level. Commercial vehicle sales increased by 3.0%, while passenger car sales decreased by 6.4%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down 0.9% from their level in February 1988, as a decline in cars imported from "other countries" (-10.9%) more than offset a sales increase in Japanese cars (+3.1%). Sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 8.9%.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 25.0% in February 1989 from 22.7% a year earlier. This gain followed five consecutive monthly declines. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers as their market share declined to 66.4% from 68.2% in February 1988.
- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in February 1989 compared to February 1988, except for British Columbia (+6.2%). The decreases ranged from 22.7% in Nova Scotia to 0.2% in Ontario.
- For the first two months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 4.2% from the same period last year to 184,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 7.4% to 80,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 7.1% to 39,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 65,000 units during this period, up 2.1% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
February 1989

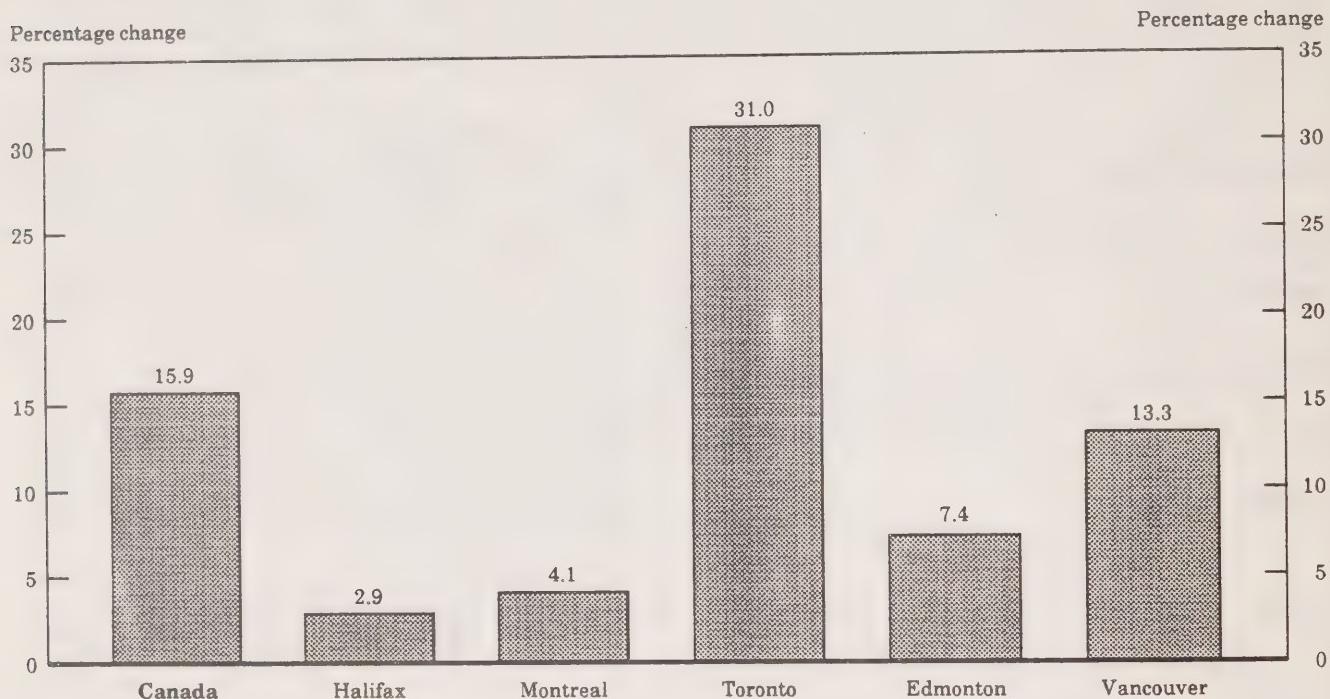
	November 1988 ^r	December 1988 ^r	January 1988 ^r	February 1989 ^p
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	127,852 -0.3	137,669 7.7	122,835 -10.8	123,487 0.5
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	61,146 -2.2	68,505 12.0	55,413 -19.1	54,101 -2.4
Overseas	24,304 4.8	25,843 6.3	26,071 0.9	28,035 7.5
Total	85,450 -0.3	94,348 10.4	81,485 -13.6	82,136 0.8
Commercial Vehicles	42,402 -0.1	43,321 2.2	41,350 -4.6	41,352 -
	February 1989	Change 1989/88	January- February 1989	Change 1989/88
(Unadjusted)				
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	99,704	-3.3	184,439	-4.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	43,263	-8.9	80,240	-7.4
Japan	16,269	3.1	28,753	-3.2
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,652	-10.9	10,647	-16.1
Total	65,184	-6.4	119,640	-7.3
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	29,972	-1.1	56,296	-2.1
Overseas	4,548	41.5	8,503	42.9
Total	34,520	3.0	64,799	2.1

- Nil.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

**Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year,
Canada and Selected Cities, February 1989**



New Housing Price Index

February 1989

- The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 144.7 in February 1989, up 2.5% from January 1989. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 15.9% higher than the year-earlier level. It should be noted that price movements in both Toronto and Vancouver had a very significant impact on the Canada total index.
- Between January 1989 and February 1989, the estimated house only index increased 1.6%, while the estimated land only index increased by 4.7%.
- Vancouver exhibited the largest monthly increase (5.4%) of all cities surveyed, due to higher labour, material and land costs, coupled with increases in demand for new houses. Windsor (5.3%) and Toronto (3.5%) also registered significant increases, as builders continued to pass on higher land costs to buyers.

- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (31.0%). Selling prices in this area continue to be influenced by strong economic conditions, higher construction costs and increased costs of serviced lots.
- Index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, despite price increases this month in all three cities.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

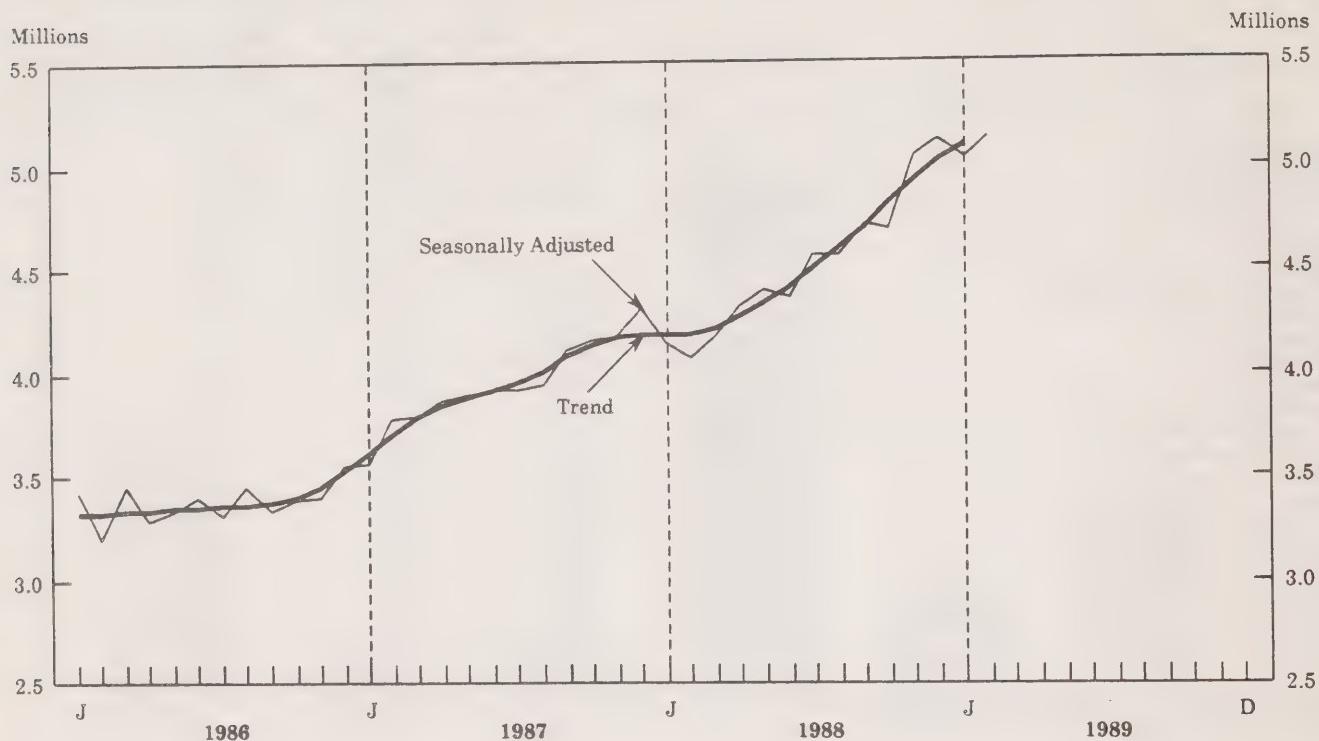
New Housing Price Indexes
1981=100

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	% change Feb.'89/ Jan.'89	% change Feb.'89/ Feb.'88
Canada Total	144.7	141.2	124.9	2.5	15.9
Canada (House only)	145.6	143.3	131.2	1.6	11.0
Canada (Land only)	147.4	140.8	114.3	4.7	29.0
St. John's	119.7	117.8	114.2	1.6	4.8
Halifax	135.8	135.6	132.0	0.1	2.9
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.4	137.9	133.3	2.5	6.1
Quebec City	165.3	163.5	152.7	1.1	8.3
Montreal	169.7	169.6	163.0	0.1	4.1
Ottawa-Hull	152.2	150.6	143.2	1.1	6.3
Toronto	204.0	197.1	155.7	3.5	31.0
Hamilton	184.0	183.3	171.5	0.4	7.3
St. Catharines- Niagara	173.4	172.7	164.0	0.4	5.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	190.0	185.0	169.6	2.7	12.0
London	168.8	165.9	152.6	1.7	10.6
Windsor	136.1	129.2	127.9	5.3	6.4
Winnipeg	135.1	135.2	136.0	-0.1	-0.7
Regina	119.6	119.0	118.2	0.5	1.2
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	111.2	-	1.4
Calgary	105.8	104.2	100.3	1.5	5.5
Edmonton	98.5	97.0	91.7	1.5	7.4
Vancouver	89.7	85.1	79.2	5.4	13.3
Victoria	78.7	77.9	72.1	1.0	9.2

¹ The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil.

Total Trips Abroad by Canadian Residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries February 1989

Highlights

Overnight Travel (Unadjusted)

- Preliminary estimates show that non-resident visitors staying one or more nights in Canada totalled 544,200, down 9.2% from a year earlier. Trips by United States residents dropped 11.7% from February's 1988 record level (which had been influenced by the Winter Olympics) but, except for 1988 and 1987, remained higher than in any other February since 1972. At the same time, entries by overseas residents increased 4.0% above the February 1988 level to a new peak for the month.

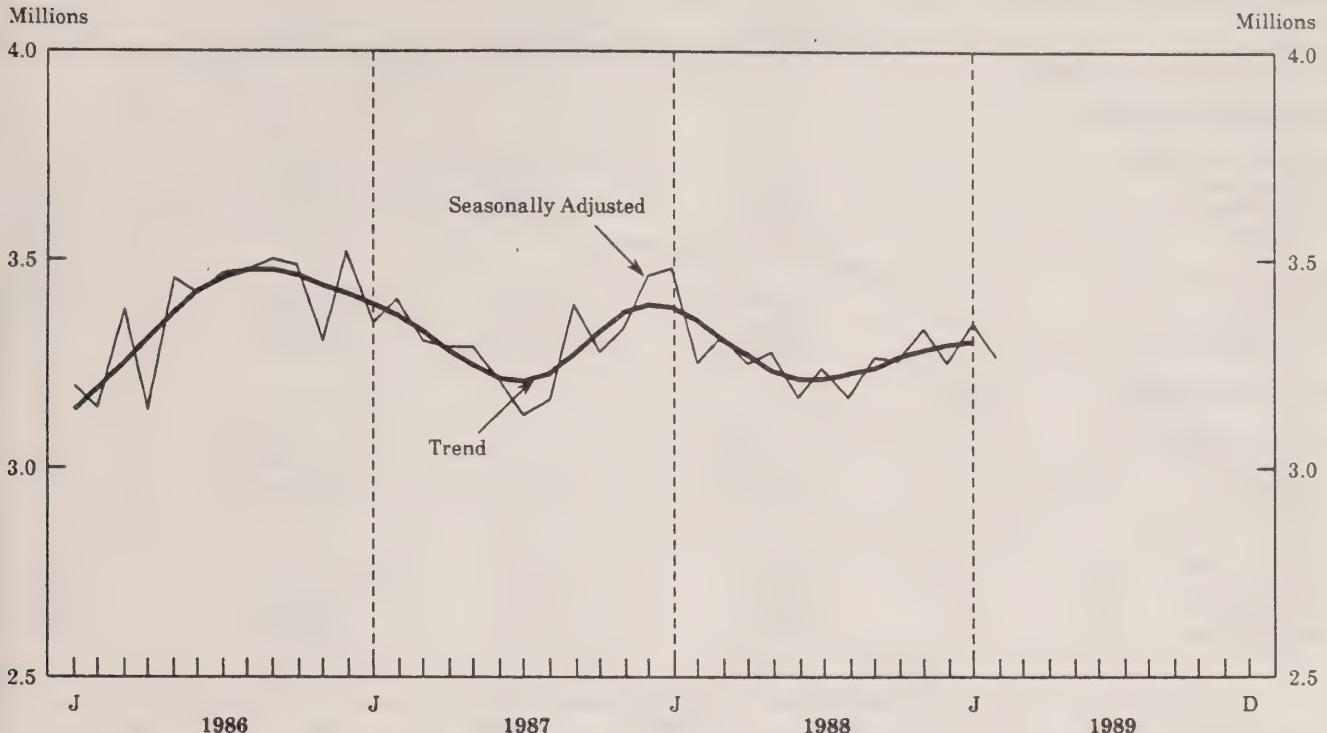
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents also reached a new record level for the month: 1,114,300 or 10.0% above a year ago. In February 1989, trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (11.9%) than visits to other countries (5.0%).

Total Travel (Unadjusted)

- Total trips to Canada by U.S. residents decreased by 5.1% from a year ago to 1,619,600, the lowest February level in three years.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the U.S. rose 6.5% over a year ago, reaching a new high for February at 108,500.

(continued on page 9)

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



- International trips by Canadian residents numbered 3,860,200, an increase of 21.4% from a year ago and the highest February level since 1972 (the year present statistical methods were introduced).

Total Travel (Seasonally Adjusted)

- In February, the slowdown of the upward trend noted since the summer of 1988 in the seasonally adjusted volume of foreign travel to Canada was brought about by a declining number of U.S. visits.
 - Total international trips by Canadian residents (measured on their return) were up from January, reflecting increases to both the U.S. and other countries. Travel outside Canada has generally grown throughout the last two years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2696*.

- * The new CANSIM matrix 2696 contains overnight travel flows at the provincial level for U.S. and non-U.S. residents as well as Canadian residents returning from the U.S. and all other countries.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada. Essentially, the seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. This is useful for spotting turning points. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

(see table on page 10)

The February 1989 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For special tabulations and further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
February 1989

	February 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88	Jan.-Feb. 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88
(Unadjusted)				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	544,221	-9.2%	1,048,851	-4.4%
United States	445,298	-11.7%	842,674	-8.7%
Other Countries	98,923	4.0%	206,177	18.4%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,114,309	10.0%	2,354,087	10.3%
United States	822,542	11.9%	1,717,548	13.0%
Other Countries	291,767	5.0%	636,539	3.7%
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,728,132	-4.4%	3,575,122	-4.9%
United States	1,619,639	-5.1%	3,351,085	-6.1%
Other Countries	108,493	6.5%	224,037	19.4%
Residents of Canada:				
All countries	3,860,165	21.4%	7,972,808	19.3%
United States	3,568,398	23.0%	7,336,269	20.8%
Other Countries	291,767	5.0%	636,539	3.7%

	1989		1988	
	February ^p	January ^r	December	November

(Seasonally Adjusted²)

Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,260,400	3,343,000	3,251,100	3,335,100
United States	2,962,300	3,040,700	2,974,700	3,048,300
Other Countries	298,100	302,400	276,400	286,800
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,134,500	5,033,600	5,122,300	5,041,600
United States	4,877,200	4,784,800	4,857,900	4,792,200
Other Countries	257,300	248,800	264,400	249,400

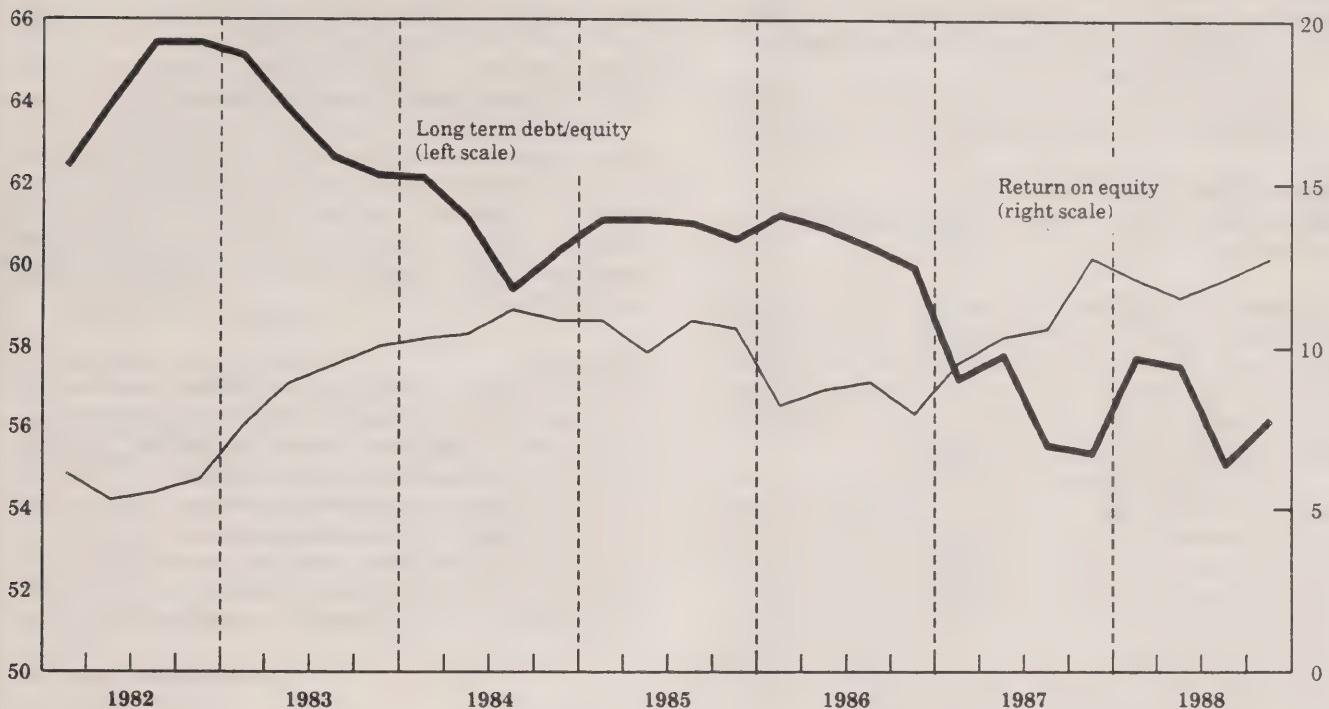
¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

² Totals may not add up due to rounding. Seasonally adjusted overnight trips will be available at a later date.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1988

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Final estimates for the fourth quarter of 1988 showed that operating profits of industrial corporations declined 0.9% from the previous quarter to \$9.2 billion. This followed a 5.1% decline in the third quarter, a 6.0% increase in the second quarter and a 3.9% decline in the first quarter of 1988. The 1988 profit movements contrasted sharply with those of 1987, when increases at an average rate of 10.7% were recorded in every quarter.

Sales of industrial corporations were up 1.6% to \$233.5 billion in the fourth quarter, the same average growth rate of the first three quarters.

Of the 47 industry classes of industrial corporations, 26 recorded increases in operating profits. Profits and losses ranged widely. The metal mining industry registered the largest increase in operating profits (\$208 million), partly due to improved non-ferrous metal prices. The communications industry experienced a \$73 million growth in profits. The mineral fuels industry registered the largest decline in operating profits (\$217 million), reflecting lower crude oil prices. Profits in the transportation industry decreased by \$117 million, with the decline concentrated in the airline sector.

Summary for 1988

Operating profits posted an annual increase of 10.8% or \$3.7 billion in 1988, to reach a level of \$37.4 billion. By comparison, annual operating profits were \$33.7 billion in 1987 and \$24.9 billion in 1986.

(continued on page 12)

The manufacturing industries registered the largest increase in operating profits (\$2.8 billion), with improvement occurring in 14 of the 22 industries. In mining, operating profits rose \$0.5 billion. The remaining 22 industries accounted for a \$0.4 billion profit rise.

Sales of all industries rose to \$910 billion in 1988 from \$840 billion in 1987 and \$774 billion in 1986.

**Balance Sheet Data Summary -
corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million
(Unadjusted)**

Total assets in the fourth quarter of 1988 increased \$13.2 billion to \$560.9 billion, compared to increases averaging \$11.3 billion over the first three quarters of 1988. Fixed assets were up \$7.0 billion in the fourth quarter following increases averaging \$6.1 billion in the earlier three quarters.

On the liability side, accounts payable registered a \$5.4 billion growth, compared to increases of less than \$1.0 billion in the preceding two quarters and a decline in the first quarter of 1988. The increase in the fourth quarter is at least partly attributable to seasonal factors such as larger amounts of unpaid dividends declared. Total fourth quarter 1988 dividends declared were \$7.3 billion, well ahead of the \$4.0 billion declared in final quarter of 1987 and the \$3.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Financial Ratios

Return on equity (annualized): profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, improved to 12.7% in the fourth quarter, from 12.1% in the third quarter of 1988 and 11.5% in the second quarter. Over the 1986-87 period, this profitability indicator stood at an average of 9.6%.

Long-term debit to equity: the ratio of long-term debt to equity, a measurement of corporate financial strength, rose to 56.2% from 55.1% in the third quarter. However, the fourth quarter's ratio was below the 57.6% average registered in the first two quarters of 1988. Over the 1986-87 period, this ratio averaged 58.6%.

Coverage

The information covers corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

(see table on page 13)

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1988

	4th Q 1988	3rd Q 1988	2nd Q 1988	1st Q 1988
(\$ billions)				
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding \$10 million				
Current Assets				
Short-term investments	165.9	163.0	160.0	158.0
Accounts receivable	22.4	22.1	21.2	22.1
Inventories	67.4	67.2	65.5	63.9
Current Liabilities				
Bank loans	132.9	127.1	122.9	119.7
Accounts payable	19.8	20.7	20.0	20.2
Short-term commercial paper	73.8	68.4	67.6	67.2
Working Capital (current assets minus current liabilities)	17.0	15.7	13.6	11.3
Long Term Investments	33.0	36.0	37.1	38.4
Fixed Assets	103.8	100.8	97.6	92.7
Total Assets	273.3	266.3	260.1	254.8
Long Term Debt				
Bank loans	126.2	122.7	123.3	121.5
Bonds	33.3	30.9	32.6	32.9
Shareholders Equity				
Share capital	224.5	222.6	214.9	210.4
Retained earnings	103.9	102.4	102.3	100.2
Capital Expenditures	105.7	105.3	97.3	95.0
Income Statement (seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	11.8	10.9	10.9	9.4
Operating profits	133.2	131.4	130.2	128.0
Pre-tax profits	6.5	6.7	7.1	6.6
After-tax profits	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.1
Ratios				
Return on equity (after-tax profits/equity)%	12.7%	12.1%	11.5%	12.1%
Long term debt/equity %	56.2%	55.1%	57.5%	57.7%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	233.5	229.8	225.8	221.1
Operating profits	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.2
Pre-tax profits	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.8
After-tax profits	9.8	9.3	8.8	9.0

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1989

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for February 1989 rose 0.1% from January's revised figure of 149.2. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.8%, from 141.1 to 149.3.
- In Saint John, electricians signed a new collective agreement, giving them a 5.5% increase in their total wage package. As a result, this city's index rose 1.2% and moved the Canada total up 0.1%.
- On an annual basis, the city of Vancouver and the average of all cities in Ontario increased 6.2%, followed by Victoria at 6.0%. Quebec City,

Chicoutimi and Montreal each showed an increase of 5.1%, while Saint John, Winnipeg and Halifax recorded increases of 4.7%, 3.1% and 1.3% respectively. St. John's recorded no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

February 1989
(1981=100)

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	% change Feb. 89/ Jan. 89	% change Feb. 89/ Feb. 88
Canada	149.3	149.2	141.1	0.1	5.8
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.8	-	-
Halifax	167.4	167.4	165.2	-	1.3
Saint John	151.3	149.5	144.5	1.2	4.7
Quebec City	149.7	149.7	142.5	-	5.1
Chicoutimi	149.1	149.1	141.8	-	5.1
Montreal	149.4	149.4	142.2	-	5.1
Ottawa	156.4	156.4	147.2	-	6.3
Toronto	152.0	152.0	142.5	-	6.7
Hamilton	151.9	151.9	142.9	-	6.3
St. Catharines	153.9	153.9	145.0	-	6.1
Kitchener	158.3	158.3	148.5	-	6.6
London	156.3	156.3	147.6	-	5.9
Windsor	153.3	153.3	144.5	-	6.1
Sudbury	155.5	155.5	146.5	-	6.1
Thunder Bay	154.1	154.1	145.3	-	6.1
Winnipeg	140.6	140.6	136.4	-	3.1
Vancouver	140.3	140.3	132.1	-	6.2
Victoria	140.0	140.0	132.1	-	6.0

- Nil.

Caribbean Immigrants: A Demo-economic Analysis

Including immigrants from Guyana and Bermuda, the Caribbean population enumerated in the 1981 Census numbered 211,205, of whom the largest groups were the Jamaicans (78,000) and the Haitians (27,000). The majority arrived in Canada in the decade from 1970 to 1979. They were a diverse population in terms of ethnicity, reflecting British, French, Afro-Caribbean (Black) and Asian ancestry. By mother tongue, 85% were anglophone, 11% were francophone, and 4% were allophone. Women constituted 55% of all Caribbean immigrants.

Highlights of *Caribbean Immigrants*, a new study in the Current Economic Analysis series, released today, include:

- Caribbean immigrants were highly concentrated in Census Metropolitan Areas, particularly Toronto (57%) and Montreal (21%).
- The majority of Caribbean immigrants were young adults of working age.
- The average educational level among earlier immigrants was high, but the educational level was lower among those who arrived after 1974. Altogether, 17% of males and 10% of females had some university education.
- Labour force participation rates for men and women were high, while entrepreneurial activity and self-employment rates were low. Unemployment among Caribbean immigrants at the time of the 1981 Census was measurably higher than that among comparable Canadian-born persons.
- In terms of occupation, there was a relative concentration of male and female Caribbean immigrants in processing and fabricating industries and, to a lesser degree, in professional and technical occupations, but only among the pre-1970 arrivals.

- Among males, the average total income for those born in the Caribbean was below that of those born in Canada, and substantially below that of other immigrants. Francophone males showed the largest income differential, earning only 60% as much as did corresponding Canadian-born men. Anglophone Caribbean-born women were relatively better off.
- Families with a Caribbean-born reference person were among the most likely (24%) to have had a low income. Among unattached individuals, low income status was most acute among recent arrivals, particularly in Quebec.
- An examination of average, full-time, 1980 employment income indicates that Caribbean immigrants experienced income differentials, and that the situation of francophone males in Quebec was the most acute. The latter earned only two-thirds of the amount earned by Canadian-born males with the same characteristics.
- Although employment incomes improved with length of residence, immigrant males who had been in Canada for more than 10 years earned less than Canadian-born males with the same socio-economic profile. In contrast, the income of Caribbean-born women in Toronto took less time to approach the average for all women.

Caribbean Immigrants (91-536E, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

February 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$734 million in February 1989, up 3.5% over the revised February 1988 level of \$709 million.

Cumulative sales for the first two months of 1989 totalled \$1,472 million, an increase of 2.3% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during February 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from February 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$8.3 million (+7.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$4.7 million (+1.6%);
- Nova Scotia, \$21.9 million (-2.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$14.7 million (+0.6%);
- Quebec, \$136.9 million (+3.0%);
- Ontario, \$305.6 million (+5.8%);
- Manitoba, \$31.0 million (+0.7%);
- Saskatchewan, \$20.8 million (-1.7%);
- Alberta, \$84.0 million (-1.5%);
- British Columbia, \$106.1 million (+5.2%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$33.1 million (-7.1%);
- Edmonton, \$36.7 million (+4.6%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$12.3 million (-2.0%);
- Hamilton, \$22.6 million (+5.6%);
- Montreal, \$77.2 million (-0.4%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$34.1 million (+3.0%);
- Quebec City, \$18.6 million (+5.8%);
- Toronto, \$122.6 million (+1.4%);
- Vancouver, \$61.8 million (+3.7%);
- Winnipeg, \$28.4 million (+0.4%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of April 17.

The February 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Annual Retail Trade 1985-1986

Now available is the first issue of a new annual publication which is intended to provide comprehensive coverage of the retail sector in Canada. The last such survey was the 1971 Census of Merchandising and Services. In this publication, data from Statistics Canada's annual surveys of larger firms are supplemented with statistics on smaller retail businesses provided with the cooperation of Revenue Canada (Taxation). Coverage includes all businesses with sales over \$10,000, except non-store retailing such as direct selling.

Tabulations for 1985-1986 include:

- The number of retail locations (stores) and sales for Canada, by province and industry group (3-digit SIC).
- The number of retail locations, sales and selected financial ratios, Canada, by industry class (4-digit SIC).

In addition to the published data, special tabulations may be available on a cost recovery basis.

Highlights, 1986

- Total annual retail trade amounted to an estimated \$154.6 billion, an increase of 7.4% over 1985.
- The number of retail outlets increased by nearly 5,000 to approximately 221,000 stores.
- The year-over-year increase in sales indicated a deceleration compared with 1985, when annual retail trade, led by record growth in the automotive sector, had increased by 9.9% over 1984.

The 1986 issue of *Annual Retail Trade* (63-223, \$21) is now available.

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics February 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,561,796 pairs of footwear in February 1989, a decrease of 11.3% from the 2,888,976^r pairs (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to February 1989 totalled 4,943,501^r pairs of footwear, down 8.8% from 5,417,654^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The February 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing February 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1989 totalled 115 454 tonnes, a decrease of 22.2% from the 148 354 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 234 146 tonnes, down 20.3% from the 293 908 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings February 1989

Canola crushings for February 1989 amounted to 95 011 tonnes, down 38% from the 153 421 tonnes crushed in February 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 39% to 37 859 tonnes from 62 191 tonnes in February 1988. Meal production decreased 38%, to 54 286 tonnes from 88 278 tonnes in February 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 12% to 71 501 tonnes in 1989 from 81 111 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 13% to 12 357 tonnes in February 1989 from 14 184 tonnes in February 1988. Meal production also decreased, down 11% to 54 656 tonnes from 61 756 tonnes in February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 1988.**
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Food Industries – Other Dairy Products Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 32-250B 1049
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries – Soft Drink Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 32-251B 1111
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Textile Product Industries – Household Products of Textile Materials Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-251B 1993
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Clothing Industries – Women's Coat and Jacket Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-252B 2441
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Clothing Industries – Women's Sportswear Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-252B 2442
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Clothing Industries – Hosiery Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-252B 2494
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Clothing Industries – Other Clothing and Apparel Industries n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-252B 2499
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), February 1989. Catalogue number 36-002**
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1989. Catalogue number 43-005**
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Other Manufacturing Industries – Floor Tile, Linoleum & Coated Fabric Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 47-250B 3993
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **Railway Operating Statistics, November 1988 (Revised).**
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).
- ✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1988.**
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- clia
- ✓ **Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1989. Catalogue number 61-205**
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).
- ✓ **Annual Retail Trade, 1986**
Catalogue number 63-223
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).
- ✓ **Architectural, Engineering and Scientific Services, 1986.**
Catalogue number 63-537
(Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$35).
- ✓ **Caribbean Immigrants.**
Catalogue number 91-536E
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 11, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, December 1988

2

- Marketable production of natural gas increased for the 12th time this year, rising 4.8% over December 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1989

3

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1989

3

Oils and Fats, February 1989

3

Publications Released

4

Science and Technology Indicators

Scientific and technological change is one of the factors which determines the competitiveness of a firm, business sector, regional or national economy. For that reason it is important to develop indicators of this activity that describe and thus lead to a better understanding of the scientific and technological system and its role in our society and the Canadian economy.

Science and Technology Indicators 1988 addresses this need by presenting such indicators of scientific and technological activities as: human resources for science and technology, expenditures on research and development, Canadian research output, the application of technology and the international transfer of technology.

Science and Technology Indicators 1988 (88-201,\$44/46) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

In order to provide information in the most timely manner, we have decided to produce this publication on a quarterly basis (the new catalogue number will be 88-002).



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release**Crude Oil and Natural Gas**

December 1988

Highlights

- Preliminary figures for December 1988 indicate that marketable production of natural gas, at 9.1 billion cubic metres, registered a 4.8% increase over a year earlier. Similarly, exports rose 4.3% over the same month last year. Canadian sales of natural gas, which include direct sales, posted a gain of 11.5%.
- Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in December 1988 amounted to 8.5 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.4% from a year earlier. Crude oil exports maintained this year's pattern of growth by posting a twelfth consecutive gain, up 20.8% over the same period last year. Imports decreased 23.6% from December 1987, bringing year-to-date imports to 10.9% above those for 1987. Refinery receipts recorded a loss of 4.8% from December 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The December 1988 issue of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production (26-006, \$9/\$90) will be available the last week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	Dec. 1988	% Change from Dec. 1987	Jan. - Dec. 1988	% Change from Jan. - Dec. 1987
(thousand of cubic metres)				

Crude oil and equivalent

Production	8 538.1	-0.4	100 288.8	5.1
Exports	3 462.7	20.8	41 284.2	14.6
Imports	2 014.0	-23.6	26 033.7	10.9
Refinery receipts	7 073.0	-4.8	85 972.1	5.1

(millions of cubic metres)

Natural gas

Marketable production	9 057.8	4.8	90 912.1	16.2
Exports	3 543.2	4.3	35 912.8	28.2
Canadian sales	6 103.0	11.5	52 734.7	9.6

Data Availability Announcements

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

February 1989

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 578 884 cubic metres in February 1989, an increase of 5.1% from 4 357 144 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 281 646 cubic metres, down 4.1% from 4 466 140 cubic metres in February 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 288 270 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.0% from 8 374 502 cubic metres the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 21 753 641 cubic metres, an increase of 10.4% from 19 697 596 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 8 991 665^r cubic metres, an increase of 9.9% from 8 183 271 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.4% to 8 545 724^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 8 577 120 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 17 275 183^r cubic metres, was up 2.6% from 16 840 856 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

February 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 115 689 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1989, a decrease of 3.7% from the 120 138 tonnes (revised figure) produced in February 1988.

January to February 1989 production totalled 243 094 tonnes, down 1.2% from 245 999 tonnes (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for February 1989, February 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

February 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in February 1989 totalled 51 404 tonnes, an increase of 10.9% from the 46 341^r tonnes (revised figure) produced in January 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 97 745 tonnes, a decrease of 2.9% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 100 622 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 179 tonnes in February 1989, up from the 8 561^r tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 18 740^r tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 16 745^r tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 7 615 tonnes in February 1989 from 7 137 tonnes in January 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 14 752 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales 12 625^r tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products**, December 1988.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

✓ **Telephone Statistics**, January 1989.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 12, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Building Permits, January 1989

3

- The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada showed a slight decrease (2.0%) from December.

Farm Product Price Index, February 1989

5

- Farm prices rose 0.7% from January.

The Nation: Labour Force Activity

7

- Labour force participation of women aged 25 to 44 years has increased 250% since 1971.

(continued on next page)



The Nation - Labour Force Activity 1986 Census

In the early 1980s, changes in Canada's labour force continued to be influenced by higher participation rates for women. Continuing a trend that has existed for several decades, women's labour force participation rate grew from 39.9% in 1971 to 55.4% in 1986. Over the same 15 years, the participation rate for men remained relatively stable, thereby narrowing the gap in participation rates of the sexes.

The Nation - Labour Force Activity (93-111, \$46) summarizes 1986 Census findings about Canada's employed and unemployed population aged 15 and over. Publication highlights are found on page 7 of today's *Daily*, or see "How to Order Publications" on page 12.



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, July 1, 1986 to January 1, 1989	8
Sugar Sales, March 1989	8
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, February 1989	8
Steel Ingots, February 1989	9
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, February 1989	9

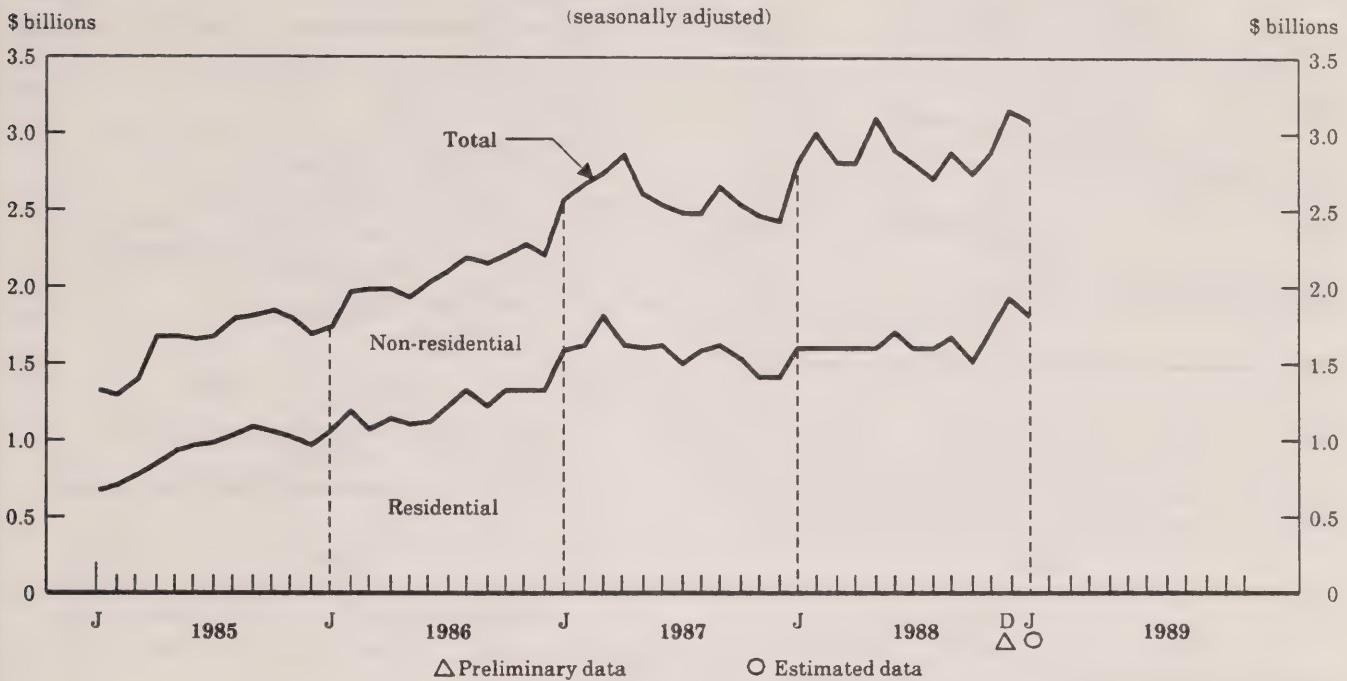
Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres

Major Releases

Chart 1

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



Building Permits January 1989

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction short-term trend index)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$3,085.4 million in January 1989, a slight 2.0% decrease from \$3,147.2 million in December. The residential sector was responsible for this decrease.

Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits decreased 6.0% in January to \$1,800.2 million compared to \$1,915.8 million in December.

- This drop was entirely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector which decreased 9.0% to \$1,304.0 million while the multi-family sector gained 2.9% to \$496.2 million.
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 228,800 in January (134,100 single detached and 94,700 multiple dwellings), a gain of 2.4% from December.
- On a regional basis, increases were reported in the Atlantic region, Quebec and the Prairies in the number of dwelling units while Ontario and British Columbia registered decreases in January.

(continued on page 4)

Chart 2
Building Permits Indexes,
Canada

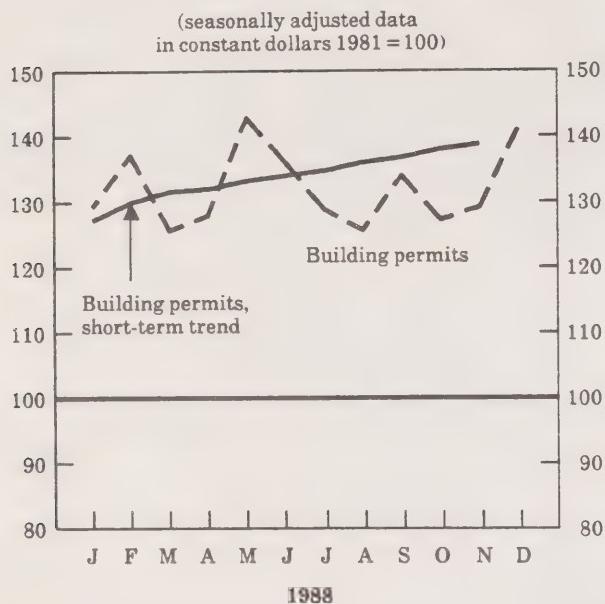
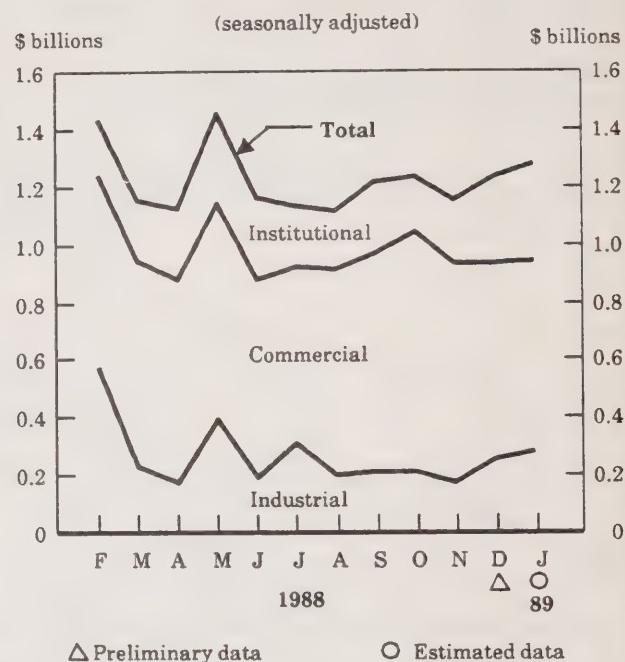


Chart 3
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued
in Canada



Non-residential Sector

- The value of non-residential building permits issued rose 4.4% in January, reaching \$1,285.2 million compared to \$1,231.4 million in December.
- Gains were recorded in both the institutional (+16.3% to \$348.9 million) and the industrial components (+10.8% to \$279.4 million) in January. The commercial component registered a slight decrease of 3.3% to \$656.9 million.
- The Atlantic region, Quebec and British Columbia recorded increases in non-residential value while Ontario and the Prairies recorded losses.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) increased 0.8% in November 1988 to 138.9.
- The trend index of residential permits increased 0.9% in November to 157.0 and the non-residential trend index gained 0.6% to 119.8.

Note to Users

The short-term trend is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following statistical transformations: deflating (1981 = 100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) in order to smooth out irregular fluctuations to produce a trend-cycle.

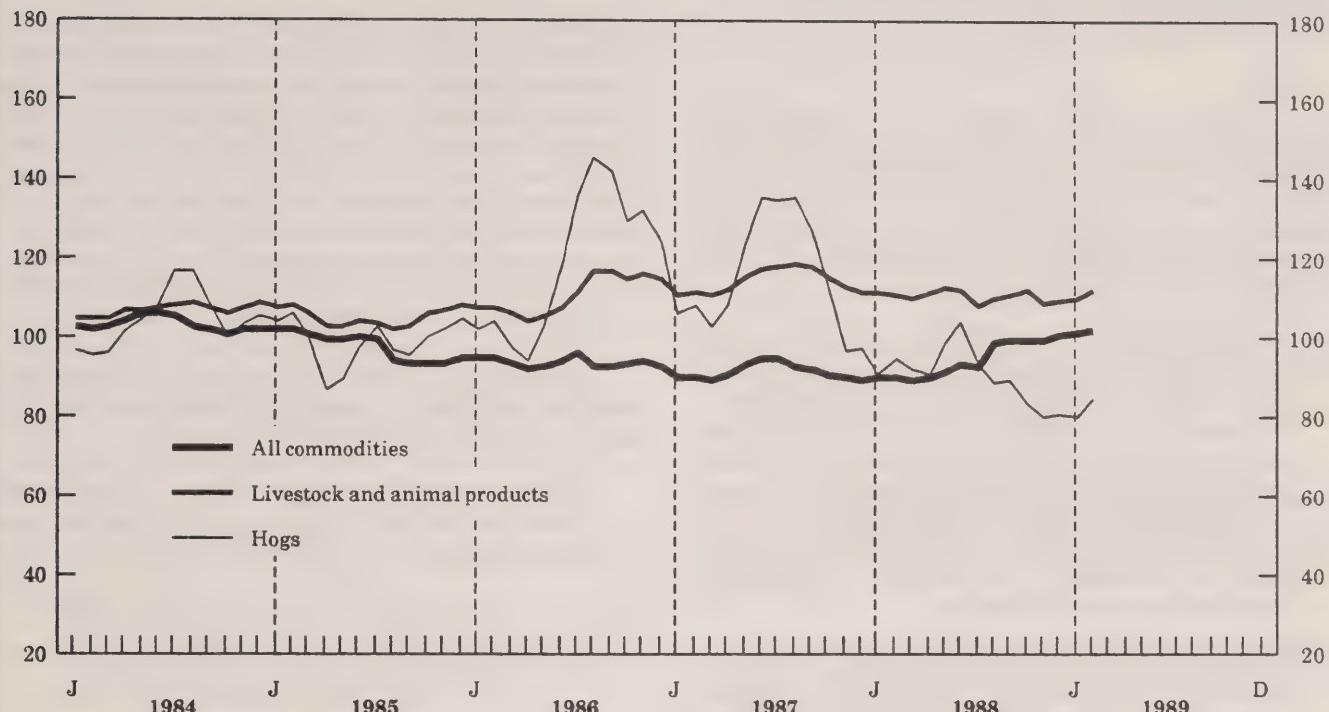
Given the preliminary nature of the data of the last two months and in order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, this leading indicator is lagging two months behind the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The December 1988 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index February 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 101.6 in February, up 0.7% from the revised January level of 100.9. The index has increased in nine of the last 12 months and, in February, was 13.6% above the year-earlier level. An increase in the livestock index more than offset a small decrease in the crops index.

The percentage changes in the index between January and February 1989 by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	+ 1.8%
● Prince Edward Island	+ 6.1%
● Nova Scotia	+ 1.6%
● New Brunswick	+ 2.2%
● Quebec	+ 2.0%
● Ontario	+ 0.4%
● Manitoba	no change
● Saskatchewan	- 0.3%
● Alberta	+ 0.6%
● British Columbia	+ 0.4%
● Canada	+ 0.7%

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 1.6% in February to a level of 111.5. Although higher hog and cattle prices were largely responsible for the rise, all six livestock sub-indexes registered increases. The livestock index was 0.8% above the February 1988 level of 110.6.

- The hog index stood at 84.3 in February, 5.5% above the level recorded in January. Coincident with the increase in prices was the release on December 1 of the "Hogs and Pigs" report in the United States, which indicated a drop in the number of hogs on farms. Despite the price increase, the hog index remained 10.8% below the year-earlier level of 94.5.
- The cattle and calves index rose 1.8% in February to 111.3. This represented only the second time in the last 10 months that the index has increased. Associated with this increase were trade expectations that beef production in the

(continued on page 6)

United States would be lower in 1989 than in 1988. Cattle prices declined steadily in the last half of 1988 as drought-induced herd liquidation in the U.S. boosted production.

Crops

The crops index declined 0.7% to a level of 90.8. This represented only the second month in the last 11 that the index has decreased. In February it stood 37.0% above the year-earlier level of 66.3. Grain and oilseed prices rose substantially in 1988 as drought in North America reduced global grain surpluses.

- The oilseeds index decreased 5.5% in February to a level of 107.9 as prices for flaxseed, canola and soybeans all declined. Despite the decrease in February, the index was 19.6% above the previous year's level of 90.2. Although oilseed prices have generally trended down over the past six months, the index has displayed significant month-to-month volatility. The markets have been very sensitive to events that can affect a tight supply/demand situation.
- The cereals index stood at 82.1 in February, down 0.4% from the previous month. A decrease in the average price producers received for barley was responsible for the fall in the index, as a larger proportion of deliveries to the Canadian Wheat Board were of the lower priced feed barley.

Note to Users:

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1987 are final prices. Beginning in August 1987, initial prices are used and, therefore, they exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for crops, livestock and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release April 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

The Nation - Labour Force Activity

1986 Census

More women with children at home participate in the labour force than ever before. Between 1981 and 1986, there was a 21% growth in the labour force for women with children at home, and a 25% growth for women whose children were all under six years of age.

The Nation - Labour Force Activity summarizes findings of the 1986 Census taken from the one in five sample of all Canadian households enumerated. Four tables are presented in this publication, including one that looks specifically at women, with and without children at home. This publication also provides an historical perspective with the inclusion of data from the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 censuses. Data are available for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Some highlights include:

- More married women, living with their spouses and with children under six years of age, were in the labour force. Their participation rate jumped from 49.4% in 1981 to 62.1% in 1986.

- Among women with children at home, labour force participation was highest for those aged 35 - 44 who were either divorced or living apart from their spouse (77.0%), and lowest for widows aged 45 and over (29.0%).
- Some 91.5% of married women, aged 25 to 34, who lived with their spouse but had no children at home, were in the labour force.
- For university graduates, the Northwest Territories had the highest labour force participation rates in 1986 (97.9% for men; 87.0% for women). Among persons with less than a Grade 9 education, the highest labour force participation rates were found in the Yukon at 60.3% for men and 37.0% for women.

To order *The Nation - Labour Force Activity* (93-111, \$46/\$56) or for more information on any of the 19 publications in The Nation Series, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information on today's release, call Nancy McLaughlin (613-951-0292), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics

July 1, 1986 to January 1, 1989

For Canada, Provinces and Territories

Postcensal population estimates from July 1, 1986 to June 1, 1987 have been finalized and those from July 1, 1987 to October 1, 1988 updated. For January 1, 1989, they are preliminary.

The above-mentioned estimates of population as well as corresponding figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; annual population estimates, matrix 60; immigration, matrix 397; inter-emigration, matrix 6516; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; provincial migration (Family Allowances) matrices 5731, 6982 and 6514 and (Revenue Canada) matrices 6981 and 6515.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics (91-002, \$7/\$28) will be available in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths and marriages), E. Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Sugar Sales

March 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 79 317 142 kilograms for all types of sugar in March 1989, comprising 74 640 156 kilograms in domestic sales and 4 676 986 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 230 378 142 kilograms: 212 116 156 kilograms in domestic sales and 18 261 986 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 87 588 000 kilograms in March 1988, of which 80 695 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 6 893 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 222 202 000 kilograms: 208 693 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 13 509 000 kilograms in export sales.

The March 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

February 1989

Canadian firms produced 151 366 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1989, an increase of 1.8% from the 148 706^r cubic metres produced in February 1988. Particleboard production reached 110 980 cubic metres, up 5.2% from 105 481^r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for February 1989 was 3 580 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (38,534 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 4.2% from the 3 735 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (40,206 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in February 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first two months of 1989 totalled 312 668 cubic metres, up 7.2% from the 291 786^r cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 220 436 cubic metres, up 9.7% from the 201 001^r cubic metres in January to February 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 6 611 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (71,161 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), down 3.9% from the 6 881 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (74,062 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

February 1989

Steel ingot production for February 1989 totalled 1 270 731 tonnes, an increase of 6.3% from 1 195 116^r (revised figure) tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 2 615 515 tonnes, up 6.6% from 2 453 038^r tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for February 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 58 505 tonnes in February 1989, an increase of 3.5% from the 56 520^r tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,**
January 1989.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents,**
January 1989.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).

✓ **Residential Care Facilities for Mental Disorders,**
1984-85, 1985-86.

Catalogue number 83-238

(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

✓ **The Nation - Labour Force Activity,**
1986 Census.

Catalogue number 93-111

(Canada: \$46; Other Countries: \$56).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 13, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

The Nation: Employment Income by Occupation, 1986 Census

3

- Between 1980 and 1985, the average employment income of individuals, adjusted for inflation, declined by 3% to \$18,733 from \$19,311.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, February 1989

4

Tobacco Products, March 1989

4

(continued on next page)

The Nation - Employment Income by Occupation 1986 Census

After adjustment for inflation, the average employment income of men decreased by 4% between 1980 and 1985, while that of women increased by 3%. During the period, the total number of employment income recipients increased 579,100, of whom 77,500 were men and 501,600 were women.

Full-year, full-time workers experienced a 1% decline in average employment income between 1980 and 1985, while other workers (those who worked less than 49 weeks or mostly part-time) experienced a decline of 9%.

The Nation - Employment Income by Occupation (93-116, \$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Publication highlights are found on page 3 of today's *Daily*.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review, February 1989	4
Production of Eggs, February 1989	5
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1989	5
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending April 8, 1989	5
Shipments of Rolled Steel, February 1989	5
Steel Exports, March 1989	6
Food Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures	6

Publications Released

7

Regional Reference Centres

8

Major Release

The Nation - Employment Income by Occupation

1986 Census

Between 1980 and 1985, average employment income of Canadian workers (adjusted for inflation) declined by 3%, from \$19,311 to \$18,733. Average employment income of men dropped by 4% while that of women rose 3%.

During this period, average employment income of individuals fell by 14.7% in the Yukon and increased by 6.9% in the Northwest Territories. Among provinces, it increased in Nova Scotia (1.7%) and Ontario (1.5%) and decreased in the remaining provinces (ranging from 4% in Manitoba to 11% in Newfoundland).

The Nation - Employment Income by Occupation, released today, details information from one-in-five households enumerated during the 1986 Census. Three comprehensive tables portray a multi-faceted picture of employment income and occupation in Canada.

Highlights:

- For full-year, full-time workers, average employment income dropped by 1% between 1980 and 1985, from \$27,049 to \$26,781. While the decline was around 1% for men, women experienced a rise in average employment income of 2%.
- Average employment income dropped by 9% for those who worked less than 49 weeks or part-time. Male workers experienced the largest drop - nearly 13%, while the average employment income of females declined only marginally.
- For full-year, full-time workers, the ratio of female to male average earnings rose from 63.8% in 1980 to 65.5% in 1985.
- The gap between the earnings of full-year, full-time male and female workers varied substantially by such factors as age and highest level of education. Women under 25 years of age with a university degree earned 89.2% of their male counterparts.

- Average employment income for full-year, full-time workers in the 10 highest paying occupations in 1985 was \$60,537. Women represented 13% of these workers but 35% of all full-year, full-time workers. In contrast, average employment income in the 10 lowest paying occupations was \$11,309 in 1985 and women accounted for 67% of workers in these occupations.
- In 1985, the average wage or salary of all paid workers was \$18,645. For paid workers who worked full-year, full-time in 1985 the average wage or salary was \$26,888.

Users should note that the first table in this publication provides 1980 and 1985 information on average employment income by detailed occupation. The table covers all employment income recipients as well as those who worked full year, full time, in Canada the provinces and territories. Average 1980 employment income figures have been adjusted for inflation.

Other tables show average employment income and occupation of all full-year, full-time workers by age and highest level of education - two of the key factors affecting employment income - as well as average wages and salaries by detailed occupation for all paid workers and for paid workers who worked full time for the full year.

All tables provide information separately for men and women.

To order *The Nation - Employment Income by Occupation* (93-116, \$42) or to find out more about the Nation series of publications from the 1986 Census, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Abdul Rashid (613-951-6897) or John Gartley (613-951-6906), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

February 1989

Highlights

Total (All Areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, February housing starts decreased 3.8% to 230,000 units from 239,000 units a month earlier.
- The multiple dwelling sector was totally responsible for this decrease.

Urban Centres (Population of 10,000 and Over)

- Housing starts in urban centres declined 4.3% from the preceding month to 200,000 units in February.
- On a regional basis, Ontario was the only region to register a decrease while other regions reported increases or remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

The February 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$13.70/\$137) is scheduled for release the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact F. Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Tobacco Products

March 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5.19 billion cigarettes in March 1989, a 4.6% decrease from the 5.44 billion manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January to March 1989 totalled 13.52 billion cigarettes, down 8.2% from 14.72 billion for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in March 1989 totalled 4.56 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 9.2% from the 5.02 billion sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 11.37 billion cigarettes, down 2.9% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 11.71 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

February 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 405 tonnes in February, a 6.0% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 003 tonnes, an increase of 11.8% over February 1988.

An estimated 615 138 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in January 1989, an increase of approximately 2.4% over January 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The February 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on May 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Production of Eggs

February 1989

Canadian egg production decreased by 5.6% to 35.9 million dozen in February 1989. The average number of layers decreased by 3.0% from February 1988 to 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 1,963 from 2,017.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit

Statistics

February 1989

In February 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 128,880,744 fare passengers, an increase of 1.7% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$94,066,076, up 0.9% from January 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,263,608 fare passengers, down 7.3% from the previous month. Earnings from these carriers totalled \$15,253,640, a 10.4% decrease from the January 1989 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The February 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of April.

For further information on this release contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 8, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 8, 1989 totalled 322 188 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% from the preceding week's total of 316 716 tonnes and up 14.1% from the year-earlier level of 282 297 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 4 347 588 tonnes, an increase of 6.1% from 4 096 639 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

February 1989

Rolled steel shipments for February 1989 totalled 1 056 904 tonnes, a decrease of 3.1% from the preceding month's total of 1 090 507 tonnes and a decrease of 0.7% from the year-earlier level of 1 064 262^r (revised figure) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 2 147 411 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% compared to 2 169 066^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/ \$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

March 1989

Data on preliminary steel exports for March 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, March 1989 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Food Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for the food industries (major group 10) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 32-250.

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Consumer Price Index, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
Available Friday at 7 a.m.
- ✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).
- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1988.**
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: \$26.25/\$105; Other Countries: \$31.50/\$126).
- ✓ **The Nation: Employment Income by Occupation, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 93-116
(Canada: \$42; Other Countries: \$52).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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K1A 0T6

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If outside the local calling area, please dial
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Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-3200
If outside the local calling area, please dial
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residents.

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6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

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Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
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Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Box 2390, Station M
Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 17, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending March 31, 1989	2
For-Hire Trucking Survey, 1987	2
Quarterly Hospital Information System - Hospital Indicators, April 1988 to June 1988	3
Soft Drinks, March 1989	3
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, April 1, 1989	3

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey Quarters 1 and 2, 1988



The motor carrier freight quarterly trucking survey represents a new initiative undertaken by Statistics Canada to provide industry analysts with timely data on the economic performance of the for-hire trucking industry.

To date, the annual motor carrier freight survey data were only made available to statistical users some 10 months after the reference period. Now, with the support of Transport Canada and the National Transportation Agency, quarterly estimates for key economic variables will be available three to four months after the reference period.

These detailed tabulations will be published in the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$8.90/\$71) the week of April 17. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact the Surface Transport Unit (613-951-8700), Transportation Division.



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Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending March 31, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.7% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 7.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Ten-day Period Ending March 31, 1989	Year-to-date ^r
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	6 841 536	57 003 210
% change from previous year	-4.7	-7.6
Cars	98,478	838 322
% change from previous year	-7.1	-6.9
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	394 809	3 367 538
% change from previous year	-7.9	-1.0
Cars	13,303	114,046
% change from previous year	-4.4	--

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

^r revised figures.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

For-Hire Trucking Survey

1987

The preliminary results of the 1987 for-hire trucking survey indicate that revenues earned from the domestic inter-city movements increased by 4.8% from \$5.0 billion in 1986 to \$5.3 billion in 1987.

The total tonnage carried increased by 9.4% to 204,835 thousand tonnes in 1987.

In 1987, Canadian-domiciled carriers earned over \$1.4 billion from Canada-United States movements, and, carried over 26 million tonnes of merchandise.

Detailed tabulations will be released in *Trucking in Canada - 1987* (Cat. No.: 53-222) in July 1989.

For more information on the For-Hire Trucking Survey, please contact Raymond Cantin (613-951-2432), Transportation Division.

Quarterly Hospital Information System - Hospital Indicators

April 1988 to June 1988

Hospital statistics for the first quarter of 1988-89 are now available.

These estimates and indicators are based on data reported through the quarterly hospital information system and will be revised as more complete information becomes available.

For more information contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Health Division.

Soft Drinks

March 1989

Data on soft drinks for March 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,\$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

April 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at April 1, 1989 and revised figures for March 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 18, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcement

Telephone Statistics, February 1989

2

Publications Released

3



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcement

Telephone Statistics

February 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$994.5 million in February 1989, up 2.9% from a year earlier.

Operating expenses were \$698.1 million, an increase of 6.5% over February 1988. Net operating revenue was \$296.4 million, a decrease of 4.6% from February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of May 1. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Telecommunications Section, Services Division.

Publications Released

The Dairy Review, January 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries:
\$13.90/\$139).

Footwear Statistics, February 1989.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

The Labour Force, March 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 19, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H. S. Based), February 1989

2

- Canada's trade surplus in February fell to \$425 million, the lowest level during the past nine months.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1989

4

Export and Import Price Indexes, February 1989

4

Electric Lamps, March 1989

4

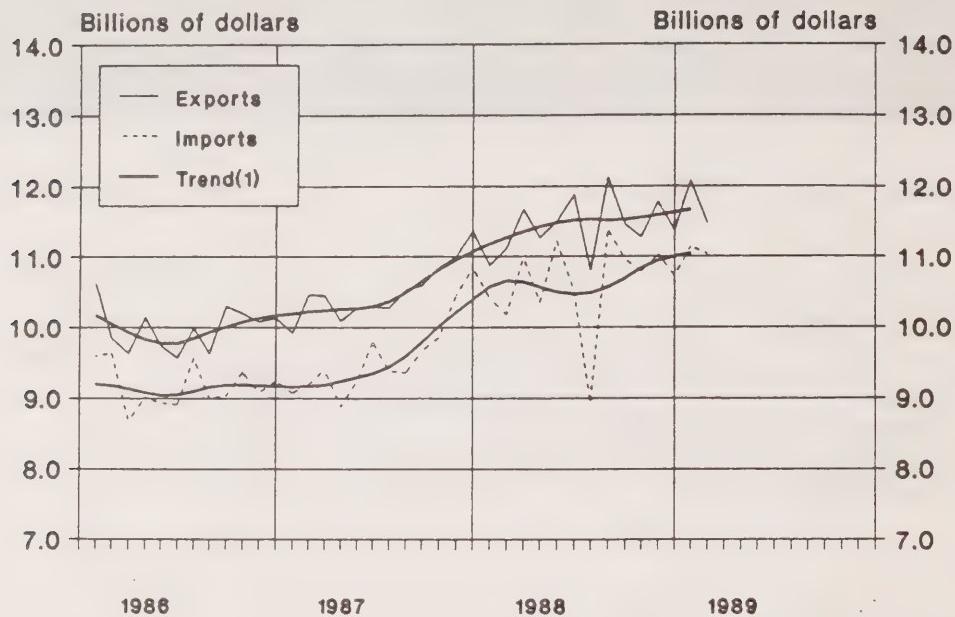
Publications Released

5

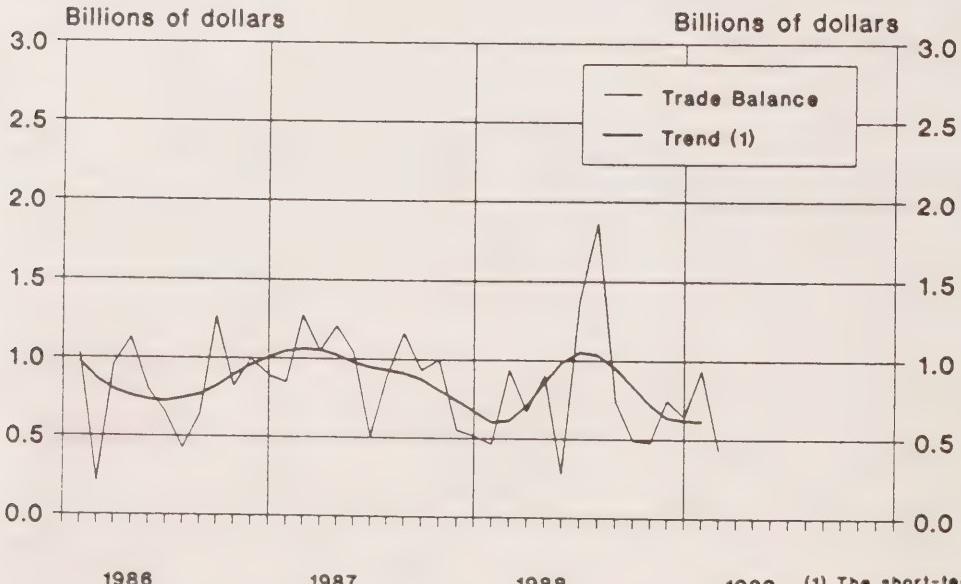


Major Release

Imports, Exports, All Countries (Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



Trade Balance, All Countries (Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payment Basis



(1) The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

February 1989

Merchandise Trade for February 1989

- Exports declined in February to total \$11.5 billion.
- Imports also dropped, although less markedly than exports, falling \$97 million to \$11.0 billion.
- Canada's trade surplus in February declined sharply from the previous month to \$425 million, the lowest level for the past nine months.
- Exports of automotive products declined \$323 million in February.
- Imports of industrial machinery and equipment were down \$133 million.
- The trade surplus with the United States fell to \$621 million in February.
- The short term trend for exports and imports in January continued to be up, in spite of a slowdown in trade in February.

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products for 1988

- Exports increased 10.5% in 1988 compared with 1987 and amounted to \$36.9 billion.
- Imports totalled \$33.2 billion, down for the second consecutive year.
- The balance of trade in automotive products was \$3.7 billion in Canada's favour in 1988, an increase of \$662 million over the record surplus of 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3686-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

The February 1989 issue of *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information) or Rene Piche (613-951-9790) (for trade in automotive products information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 9.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 16.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.1% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

February 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1989 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3636-3642, 3651 and 3685.

The February 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Electric Lamps

March 1989 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for March 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Survey Methodology**, Vol. 14, No. 2,
December 1988.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: \$30 a year; Other Countries: \$35 a year).
- ✓ **Income After Tax, Distributions by
Size in Canada, 1987.**
Catalogue number 13-210
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).
- ✓ **Surface and Marine Transport Service
Bulletin**, Vol. 5, No. 2.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$8.90/\$71; Other Countries: \$10.60/\$85).
- ✓ **Aviation Service Bulletin**, January 1989.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).
- ✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks,**
October 1988.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, October 1988.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade (H.S. Based)**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 20, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Motor Carrier Freight and Household Movers, 1987	2
Historical Federal Government Debt, 1867-1988	2
Local Government Long Term Debt, March 1989	2
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, February 1989	2
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending April 15, 1989	3
Mineral Wool, March 1989	3
Factory Shipments of High Pressure Laminate Sheet, March 1989	3
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1989	3

Publications Released

4

Canadian Economic Observer

April 1989

The April issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The April issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in March and a feature article by Catherine Harris of the *Financial Post* on "Seasonal Adjustment: What it Does and Doesn't Do". A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$21/\$210) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-7276), International and Financial Economics Division.

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

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Data Availability Announcements

Motor Carrier Freight and Household Movers

1987

The 1987 total operating revenues of \$9,403 million represent a 9.0% increase over the \$8,628 million total recorded in 1986. Expenses, however, rose by 9.6%, resulting in a deterioration in the operating ratio of these carriers from .951 in 1986 to .956 in 1987.

Employment in the industry increased 5.5% in 1987. Total compensation, including benefits, increased by 6.3%.

In 1987, carriers earning \$2 million or more annually accounted for 9.7% in terms of numbers but generated 70.4% of the industry's gross operating revenues. These carriers accounted for 63.9% of the employment and operated 70.8% of the total revenue equipment.

Preliminary statistics on motor carrier freight and household movers in 1987 are now available.

The Service and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol.5, No. 3 (50-002, \$8.90/\$71) will be available mid-May. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Y. Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division.

Historical Federal Government Debt 1867-1988

The Public Institutions Division has prepared new series on federal government debt (net debt, gross debt, unmatured foreign debt and the major components of gross debt), with data now available from the time of Confederation to the present.

These data are derived mainly from the Financial Management System (FMS), which is a standardized framework for government accounting.

Data coverage has been modified to exclude the Canada Pension Plan and the Bank of Canada, thus presenting data closer to those in the Public Accounts of Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3199 for the years 1900 to 1988. Data for 1867 to 1900 are available from the Public Institutions Division.

For more information on this release, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) or A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Local Government Long Term Debt

March 1989

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at March 1989 are now available.

For more detailed information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

February 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,186.8 million for February 1989, an increase of 8.8% over the \$1,090.8 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The February 1989 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 15, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 15, 1989 totalled 317 551 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the preceding week's total of 322 188 tonnes but up 7.7% from the year-earlier level of 294 858 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 4 665 139 tonnes, an increase of 6.3% from 4 390 380 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

March 1989

Manufacturers shipped 3 037 115 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March 1989, down 21.5% from the 3 870 758 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 5.9% from the 2 869 092 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1989 totalled 9 284 155 square metres, a decrease of 15.2% for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The March issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

March 1989

For the quarter ending March 31, 1989, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less, totalled 2 125 368 square metres, for a value of \$17,435,274. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 067 109 square metres for a value of \$16,653,315.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The March quarterly 1989 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

March 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 192 175 thousand square metres in March 1989, a decrease of 7.0% from the 206 598 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to March 1989 domestic shipments totalled 547 502 thousand square metres, down 5.3% from the 578 361 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The March 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Canadian Economic Observer, April 1989.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).
Retail Trade, December 1988.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries:
\$20.20/\$202).

- Housing Starts and Completions, December 1988.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208)

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 21, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

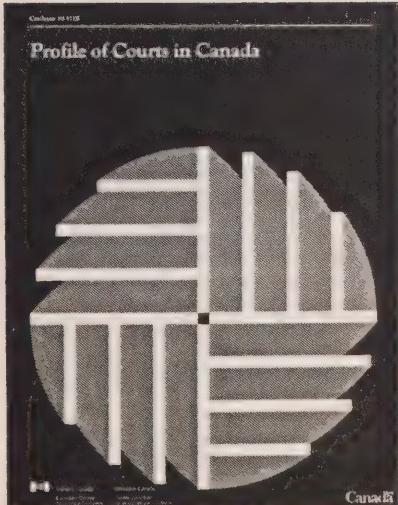
Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 1989	3
• Despite a pattern of fluctuating change in manufacturing shipments in recent months, growth in the short term trend has remained steady.	
Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1989	6
• Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased 0.4% in February.	
Sales of Natural Gas (Preliminary), February 1989	8
• Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada increased 8.0% over the level recorded a year earlier.	

(continued on next page)



Profile of Courts in Canada



Profile of Courts in Canada, a new publication prepared by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, presents detailed descriptive information on the operation of the court system across Canada. This includes a presentation of the levels and jurisdiction of the courts, the duties of the key functionaries, the structure and administration of the various court services branches, and local services to the courts.

Profile of Courts in Canada is intended to offer information on Canada's courts in a way that makes similarities and differences among these courts easy to identify.

Profile of Courts in Canada (85-511E, \$41) is now available through Statistics Canada's regional offices. See also "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023), Courts Program.



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1989	9
Construction Type Plywood, February 1989	9
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, April 1, 1989	9
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, February 1989	10
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1989	10

Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres	12
----------------------------	----

Major Release Dates: April 24 - 28	13
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Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

February 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Manufacturers' shipments were up 0.5% in February, thus continuing a fluctuating pattern of change in recent months. Increases in transportation equipment and refined petroleum and coal industries accounted for most of the rise in shipments in February. Following three months of strong increases, unfilled orders fell 1.1%.

Averaging out monthly fluctuations, the short term trends for both shipments and inventories have increased at a steady 0.4% a month for the last four periods. A stronger rate of growth in the trend for shipments of transportation equipment industries has balanced a weaker rate of growth in the trend for the remainder of manufacturing.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased by 0.5% to \$24.8 billion in February 1989, after a slight decrease of 0.2% in January. Increases in transportation equipment and refined petroleum and coal industries accounted for most of the rise in February. The rate of growth in the short term trend for manufacturing industries was stable at 0.4% a month for September 1988 through January 1989, down slightly from the rate of growth of 0.5% a month in July and August 1988.
- February **inventories** showed an increase of 0.4% to reach a record high of \$38.7 billion. Increases in the trend have remained at 0.4% a month from October 1988 to January 1989, down from a high of 0.7% in June and July 1988. Primary metal and electrical and electronic products industries were the major contributors to the increase in February inventories.

Note to Users:

Trend: A seasonally adjusted series still shows the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend is a measure which depicts the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series. It is calculated by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

Inventories: referred to in the accompanying text are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** for February remained at 1.56:1, in line with the trend which has remained at this level for the last six months.
- **Unfilled orders** decreased 1.1% to a level of \$29.7 billion. Fabricated metal products and transportation equipment and other manufacturing industries were the main contributors to the February decrease. The rate of growth in the trend remained stable, with increases averaging close to 1.1% a month from August 1988 to January 1989.
- **New orders** were down 3.2% to \$24.5 billion, following three consecutive increases.

(continued on next page)

(Unadjusted)

- Manufacturers' shipments in February 1989 were estimated at \$23.4 billion, 2.2% higher than the February 1988 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first two months of 1989 were estimated at \$46.3 billion, 3.9% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The February 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173) is now available. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

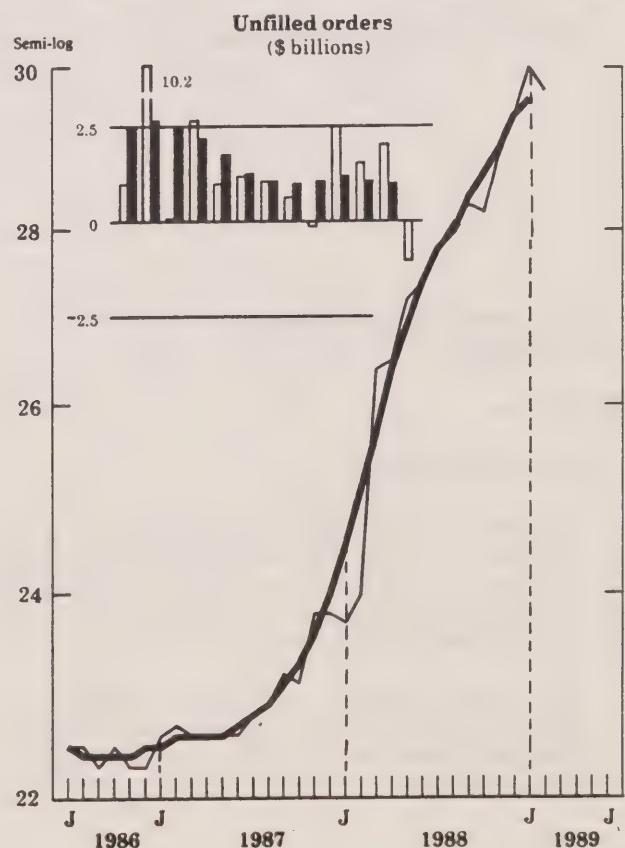
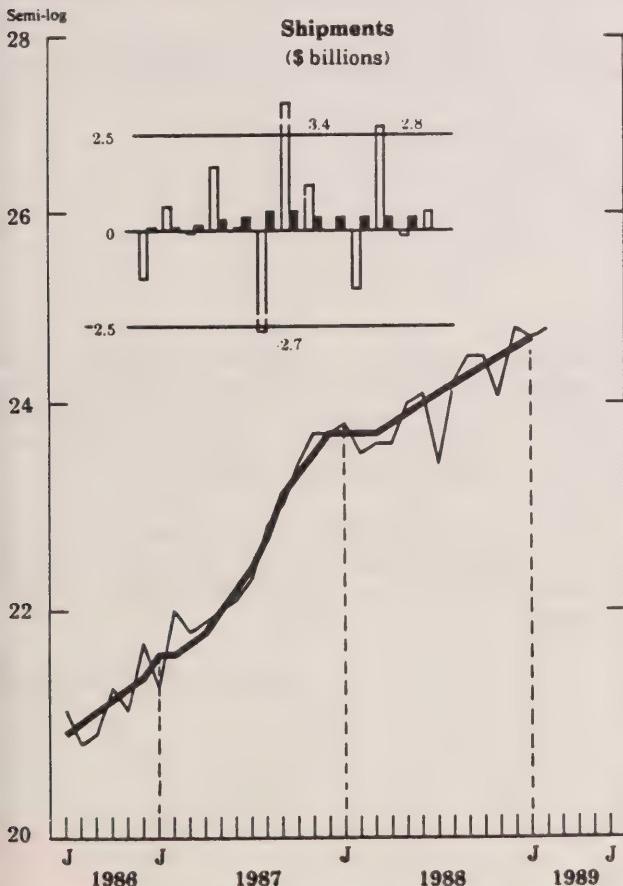
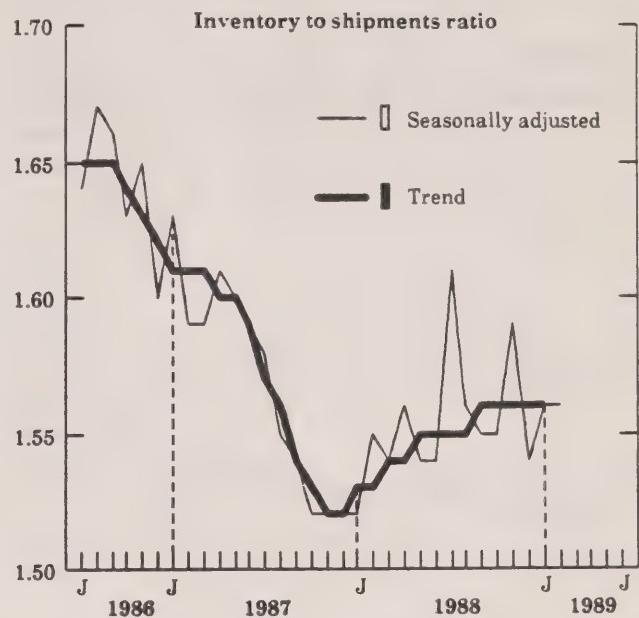
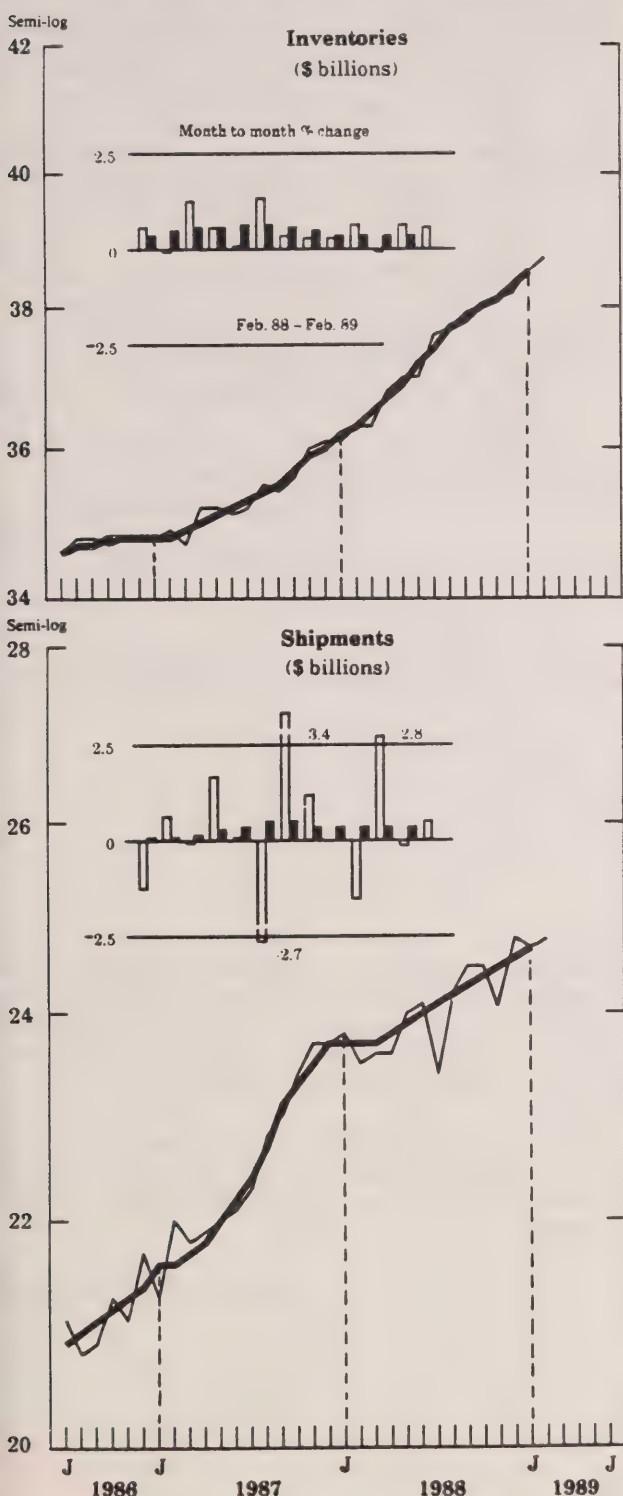
**Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(millions of dollars)**

	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Nov. 1988 ^r	Dec. 1988 ^r	Jan. 1989 ^r	Feb. 1989 ^p
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation						
Shipments	23,765	23,459	24,089	24,752	24,701	24,832
New Orders	23,722	23,688	24,809	25,214	25,329	24,515
Unfilled Orders	23,749	23,978	28,943	29,405	30,032	29,716
Inventories	36,140	36,349	38,239	38,206	38,480	38,718
Ratio of Inventories to Shipments	1.52	1.55	1.59	1.54	1.56	1.56
Unadjusted						
Shipments	21,710	22,909	24,942	22,707	22,931	23,409
New Orders	21,859	23,401	25,462	22,883	23,758	23,389
Unfilled Orders	23,410	23,903	28,679	28,855	29,682	29,662
Inventories	36,259	36,832	37,928	37,623	38,608	39,249

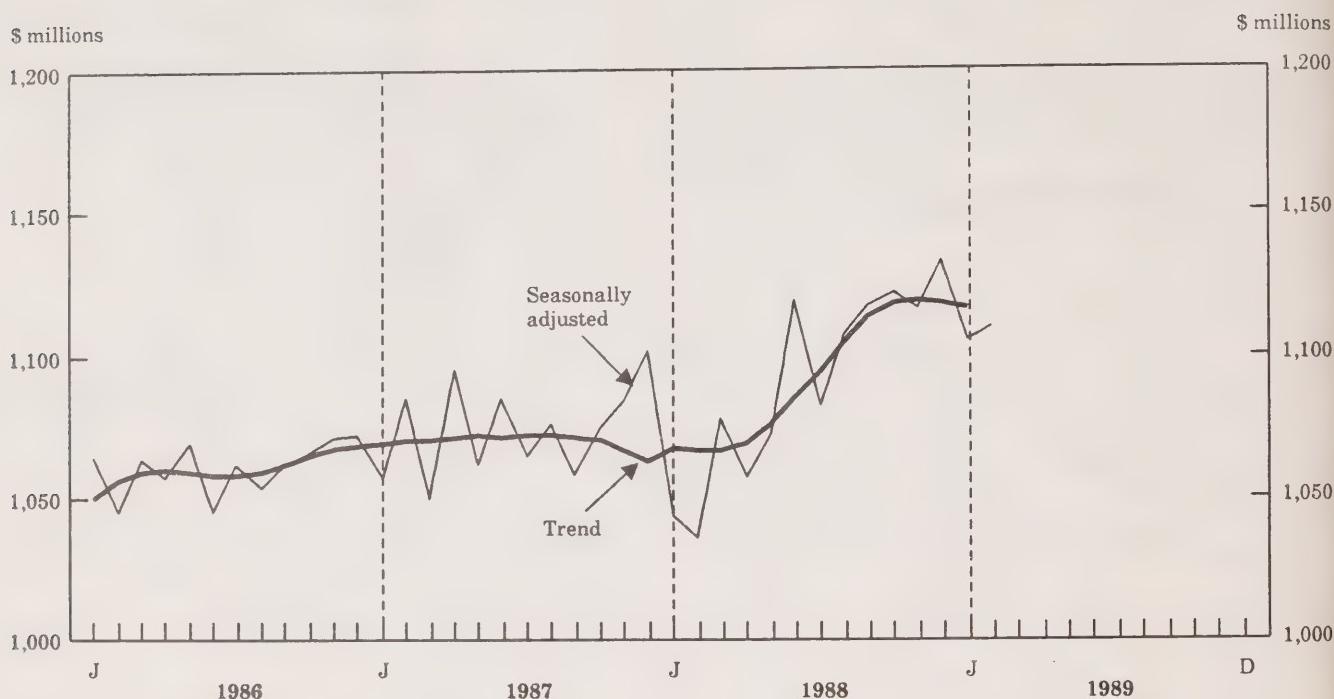
^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, 1986-1988



Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks
February 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in February 1989 totalled \$1,109 million, an increase of 0.4% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,104 million.
- The 0.4% increase in department stores sales in February followed a notable decline of 2.4% in January 1989 and an increase of 1.5% in December 1988.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,546 million at the end of February, an increase of 1.1% over the January 1989 revised value of \$4,496 million. This increase followed two consecutive monthly decreases.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.10:1 in February, a slight increase over the average ratio of 4.08:1 observed in the three previous months.

(continued on next page)

(Unadjusted)

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$734 million in February 1989, up 3.5% over the revised February 1988 level of \$709 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first two months of 1989 totalled \$1,472 million, an increase of 2.3% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- On a provincial basis, seven provinces posted increases in February 1989 over the corresponding month in 1988. Decreases were recorded in Nova Scotia (-2.2%), Saskatchewan (-1.7%) and Alberta (-1.5%).
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,244 million, an increase of 1.7% over the level reached in February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is, however, not shown in the chart since it changes direction with the addition of succeeding months of data.

The February 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications.

For further information, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

February 1989 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during February 1989 totalled 6 645.6 million cubic metres, a 8.0% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in February 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from February 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 2 017.4 million cubic metres (+4.4%); commercial sales, 1 704.6 million cubic metres (+5.9%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 923.5 million cubic metres (+11.8%).

Year-to-date figures for the first two months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 13 429.4 million cubic metres, a 5.9% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 4 078.6 million cubic metres (+1.3%); commercial sales, 3 437.7 million cubic metres (+3.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 5 913.1 million cubic metres (+10.8%).

The February 1989 issue of Gas Utilities (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

Preliminary Data
February 1989

	Rate structure				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	
thousands of cubic metres					
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	98 268	194 561	305 830	5 000	603 659
Ontario	996 842	732 765	927 628	250 800	2 908 035
Manitoba	113 024	96 649	43 143	4 000	256 816
Saskatchewan	145 000	118 000	40 000	60 000	363 000
Alberta	471 237	404 048	977 974	-	1 853 259
British Columbia	193 075	158 577	122 553	186 618	660 823
February 1989 - Canada	2 017 446	1 704 600	2 417 128	506 418	6 645 592
February 1988 - Canada	1 931 626	1 610 102	2 323 799	290 150	6 155 677
% change	+ 4.4	+ 5.9	+ 11.8		+ 8.0
Year-to-date - Canada 89	4 078 640	3 437 678	4 963 134	949 960	13 429 412
Year-to-date - Canada 88	4 024 323	3 319 044	4 752 140	584 987	12 680 494
% change	+ 1.3	+ 3.6	+ 10.8		+ 5.9

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

February 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 704 600 cubic metres (1,146.1 million board feet) of lumber and ties in February 1989, a decrease of 13.2% from the 3 116 500 cubic metres (1,320.7 million board feet) produced in February 1988.

January to February 1989 production was 5 733 100 cubic metres (2,429.6 million board feet), a decrease of 5.3% from the 6 051 500 cubic metres (2,564.5 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Construction Type Plywood

February 1989

Canadian firms produced 171 212 cubic metres (193,482,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during February 1989, a decrease of 1.9% from the 174 468 cubic metres (197,161,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during February 1988.

January to February 1989 production totalled 354 930 cubic metres (401,096,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 2.7% from the 345 526 cubic metres (390,469,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

April 1, 1989

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of April 1 amounted to 31 958 tonnes, down from the 32 211 tonnes last month, and from 33 422 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products*, (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables February 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for February 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) February 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The February 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,** February 1989.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
- ✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,** February 1989.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- ✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks,** March 1989.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,** March 1989.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,** January 1989.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing,** February 1989.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Cement,** February 1989.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,** February 1989.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).
- ✓ **Gas Utilities,** December 1988.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).
- ✓ **Wholesale Trade,** January 1989.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
- ✓ **Profile of Courts in Canada.**
Catalogue number 85-511E
(Canada: \$41; Other Countries: \$43).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

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Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

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757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Major Release Dates

Week of April 24 - 28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
24	Retail Trade	February 1989
26	Wholesale Trade	February 1989
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	February 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1989
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	January 1989
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1989
28	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1989
28	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1989
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 24, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Retail Trade, February 1989

3

- Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled \$14.2 billion in February, a modest increase of 0.2% over January 1989.

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Domestic Travel, Third Quarter 1988

6

Selected Financial Indexes, March 1989

6

Urban Forward Sortation Area (FSA), 1986 Census Data Profiles

6

(continued on next page)



Urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSA)

1986 Census Data Profiles

Detailed demographic, social and economic data from the 1986 Census are now available in profile form for 1,025 forward sortation areas in urban centres across Canada. Forward sortation areas (FSAs) are postal delivery areas identified by the first three characters in a postal code.

Census profiles provide statistical overviews of particular geographic areas, touching on a wide selection of census variables while providing a limited amount of detail for each variable. FSA profiles are derived from information collected from one in five Canadian households.

These profiles can be obtained on computer tapes or on diskettes. See page 6 of today's *Daily* for information on content and prices.



Data Availability Announcements

Grain Marketing Situation Report, March 1989	7
Deliveries of Major Grains, February 1989	7
Major Appliances, March 1989	7
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes, 1988 and 1987	7

Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres

Travel-log - Touriscope
Spring 1989 Issue

Travel-log
Labour Shortage in the Hospitality Industry:
Fact or Fiction?



The cover of the Spring 1989 issue of Travel-log features a black and white photograph of a large, multi-story building, possibly a hotel or resort, with trees in the foreground. Below the photo, the word "Canada" is printed.

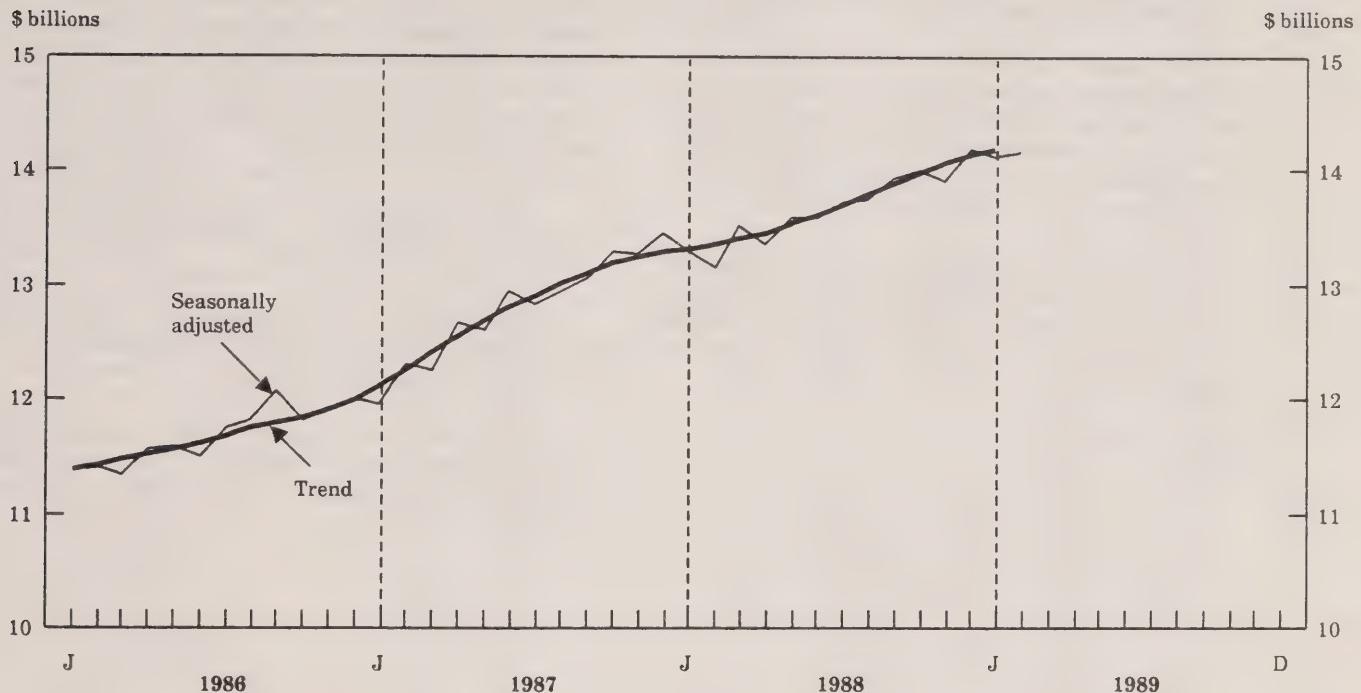
Travel-log - Touriscope
The Spring issue of Travel-log, Statistics Canada's quarterly newsletter that monitors data trends affecting tourism, is now available. Is the Hospitality Industry losing its young workforce? According to the Spring issue, the number of young employees (aged 15-24) in the Hospitality Industry has expanded at a faster rate than in all other industries. The newsletter also includes in this issue: the emerging Pacific Rim tourism market, summer 1988 domestic travel, airport congestion, travel to Toronto, provincial migration patterns, and the travel price index for the fourth quarter and year 1988.

The Spring issue of Travel-log - Touriscope (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Editor (613-951-9169).

Major Release

Monthly Retail Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Retail Trade February 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased a modest 0.2% in February 1989 to \$14.2 billion, following a decline of 0.9% in January.
- The general lack of growth in the first two months of the year is in contrast to the generally

rising retail sales observed during 1988, especially in the last half of the year when retail trade advanced on average by 0.8% a month.

- In February, the most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by service stations (+1.5%) and general merchandise stores (+3.3%). Largely offsetting these increases were declines by combination stores (-0.9%) and sporting goods and accessories stores (-2.5%). Department stores sales rose by 0.4% while motor vehicle dealers registered a slight increase of 0.1%

(continued on next page)

(Unadjusted Sales)

- Retail trade totalled \$11.4 billion in February 1989, an increase of 4.4% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first two months of 1989 amounted to \$23.0 billion, up 3.9% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over February 1988: new and used motor vehicle dealers rose 4.8% while total food stores increased by 2.2%. Department store sales were up 3.5% on year-over-year basis, while service station increased by 1.3%.
- All provinces and territories reported higher sales in February 1989 compared to the corresponding month in 1988. Increases ranged from 7.0% in British Columbia to 2.1% in Quebec.

(see table on next page)

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The February 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1989 ^r	Feb. 1989 ^p	Feb. 1989/ Feb. 1988	Nov. 1988 ^r	Dec. 1988 ^r	Jan. 1989 ^r	Feb. 1989 ^p	Feb. 1989/ Jan. 1989
	(millions of \$)				%	(millions of \$)			
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,096.2	2,214.9	2,157.3	2.9	2,332.1	2,385.3	2,407.3	2,385.0	-0.9
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	588.4	613.2	583.7	-0.7	720.9	674.2	691.7	694.5	0.4
All other food stores	213.8	225.3	222.2	3.9	257.2	261.3	260.3	261.1	0.3
Department stores	709.1	738.4	734.0	3.5	1,115.4	1,132.0	1,104.4	1,108.9	0.4
General merchandise stores	197.1	210.6	204.7	3.8	262.3	269.8	266.7	275.6	3.3
General stores	159.9	169.4	165.1	3.2	208.7	201.1	205.5	206.7	0.6
Variety stores	59.0	52.1	54.8	-7.1	90.6	85.0	84.5	84.7	0.3
Motor vehicle dealers	2,484.6	2,322.8	2,594.0	4.4	3,071.0	3,239.0	3,058.9	3,061.3	0.1
Used car dealers	74.4	82.3	88.6	19.1	108.9	112.2	111.3	112.6	1.1
Service stations	948.3	981.6	961.5	1.3	1,051.7	1,075.4	1,062.8	1,078.6	1.5
Garages	138.9	140.4	138.8	-	158.3	154.8	157.0	161.5	2.8
Automotive parts and accessories stores	184.0	237.9	205.8	11.8	308.4	336.7	343.9	340.9	-0.9
Men's clothing stores	78.8	107.2	85.6	8.5	143.4	148.5	145.3	147.3	1.4
Women's clothing stores	185.0	216.9	187.6	1.4	280.6	287.5	281.4	283.5	0.7
Family clothing stores	119.5	146.5	129.0	7.9	202.9	209.9	204.6	205.9	0.7
Specialty shoe stores	17.4	24.8	19.4	11.8	24.0	31.3	28.2	28.3	0.5
Family shoe stores	60.6	81.5	65.6	8.2	97.3	113.9	112.8	112.0	-0.7
Hardware stores	94.8	112.9	109.4	15.4	159.0	159.1	164.6	171.1	3.9
Household furniture stores	138.4	160.0	151.5	9.4	179.7	177.4	185.6	187.9	1.2
Household appliance stores	44.9	52.0	48.2	7.4	59.2	59.2	59.9	61.0	1.9
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	106.9	125.8	115.3	7.9	145.3	145.4	147.5	150.3	1.9
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	558.0	628.6	600.6	7.6	646.2	652.0	655.5	660.8	0.8
Book and stationery stores	68.8	74.4	75.9	10.3	86.4	90.8	86.5	91.4	5.7
Florists	48.6	39.9	55.7	14.5	57.1	55.4	55.7	53.9	-3.2
Jewellery stores	64.6	64.7	68.0	5.1	102.2	104.0	101.6	104.5	2.8
Sporting goods and accessories stores	137.6	185.0	155.5	13.0	228.8	237.6	243.9	237.9	-2.5
Personal accessories stores	156.9	182.7	169.7	8.2	232.8	227.4	225.8	226.4	0.3
All other stores	1,225.2	1,333.9	1,297.1	5.8	1,657.6	1,686.7	1,726.2	1,710.4	-0.9
All stores - Total	10,959.4	11,525.8	11,444.5	4.4	13,988.2	14,313.2	14,179.4	14,203.9	0.2

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Domestic Travel

Third Quarter 1988

A new record level of domestic trips was established in the third quarter of 1988, according to the Canadian Travel Survey (CTS) results. Canadians took 46.5 million domestic trips during the summer of 1988, 17% more than in 1986 and 1980, the previous record highs.

Canadians reported 30.2 million trips lasting at least one night, representing an 8% growth over 1986 and 4% above 1980.

More detailed information on the third quarter is provided in the Spring Issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$10/\$40), released today. Totals for the year 1988 will be provided in a publication to be released later this year (87-504, \$40).

Fourth quarter micro-data files will be available in early summer.

For further information, contact Pierre Hubert (613-951-1513), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

March 1989

March 1989 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSA)

1986 Census Data Profiles

Census profiles are now available for 1,025 urban forward sortation areas (FSAs)* across Canada.

Profiles are designed to yield quick answers to the basic information requirements of most Census data users. They can be used with geographic and cartographic computer files - also available from Statistics Canada - in detailed analysis for such purposes as market research and the planning of community services.

Prices for tape or diskette output of these profiles range from \$755 for Prince Edward Island to \$2,585 for all of Canada. Cost estimates for special groupings of selected FSAs can be provided upon request.

The contents of these profiles (with the number of categories for each characteristic in parentheses) are as follows:

Population, 1986 (1)
Age groups (12) and sex (2)
Marital status (5)
Mother tongue (26)
Dwellings (8)
Households (12)
Census families (27)
Family status and living arrangements (13)
Economic families (9)
Home language (11)
Official language (4)
Ethnic origin (15)
Citizenship (2)
Place of birth (15)
Period of immigration (7)
Age at immigration (4)
Mobility status (8)
Highest level of schooling (9)
Major field of study (12) and sex (2)
Labour force activity and sex (31)
Industry divisions (19)
Occupation major groups (23) and sex (2)
Class of worker (6) and sex (2)
Dwelling characteristics (13)
Household characteristics (8)
Census family characteristics (11)
Individual income (15) and sex (2)
Composition of individual income (4)
Employment income by sex (2) and work activity (6)
Family income (14)
Incidence of low income (9)
Household income (14)

For further information, please contact your local Regional Reference Centre (see page 9) or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

* Forward sortation areas (FSAs) are postal delivery areas identified by the first three characters in a postal code.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

March 1989

The situation report for March is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

February 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from February 1988, except in the case of oats and barley where marketings increased. Deliveries for February 1988 and February 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1988	1989
• Wheat (excluding durum)	981.0	434.9
• Durum wheat	114.5	28.4
• Total wheat	1 095.5	463.3
• Oats	42.5	86.8
• Barley	351.3	385.3
• Rye	28.6	7.4
• Flaxseed	34.3	18.9
• Canola	269.2	166.4
• Total	1 821.4	1 128.1

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The February 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Major Appliances

March 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 194,802 units in March 1989, up 7.7% from 180,804 units in February 1989 and up 2.4% from the 190,252^r units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to March 1989 amounted to 541,716 units compared to 514,732^r units for the same period of 1988, or a 5.2% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The March 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1988 (Preliminary) and 1987 (Final)

Final 1987 and preliminary 1988 figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 118.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Fur Production, Season 1987-1988.**

Catalogue number 23-207

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

✓ **Oils and Fats, February 1989.**

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and**

Hardboard, February 1989.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Paper and Allied Products Industries - Newsprint Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**

Catalogue number 36-250B 2712

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Travel-log - Touriscope, Spring 1989.**

Catalogue number 87-003

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Viking Building
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St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
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Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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the toll free number for your province.

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Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Manitoba

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General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
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Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 25, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

General Social Survey - Personal Risk, 1988

2

- Some 19% of Canadian adults reported having one or more accidents in 1987, while 24% were victims of at least one crime.

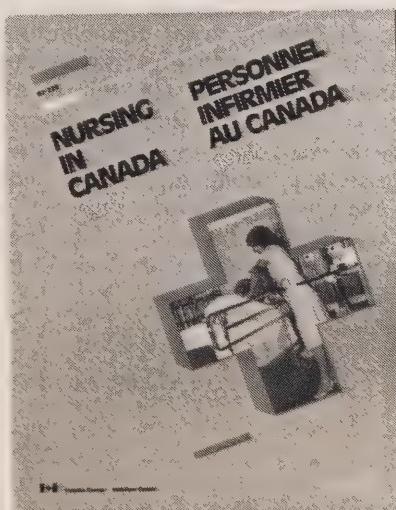
Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1989
Electric Lamps, March 1989

4
4

Publications Released

5



Nursing in Canada 1987

There were over 240,000 registered nurses in Canada in 1987, 89% of whom were employed in nursing, while 11% were employed outside the nursing profession or were not employed.

The ratio of nurses employed in nursing to the population increased from one nurse for every 141 Canadians in 1983, to one nurse for every 121 Canadians in 1987. Hospitals employed 74% of nurses in 1987; community health, 10%; nursing homes, 7%; physicians' offices, educational institutions and other employers, 9%. About 37% of nurses worked on a part-time basis.

Nursing in Canada is a collaborative undertaking by the Canadian Nurses Association and Statistics Canada. This publication includes a description of the demographic and employment characteristics of registered nurses in Canada, an account of nursing education programs, enrolments, graduations and the distribution of nurse educators in community colleges, hospitals and university schools of nursing.

Nursing in Canada, 1987 (83-226, \$15) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Paddon (613-951-8782), Health Division.



Major Release

General Social Survey - Personal Risk

1988

Some 19% of Canadian adults reported having one or more accidents in 1987, while 24% were victims of at least one crime.

Youth aged 15-24 were at the highest risk of having an accident and of criminal victimization: 33% reported an accident and 37% were victims of at least one crime. In contrast, 7% of the population aged 65 and over reported an accident and 8% were victims of a crime.

Some of the other main findings of the 1988 General Social Survey - Personal Risk:

Accidents

- An estimated one in five Canadians (3.8 million persons) reported having had at least one accident in 1987. In total, these persons reported 5.1 million separate accidents. (These were accidents serious enough to have disrupted a person's normal activities for at least half a day, or to have resulted in out-of-pocket expenses of \$200 or more.) The reported accidents resulted in one or more of the following consequences: personal injuries (79% of accidents), hospital care (45%), activity-loss days (79%), or financial costs (39%).
- Motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for one out of three accidents reported (33%). Accidents occurring while participating in sports or leisure activities were the next most frequent (23%), followed by work-related accidents (21%) and then accidents occurring in and around the home (13%). Other accidents accounted for the remaining 10%.
- Persons who drink alcohol on a regular basis were more likely to have experienced one or more accidents during the past three years than those who did not. Some 42% of current drinkers reported having had one or more accidents compared with 34% of occasional drinkers and 27% of non-drinkers.

Note to Users:

The 1988 General Social Survey (GSS) collected unique information on personal risk. The GSS collected data, by telephone, in January and February of 1988, on accidents and criminal victimizations meeting certain screening criteria and occurring during the calendar year 1987. Data were collected in all 10 provinces (territories were excluded) and resulted in 9,870 completed interviews.

Existing information in this area is often summarized from administrative records and is based on incidents which have come to the attention of officials (hospital or death records in the case of accidents and official police reports for criminal victimizations). Sample surveys have the advantage of collecting information directly from the population on all incidents, whether they have been reported or not. Additionally, although victimization surveys have been conducted in Canada before, they provided incomplete information as rural areas were excluded from their sample designs.

Criminal Victimization

- An estimated one in four Canadians (4.8 million persons) reported that they were victims of at least one crime. In total, these persons reported 5.4 million separate victimizations in 1987. Personal victimizations (theft of personal property, sexual assault, robbery, assault) comprised the majority (54%), while household victimizations (break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of household property, vandalism) made up 39% of the total. The largest single victimization category was assault, with 1.4 million incidents reported.

(Continued on next page.)

- Although actual rates of personal victimization are greater for men and decline with age (with those over 65 having the lowest rates), the concern for personal safety is highest among women and the elderly. Nearly four out of 10 women (38%) indicated they felt unsafe walking alone in their own neighbourhood after dark in comparison to 12% of men. Among the elderly, 37% of all persons (49% of females and 21% of males) felt unsafe performing this activity, compared to 24% for all other age groups. Urban Canadians were more fearful walking alone after dark than were rural Canadians (28% vs. 18%).
- Only 8% of the population believed that the level of crime in their neighbourhood was higher than in other areas in Canada. The majority (57%) believed it was lower. There were relatively few differences in these perceptions by age group or sex.

Selected data from this, the 3rd cycle of the GSS, are now available. A public-use microdata file is scheduled to be available by September and publications by the winter of 1989-90.

For further information contact Edward Praught (613-951-9180) or Doug Norris (613-951-2572), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

March 1989

Production of process cheese in March 1989 totalled 7 986 973 kilograms, an increase of 33.4% from February 1989 and an increase of 16.1% from March 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 19 056 354 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 18 395 854 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 481 521 kilograms, an increase of 15.1% from February 1989 and an increase of 61.1% from March 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 473 223 kilograms, compared to the 1 044 724 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

March 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,301,630 light bulbs and tubes in March 1989, a decrease of 17.6% from the 23,425,361 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 62,883,224 light bulbs and tubes, down 7.0% from the 67,585,107 sold during the January - March period in 1988.

The March 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

System of National Accounts – The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1985.

Catalogue number 15-201
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$42).

System of National Accounts – The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1985.

Catalogue number 15-202
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$42).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1988-III.

Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: \$30.25/\$121; Other Countries: \$36.25/\$145).

Nursing in Canada, 1987.

Catalogue number 83-226
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

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**The
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 26, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, February 1989

3

- In February 1989, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds totalled \$435 million, less than half the amounts recorded in each of the two previous months.

Wholesale Trade, February 1989

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 4.6% over a year earlier.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1989

8

- The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variation, increased 1.4% from January.



Atlas of Cancer Mortality in British Columbia, 1956-1983

During the period 1956 to 1983, a total of 52,891 men and 40,708 women died in British Columbia as a result of cancer. The *Atlas of Cancer Mortality in British Columbia, 1956-1983* presents these deaths by 24 major organ systems and geographically by 75 school districts. Mortality for each type of cancer for each school district is compared to the provincial mortality rate for each type of cancer. The results of these comparisons are depicted on maps.

The *Atlas* also contains a discussion of major risk factors for each type of cancer presented. It will be a useful addition to the reference material for public health workers and educators.

The *Atlas of Cancer Mortality in British Columbia, 1956-1983* (82-565, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Silins (613-951-8553), Health Division or Dr. Pierre Band (604-877-6000), Cancer Control Agency of British Columbia.



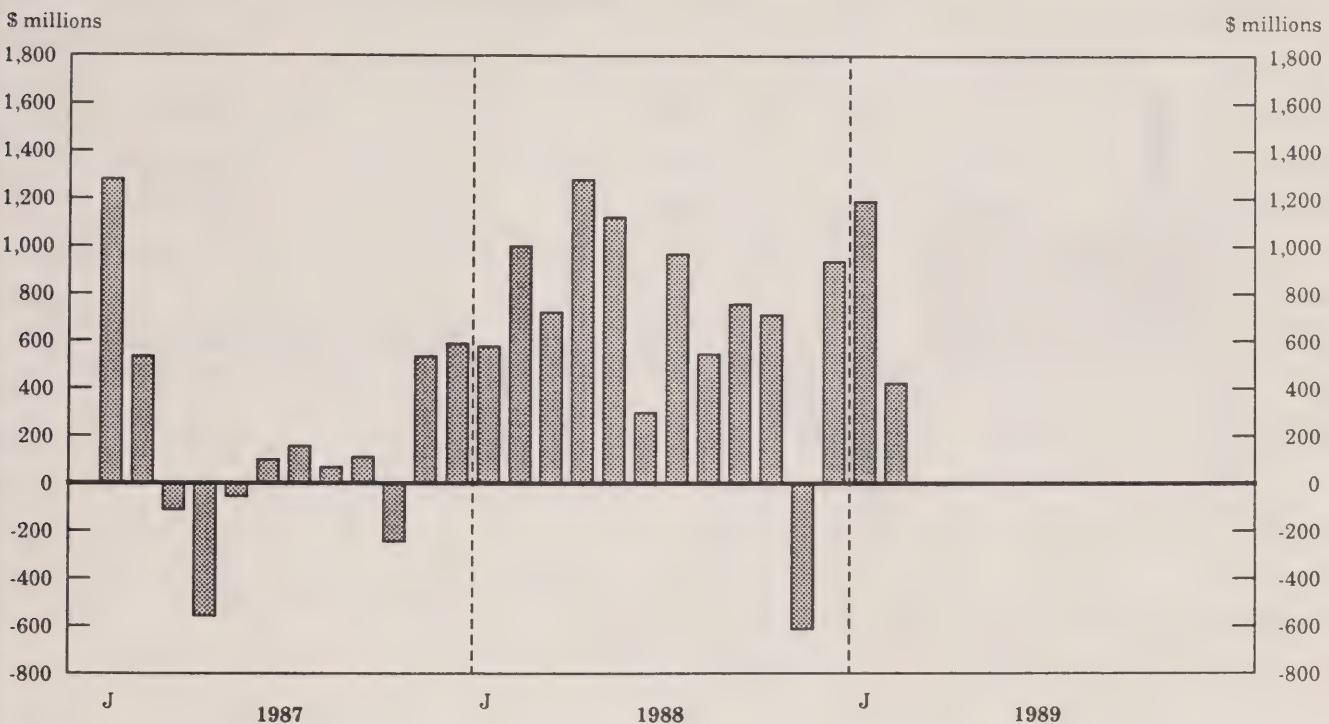
Data Availability Announcements

Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1989	11
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Publications Released	12
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Major Releases

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

February 1989

Outstanding Canadian Securities

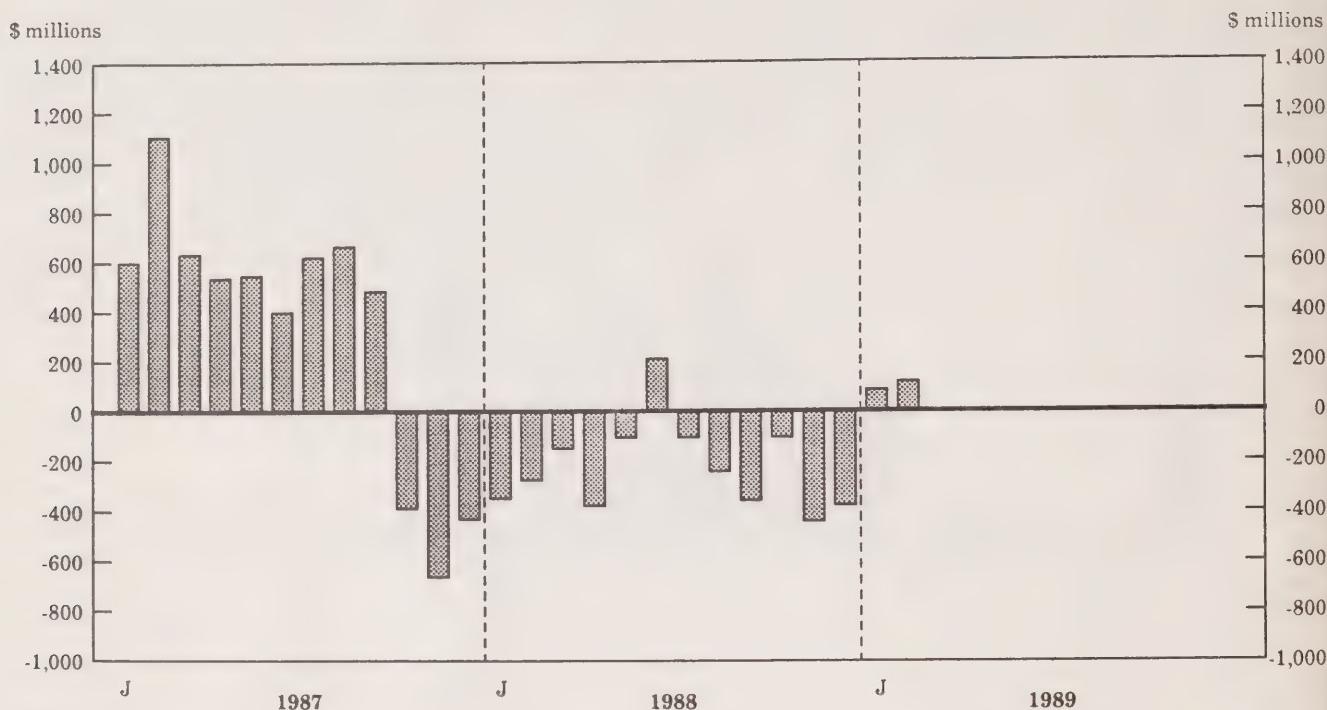
In February 1989, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds totalled \$435 million, less than half the amounts recorded in each of the two previous months. This decline largely reflected a net disinvestment by residents of the United States who reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$163 million, in contrast to a net investment of \$310 million in January. Long-term interest rates were virtually unchanged in the current month while short-term rates continued to rise, causing a steeper inverted yield curve. Overseas investors continued to increase their holdings of Canadian bonds, investing,

on a net basis, some \$600 million in the current month, most of which came from Japan, the United Kingdom and West Germany. The gross value of bonds traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents jumped by one-quarter in the current month.

Non-residents were net buyers of Canadian stocks for the second consecutive month, with a net investment of \$119 million in February. This contrasted with large net disinvestments recorded throughout 1988. United States investors were net buyers of Canadian stocks in January and February while overseas investors continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian stocks.

(Continued on next page)

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents acquired, on a net basis, \$348 million of outstanding foreign bonds in February, similar to the amount invested in the previous month. These funds were invested in U.S. Government securities. Residents reduced, however, their holdings of foreign stocks by nearly \$400 million in the current month. Contributing to this decline was a tendering of shares in the United States under a takeover offer.

The February 1989 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-Residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available early in May.

(See table on next page)

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

February 1989

(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	5,754	5,319	+ 435
Common and preferred stocks	1,652	1,533	+ 119
Total - February 1989	7,406	6,852	+ 554
Total - January 1989	6,858	5,578	+ 1,280
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,797	4,146	-348
Common and preferred stocks	2,205	1,826	+ 380
Total - February 1989	6,003	5,971	+ 31
Total - January 1989	3,453	3,865	-412

Wholesale Trade

February 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for February 1989 were 4.6% above those of February 1988. In the first two months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 6.6% compared to the corresponding period in 1988.
- The three largest trade groups recorded increases over February 1988: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+5.1%), other wholesalers (+11.4%) and wholesalers of food (+7.7%). In February 1989, four of the nine trade groups within wholesale trade registered decreased sales from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-32.2%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-16.1%), wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (-5.0%) and wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (-1.7%).

- Wholesale trade increases between February 1988 and February 1989 were registered in three out of five regions. The Atlantic provinces were showing the highest increase at 22.4% while decreases of 5.3% were recorded in the Prairie provinces and in British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in February 1989 were 2.0% lower than those reported in February 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of February 1989 stood at 1.52:1, down from 1.63:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The February 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.80/\$58) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for February 1989/1988

Major Trade	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Jan. 1989/88 r	Feb. 1989/88 p	Jan.-Feb. 1989/88 p	Jan. 1989/88 r	Feb. 1989/88 p	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989 p
Total all trades	8.8	4.6	6.6	3.3	-2.0	1.63	1.52
Food	12.2	7.7	9.9	0.9	2.2	0.76	0.73
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-8.1	-5.0	-6.6	-7.7	-13.6	0.97	0.88
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	21.7	40.6	32.1	1.5	-2.9	2.03	1.40
Motor vehicles and accessories	-8.4	-1.7	-4.9	4.2	-4.7	2.19	2.12
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-21.6	-32.2	-27.0	-10.2	-10.0	3.76	4.99
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	18.3	5.1	11.4	5.1	-2.0	1.54	1.43
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	11.5	17.1	14.4	19.4	8.1	1.60	1.48
Lumber and building materials	0.2	-16.1	-8.3	-2.3	-10.7	2.00	2.13
Other wholesalers ²	12.7	11.4	12.0	4.7	4.7	1.70	1.60
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	7.0	22.4	14.8	4.6	15.6	1.56	1.47
Quebec	10.5	7.6	9.0	9.1	2.0	1.58	1.50
Ontario	9.1	8.2	8.6	1.6	-2.5	1.61	1.45
Prairie provinces	2.6	-5.3	-1.5	-1.2	-8.1	1.98	1.93
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	12.5	-5.3	3.2	3.3	-4.6	1.37	1.38

r Revised estimates

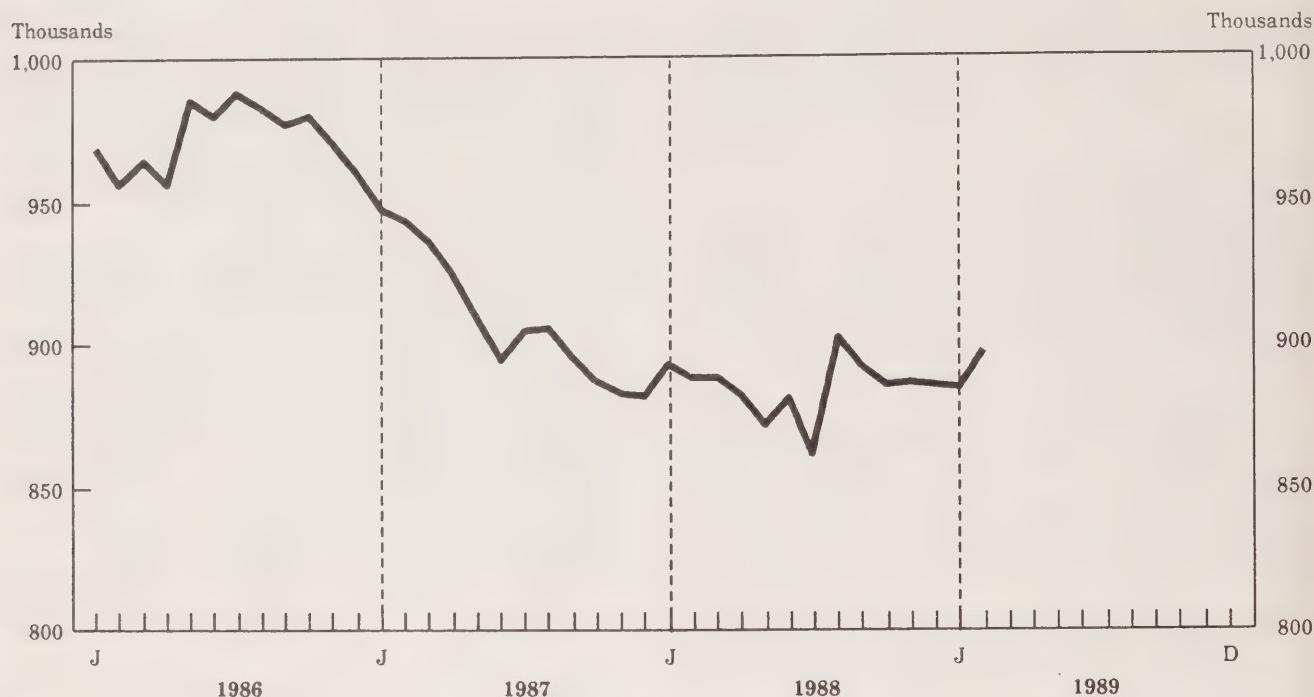
p Preliminary estimates

-- Amount too small to be expressed

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1989



**Unemployment Insurance Statistics
February 1989**

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- For the week ending February 18, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 897,000, up 1.4% from the preceding month.
- Between January and February 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits rose in all provinces and territories. The number increased 11.6% in the Northwest Territories, 3.1% in Nova Scotia, 2.2% in Alberta, 1.6% in Quebec and British Columbia, 1.4% in Newfoundland, 1.2% in Manitoba, 1.1% in the Yukon, and 1.0% in Ontario. There were only small increases in the other provinces.

- In February 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 0.4% from the preceding month to \$966 million. The number of benefit weeks increased 2.1% to 4.5 million in February 1989.

(Unadjusted)

- In February 1989, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,229,000, virtually unchanged from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 0.8% to 720,000, whereas the number of female beneficiaries increased 2.0% to 509,000.

(Continued on next page)

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during February 1989 totalled \$1,108 million², up 3.3% from February 1988. For the first two months of 1989, benefit payments amounted to \$2,288 million, an advance of 7.6% from the same period last year. The increase is the result of a 6.6% rise in the average weekly payment to \$217.15, and a 1.0% increase in the number of benefit weeks to 10.5 million.
- A total of 218,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1989, down 4.6% from the same month a year ago. The decrease is mostly due to the smaller number of days available to process claims in February 1989 as compared with the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, 558,000 claims have been received, an increase of 3.7% compared with the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

(See table on next page.)

Data for the months of December 1988, and January and February 1989 will be published in the February 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), available in May. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users.

For special tabulations or further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1989	January 1989	December 1988	February 1988	% change from Feb. '89/ Jan. '89	% change from Jan. '89/ Dec. '88
(Seasonally Adjusted)						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	965,729	969,335	991,700	921,200	-0.4	-2.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,469	4,375	4,821	4,534	2.1	-9.3
Beneficiaries -						
Regular benefit (000)	897 ^p	884 ^p	885 ^r	886 ^r	1.4	-0.1
(Unadjusted)						
% change from Feb. '89 / Feb. '88						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	1,108,022	1,179,736	978,019	1,072,474	3.3	
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,088	5,447	4,593	5,219	-2.5	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	217.77	216.58	212.92	205.48	6.0	
Claims received (000)	218	339	325	229	-4.6	
Beneficiaries¹ (000)						
Total	1,229 ^p	1,212 ^p	1,078 ^r	1,225 ^r	0.3	
Regular benefits	1,077 ^p	1,068 ^p	924 ^r	1,075 ^r	0.1	
January to February						
	1989		1988			
% change 1989/1988						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	2,287,758		2,125,184		7.6	
Weeks of benefit (000)	10,535		10,428		1.0	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	217.15		203.79		6.6	
Claims received (000)	558		538		3.7	
Beneficiaries						
Year-to-date average¹ (000)	1,220 ^p		1,219 ^r		0.1	

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

February 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 3.0% to 1 932 594 cubic metres (818,987,000 feet board measure) in February 1989, from 1 991 674 cubic metres (844,023,000 feet board measure) in February 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1989 totalled 2 749 268 cubic metres (1,165,074,000 feet board measure), an increase of 6.5% compared to 2 582 298 cubic metres (1,094,316,000 feet board measure) in February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2); matrix 122 (series 2).

The February 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stockson Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3 - Stocks of Canadian Grain, March 31, 1989.**
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$76 a year; Other Countries: \$91 a year). Available at 3 p.m.
- ✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries: \$15.70/\$157).
- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1989.**
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).
- ✓ **Touriscope - International Travel: National and Provincial Counts, October-December 1988.**
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: \$36.75/\$147; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$162).
- ✓ **Federal Government Employment, April-June 1988**
Catalogue number 72-004
(Canada: \$23/\$92; Other Countries: \$27.50/\$110).
- ✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1988.**
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).
- ✓ **Atlas of Cancer Mortality in British Columbia, 1956-1983.**
Catalogue number 82-565
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 27, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release**Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1989**

2

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$474.44, up 4% over a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock Report, April 1, 1989

6

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1988

6

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending April 22, 1989

6

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1989

6

Publications Released

7

Investment Portfolio Package
 1987

Now available is the 1987 Investment Portfolio Package, a database derived from income tax data for 1987.

The investment portfolio contains three major categories of data: the number of taxfilers reporting interest income only, the number of taxfilers reporting dividend income (which could include some interest income) and a third category which is an aggregate total for the two categories above.

The package also features data on selected characteristics of taxfilers such as age, the percentage of those with an income greater than \$35,000 or those with an income greater than \$50,000, the median total income, etc., for close to 23,000 postal areas across Canada.

The portfolio is available on either diskette or on magnetic tape. It can be purchased for Canada or the provinces.

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1989 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$474.44 for February, virtually unchanged from January. Average weekly earnings increased over February 1988 by 4.0%² (\$18.25), compared to the annual average increase of 4.8% for 1988.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,114,000, an increase of 73,000 (+0.7%) from January. This contrasts with the decreases usually observed at this time of year. The employment increase of 321,000 (+3.3%) over February 1988 was the largest year-over-year percentage growth since December 1986.

Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between January and February, average weekly earnings in forestry and in construction decreased at a time of year when increases are usually observed. Trade increased slightly when a decrease usually occurs.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in community, business and personal services (+2.4%) was its lowest since August 1987.
- Between January and February, earnings in Newfoundland recorded a decrease instead of the usual increase.
- Nova Scotia had its lowest year-over-year increase in earnings since October 1987 (+2.8%). Alberta had its lowest increase since January 1988 (+1.7%).

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

1988 Annual Averages

The 1988 annual averages are now available. A summary report entitled *Employment, Earnings and Hours, Annual Averages and Monthly Estimates, 1988* is available at the cost of \$50. For more information on how to obtain these data, contact Labour Division at (613-951-4090).

Number of employees

- Between January and February, estimated employment in mines, quarries and oil wells, in construction and in transportation, communication and other utilities increased when decreases are usually observed.
- Trade recorded a smaller than usual decrease while community, business and personal services had a larger than usual increase.
- The year-to-year increases in construction (+9.8%) and in community, business and personal services (+3.9%) were their highest since February 1986 and July 1987 respectively. Finance, insurance and real estate had its smallest increase since November 1987 (+2.1%).
- Manufacturing (+2.2%) recorded its second consecutive year-over-year increase after four consecutive months of decreases.
- As a result of a labour dispute, Newfoundland registered a decrease instead of the usual increase between January and February.
- Nova Scotia and Ontario increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed.
- Alberta and British Columbia had larger than usual increases for this time of year.
- Ontario recorded its highest year-to-year growth rate since August 1987 (+3.4%); Alberta, its highest since October 1985 (+5.3%); British Columbia, its highest since March 1985 (+7.0%).

(continued on page 3)

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.3.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 39.0 in the goods-producing industries and 27.3 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.98 in February. Earnings were \$13.98 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.52 in the service-producing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The February 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of May 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1989

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees					
	Number			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Feb. 1989 ^p	Jan. 1989 ^r	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989 ^p	Jan. 1989 ^r	Feb. 1988
thousands						dollars
Forestry	53.9	54.9	49.5	640.48	641.87	650.36
Mines, quarries and oil wells	150.8	148.2	153.4	804.19	812.48	775.43
Manufacturing	1,906.9	1,901.2	1,865.6	567.84	564.18	539.01
Durables	940.6	931.9	918.2	601.69	598.86	570.81
Non-durables	966.3	969.2	947.5	534.89	530.82	508.19
Construction	414.4	408.9	377.5	579.71	582.44	551.14
Building	351.9	346.8	319.5	561.46	567.58	533.23
Industrial and heavy	62.5	62.2	58.0	682.37	665.31	649.79
Goods-producing industries	2,526.0	2,513.2	2,445.9	585.44	583.48	557.96
Transportation, communication and other utilities	822.2	819.7	811.4	614.65	615.75	588.29
Transportation	456.3	454.9	449.7	562.37	565.94	545.49
Storage	13.5	13.7	14.1	559.34	549.92	523.69
Communication	229.7	228.4	229.5	643.21	644.22	601.61
Electric power, gas and water utilities	122.7	122.7	118.1	761.80	754.69	733.08
Trade	1,833.7	1,840.9	1,771.5	344.36	343.73	327.00
Wholesale	556.3	552.7	524.6	493.15	490.90	467.99
Retail	1,277.4	1,288.2	1,246.9	279.56	280.58	267.69
Finance, insurance and real estate	639.5	636.8	626.2	516.26	517.95	484.90
Community, business and personal services	3,615.6	3,558.5	3,481.1	397.76	397.67	388.60
Public administration	677.1	672.0	656.5	612.38	614.52	593.35
Service-producing industries	7,588.1	7,527.9	7,346.8	437.49	437.76	422.31
Industrial aggregate	10,114.1	10,041.1	9,792.7	474.44	474.23	456.19
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	133.5	134.2	135.4	461.32	465.14	440.43
Prince Edward Island	33.9	34.1	32.4	385.83	385.71	373.51
Nova Scotia	279.9	278.8	25.2	424.42	423.20	412.81
New Brunswick	212.0	211.4	202.5	431.83	434.22	416.28
Quebec	2,470.3	2,469.5	2,437.5	466.57	464.57	446.64
Ontario	4,227.2	4,176.6	4,086.3	494.05	493.02	473.20
Manitoba	381.4	380.3	377.7	435.88	435.74	407.70
Saskatchewan	292.4	292.3	292.7	414.35	420.25	405.65
Alberta	951.5	944.1	903.5	468.33	469.92	460.61
British Columbia	1,102.8	1,090.5	1,030.9	472.89	476.43	459.92
Yukon	9.8	9.8	9.4	563.52	563.58	563.79
Northwest Territories	19.4	19.4	19.2	644.39	655.54	583.31
Canada	10,114.1	10,041.1	9,792.7	474.44	474.23	456.19

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded
 February 1989
 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1989 p	Jan. 1989 r	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989 p	Jan. 1989 r	Feb. 1988
	hours				dollars	
Forestry	39.7	40.6	41.6	17.02	16.62	16.57
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.4	41.0	40.9	18.09	18.14	17.07
Manufacturing	39.0	38.8	38.8	13.31	13.30	12.66
Durables	40.2	40.0	40.0	13.94	13.99	13.24
Non-durables	37.7	37.5	37.5	12.56	12.48	11.98
Construction	38.6	37.5	37.3	15.50	16.08	15.33
Building	38.3	37.2	36.8	15.07	15.75	15.08
Industrial and heavy	40.4	39.5	40.0	18.06	18.07	16.75
Goods-producing industries	39.0	38.7	38.7	13.98	14.05	13.36
Transportation, communication and other utilities	37.6	37.9	38.5	14.76	14.69	14.19
Transportation	37.0	37.4	38.2	13.95	13.87	13.45
Storage	36.0	36.1	37.8	13.75	13.33	12.35
Communication	36.9	37.1	37.0	15.45	15.47	14.65
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.4	40.4	40.5	17.11	17.11	16.77
Trade	27.1	27.4	27.3	9.07	9.02	8.70
Wholesale	35.7	35.4	35.6	10.83	10.79	10.29
Retail	25.3	25.7	25.7	8.53	8.51	8.25
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	25.9	26.2	26.5	10.45	10.38	9.88
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	27.3	27.6	27.8	10.52	10.45	10.04
Industrial aggregate	31.3	31.4	31.5	11.98	11.95	11.42
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	33.5	34.0	34.8	10.64	10.63	10.03
Prince Edward Island	29.2	30.0	30.5	8.35	8.23	7.79
Nova Scotia	31.7	31.7	32.3	10.28	10.25	9.95
New Brunswick	33.2	33.5	33.3	10.48	10.61	10.09
Quebec	32.7	32.3	32.4	11.56	11.70	11.11
Ontario	31.5	31.6	32.0	12.36	12.25	11.70
Manitoba	30.1	30.2	29.4	11.05	11.00	10.20
Saskatchewan	27.4	28.2	27.7	10.71	10.67	10.42
Alberta	29.5	30.0	30.6	11.56	11.43	10.95
British Columbia	29.5	30.1	29.2	13.25	13.23	12.94
Yukon	30.3	31.3	33.1	13.35	13.47	13.67
Northwest Territories	32.8	34.4	32.6	16.67	16.50	14.60
Canada	31.3	31.4	31.5	11.98	11.95	11.42

p preliminary estimates.

r revised estimates.

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock Report

April 1, 1989

Total pig numbers in Canada, at April 1, 1989 were an estimated 10,572,500 head, down 2% from the year-earlier level of 10,742,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,058,700 head, showing a decrease of 3% from the year-earlier level of 1,085,900.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

For further information, order the April 1, 1989 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15.75/\$63). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division.

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses

1988

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter increased to 15 992 tonnes at January 1, 1989, from 9 833 tonnes a year earlier. Stocks of cheddar cheese increased to 36 854 tonnes, from 34 714 tonnes.

Stocks of skim milk powder decreased to 11 517 tonnes at January 1, 1989, from 12 923 tonnes a year earlier. Stocks of concentrated milk dropped to 3 419 tonnes, from 4 699 tonnes.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat decreased to 34 852 tonnes at January 1, 1989, from 42 820 tonnes at January 1, 1988. Stocks of frozen meats increased from 28 940 tonnes at January 1, 1988, to 30 951 tonnes at January 1, 1989.

For further information, order the 1988 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, \$32). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 22, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 22, 1989 totalled 295 575 tonnes, a decrease of 6.9% from the preceding week's total of 317 551 tonnes but up 4.5% from the year-earlier level of 282 962 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 4 960 714 tonnes, an increase of 5.9% from 4 684 121 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

February 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The February 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Primary Iron and Steel**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Steel Wire Specified Wire Products**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics**, January 1989.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics: Volume II, Annual Statistics**, 1987.
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
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Catalogue number 65-007
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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 28, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, February 1989

3

- Real GDP increased 0.2% in February 1989.

Provincial Gross Domestic Product (Preliminary Estimates), 1988

7

- Quebec, Ontario and the Yukon experienced strong growth in 1988.

Industrial Product Price Index, March 1989

10

- The IPPI rose 0.3% from the previous month.

Raw Materials Price Index, March 1989

12

- The RMPI rose 4.1% in March, primarily as a result of higher prices for copper and crude petroleum.



(continued on page 2)

Public Use Microdata Files

1986 Census

Statistics Canada has been producing Public Use Microdata Files from the Census since 1971. These unique products are representative samples of the populations of Canada, the provinces and most metropolitan areas across the country and are extremely useful research tools.

The 1986 Census Public Use Microdata Files program consists of three files, one at the individual level, a second at the household level and a third providing family data.

The Household and Housing File is now available. It is priced at \$2,000 and is a 1% sample of total households in Canada or approximately 115,000 records. It provides data on households and dwellings, as well as extensive demographic, social and economic information about household maintainers, their spouse and their economic family.

The Individual and Family files will be released in the last quarter of 1989. They will be priced at \$4,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

To obtain further information or to order, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).



Statistics
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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, March 1989	13
• Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.9% over February 1989.	

Data Availability Announcements

Apparent Per Capita Disappearance of Red Meats, 1988	15
Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures	15
Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1989	15
Asphalt Roofing, March 1989	15
Production of Biscuits, First Quarter 1989	16
List of Residential Care Facilities, 1988	16

Publications Released

17

Major Release Dates: May 1989

18

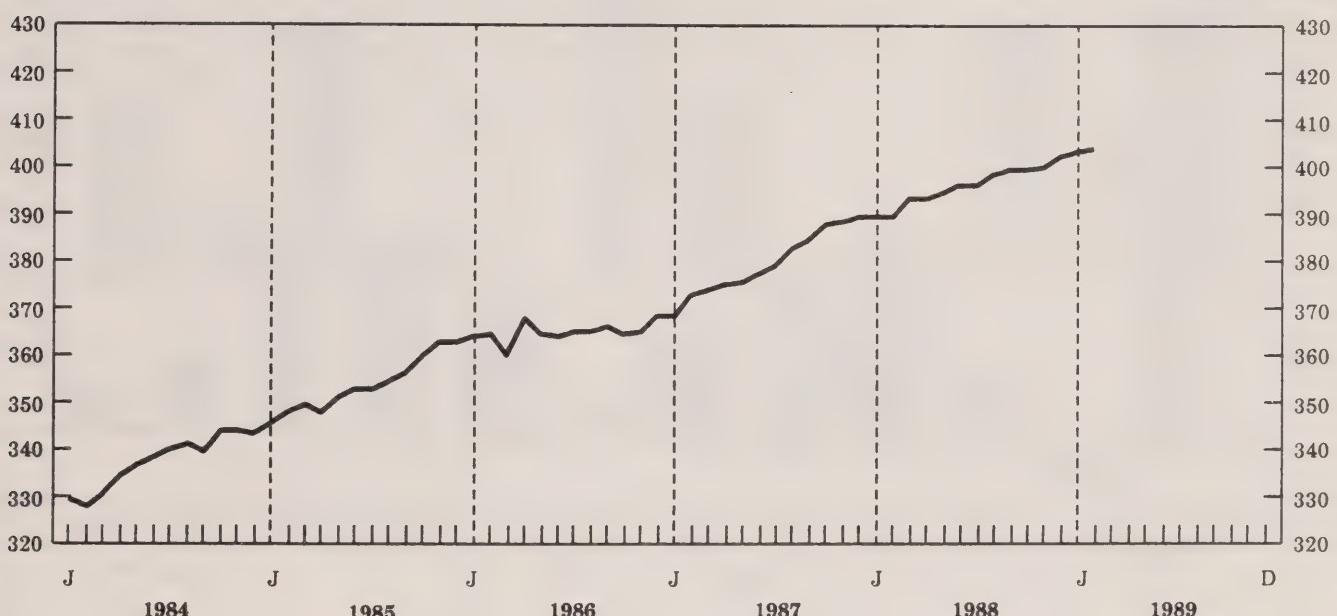
Major Releases

Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Billions of dollars

Billions of dollars



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry February 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.2% in February following gains of 0.3% in January and 0.6% in December. Output of goods-producing industries rose 0.3% in February, mostly due to gains in construction and mining. Following consecutive monthly gains of 0.5% in November and December, output of services-producing industries slowed to 0.2% in January and to 0.1% in February.

Excluding agriculture, the average level of GDP for January and February stands 0.6% above the fourth quarter average of last year. As noted last month, estimates of the growth in agricultural output between the fourth quarter of 1988 and the first quarter of 1989 should be interpreted with caution.

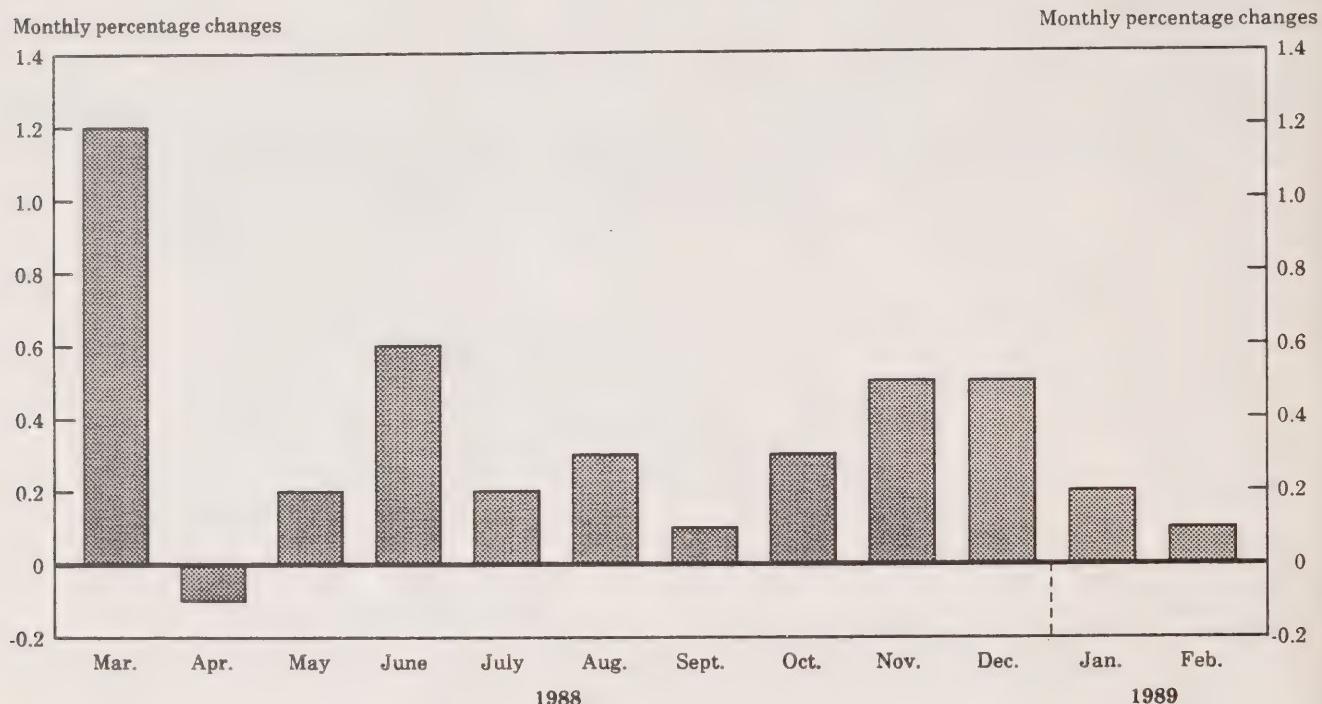
Goods-producing Industries

Goods production rose moderately in February as increased output in construction and mining was partially offset by declines in manufacturing and forestry. Marginal growth was recorded in public utilities and agriculture.

- Construction output advanced 2.1% as both non-residential and residential construction posted gains. The growth in non-residential construction was concentrated in industrial projects, with smaller gains in public and commercial projects. Residential construction increased 2.6% in February following a 2.2% gain in the previous month. Most of the growth stemmed from increased construction of single dwellings. Residential building permits increased 13.0% in November and 12.0% in December of last year, while housing starts were up about 5.0% in January 1989.

(continued on next page)

Gross Domestic Product, Goods Producing Industries
 (Seasonally Adjusted)



- Mining output advanced 1.6%, as natural gas production rebounded from a low level in January, when export demand fell sharply. Following four months of decline, drilling activities recovered 12.0% in February as the search for new crude petroleum and natural gas reserves was stepped up, mainly in offshore regions and in Northern Canada. Potash production fell substantially in February, reflecting weakness in export sales which have been declining since December.
- Manufacturing output fell 0.5% in February, with production of non-durables falling 0.3% and durables down 0.6%. Substantial production cutbacks were recorded by manufacturers of wood products, food products, and transportation equipment. Most of the decrease among food products manufacturers was due to a drop in output by fish processors. Production was curtailed by labour disputes in Newfoundland. Output of transportation equipment declined as production of motor vehicles and motor vehicle

parts and accessories fell. In February, automobile exports were down 4.0% from the January level, and about 13.0% below the corresponding month of last year. In the domestic market, new motor vehicle dealers' sales continued to fall in February following a sharp decline posted in January.

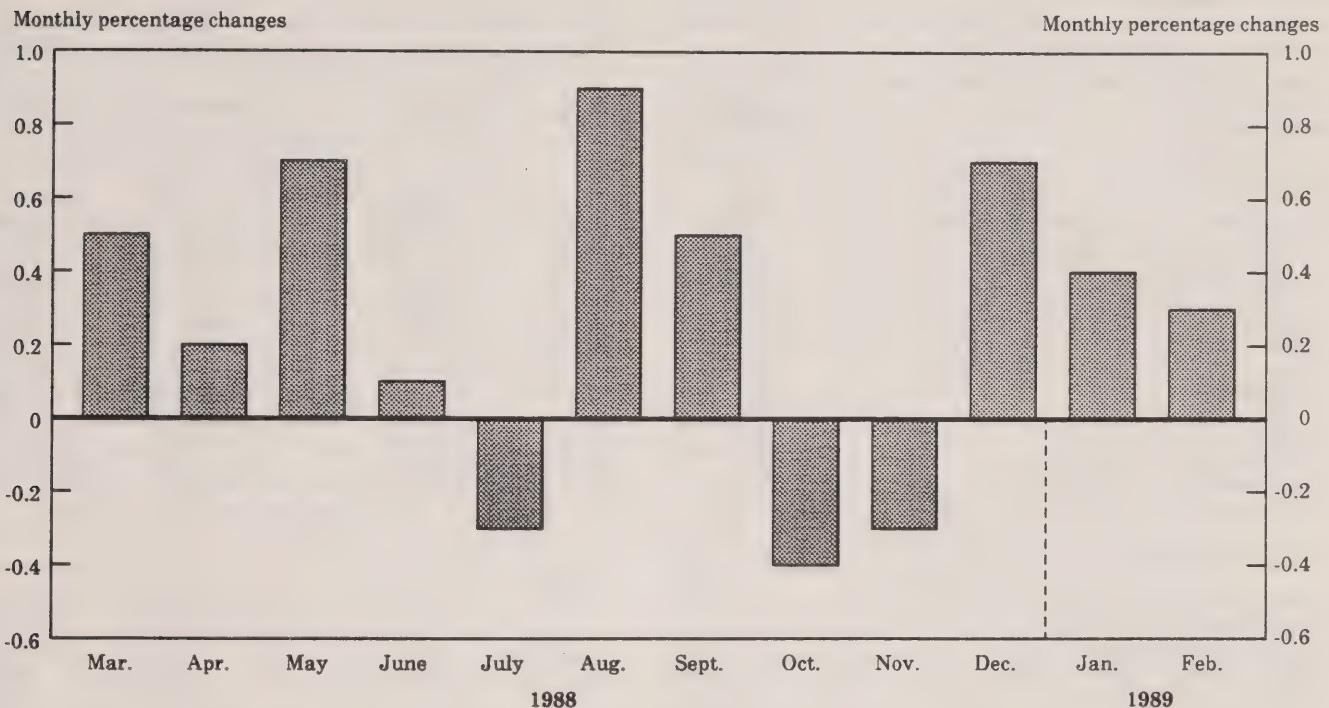
- Output by sawmills and by veneer and plywood mills fell, as exports of lumber and other wood products declined. Forestry output and sales by wholesalers of lumber and building materials also fell.

Services-producing Industries

The growth in services-producing industries originated mainly in community, business and personal services, and in communication industries. Lower levels of activity were recorded in retail and wholesale trade, while in transportation and storage, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries, output was little changed from the previous month.

(continued on next page)

Gross Domestic Product, Services Producing Industries, seasonally adjusted



- The growth in community, business, and personal services originated in professional businesses services.
- Telecommunication carriers accounted for virtually all of the growth in the communications industry.
- Following a 1.0% drop in January, retail trade declined a further 0.4% in February, primarily due to decreased sales by new motor vehicle dealers, liquor, beer and wine stores, and food stores. Wholesale trade declined 0.3%, the first monthly decline since October of last year. Lower sales were reported by wholesalers of electrical machinery and equipment, lumber and building materials, and farm products.
- In transportation and storage industries, pipeline transport rose 6.2%, mainly due to increased transport of natural gas. Both exports and domestic consumption of natural gas increased in the month. Reduced output by water transport, grain elevators, and by railway transport offset the gain in gas pipelines.

- In the finance, insurance and real estate industry, small output increases were reported by insurance agencies and brokers, insurance carriers, and banking and trust institutions. These gains were offset by lower output by stock exchanges, security brokers and dealers, and real estate agencies and brokers.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The February 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release late in May. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices,
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)**

	1988			1989	
	February	November	December	January	February
Total Economy	389,416.7	399,805.2	402,050.0	403,156.9	403,922.6
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,084.0	9,947.8	9,946.6	10,840.8	10,906.8
Fishing and trapping industries	678.8	681.3	593.5	517.2	505.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,898.8	2,910.8	3,094.1	3,033.6	2,892.0
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,242.0	23,265.3	23,411.3	22,849.8	23,222.9
Manufacturing industries	76,873.7	78,347.9	78,611.2	78,938.0	78,569.5
Construction industries	27,560.9	29,038.1	29,426.5	29,668.8	30,294.0
Transportation and storage industries	17,814.6	18,449.9	18,259.4	18,218.4	18,200.4
Communication industries	11,664.0	12,426.1	12,595.2	12,752.4	12,909.6
Other utility industries	11,342.5	11,337.8	11,497.1	11,296.8	11,370.0
Wholesale trade industries	21,866.9	22,734.6	22,782.6	22,812.0	22,736.4
Retail trade industries	24,863.9	25,948.1	26,508.4	26,239.1	26,143.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	56,722.7	59,116.9	59,392.3	60,000.9	60,006.1
Community, business and personal services	39,938.5	40,986.8	41,243.5	41,198.7	41,357.0
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	60.0	72.3	80.8	80.4	7.2
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	284.1	310.6	309.4	308.4	314.4
Transportation industries	1,517.5	1,561.9	1,555.9	1,568.4	1,563.6
Communication industries	45.5	51.5	52.7	52.8	51.6
Water systems industry	558.1	566.5	564.1	565.2	571.2
Insurance and other finance industry	394.7	422.3	421.1	432.0	440.4
Government service industry	23,669.3	23,896.1	23,927.3	23,990.4	24,046.8
Community and personal services	37,281.0	37,677.4	37,721.8	37,737.6	37,759.2
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	325,551.3	335,191.4	337,361.7	338,366.5	339,113.0
-goods	152,680.7	155,529.0	156,580.3	157,145.0	157,760.4
-services	172,870.6	179,662.4	180,781.4	181,221.5	181,352.6
Non-business sector	63,865.4	64,613.8	64,688.3	64,790.4	64,809.6
-goods	673.3	694.0	700.1	700.8	633.6
-services	63,192.1	63,919.8	63,988.2	64,089.6	64,176.0
Goods-producing industries	153,354.0	156,223.0	157,280.4	157,845.8	158,394.0
Services-producing industries	236,062.7	243,582.2	244,769.6	245,311.1	245,528.6
Industrial production	112,131.5	113,645.0	114,219.7	113,785.4	113,796.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,174.1	33,265.7	33,322.7	33,387.6	33,286.8
Durable manufacturing industries	43,699.6	45,082.2	45,288.5	45,550.4	45,282.7

Provincial Gross Domestic Product 1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

Canada's gross domestic product at market prices grew 9.2% in 1988. Economic growth varied among provinces and territories but was more evenly spread across the country than in 1987 (see Chart 1 and Table 1). The increase in GDP was above average in Quebec, Ontario and the Yukon while Saskatchewan registered the smallest growth at 5.9%. This moderate expansion in Saskatchewan stems from an increase of only 4.1% in labour income and a drop in accrued net farm income caused by the severe drought.

Central Canada's share of domestic production increased from 64.9% in 1987 to 65.3% in 1988, with a corresponding decline in the share of Western Canada (see Table 2). This marked a continuation of the general trend observed through the 1980s, although as already noted, the gap in growth rate terms between regions was much narrower in 1988.

Presently, GDP estimates for the provinces and territories are only available in current dollars. Real growth rates may differ from what is implied in the current dollar estimates, depending on the combined evolution of domestic, import and export prices. The trend in paid worker employment by province (see Chart 2), which gives an indication of real economic activity, was noticeably different in 1988 from that observed in the current dollar provincial GDP estimates in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Components of Demand

Provincial growth rates in personal expenditure on goods and services varied in a narrow range around the national rate of 7.9%. Prince Edward Island, Ontario and the territories registered the largest increases with Manitoba and Saskatchewan showing weaker spending. In the goods component, growth rates ranged from a low of 4.0% in Manitoba to a high of 8.8% in Ontario. Saskatchewan recorded the weakest growth rate in expenditure on services at 5.5%.

Increases in government current expenditure on goods and services varied from a low of 3.7% in Saskatchewan to a high of 17.2% in the Northwest Territories, but ranged from 5% to 7% in most provinces.

Note to Users:

Statistics Canada is releasing today for the first time preliminary estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by province and territory for 1988. The corresponding Canada estimates are consistent with the fourth quarter National Income and Expenditure Accounts which came out on March 1, 1989. No revisions were made to the data for previous years, which were published in *Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates 1976-1987* (13-213).

Past practice has been to release the Provincial Economic Accounts once a year, normally about 13 months after the reference period. These estimates are consistent with the revised National Income and Expenditure Accounts published in June of the previous year. This version of the provincial accounts includes not just the income-based and expenditure-based GDP tables, but also a table showing the sources and disposition of personal income and 13 detailed tables on government sector revenue and expenditure.

Beginning this year, the Provincial Economic Accounts will be published twice a year instead of just once. A preliminary set of estimates of income-based and expenditure-based GDP, that is the two main tables, will be released about four months after the reference year. These preliminary figures will then be revised and expanded to the full 16 tables on the normal schedule, about 13 months after the reference year.

Business investment, which led the economy in 1988, increased in all provinces and territories. Growth was above average in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories while in Manitoba and Saskatchewan investment grew less rapidly. After five consecutive years of decreasing investment outlays, the Northwest Territories recorded the highest growth rate at 33%. While investment in plant and equipment was strong in most provinces, residential investment slowed markedly in Quebec and Ontario. Expenditure on residential construction continued to rise in Alberta and British Columbia and strong growth was recorded in Newfoundland.

(continued on next page)

Chart 1
GDP Growth in 1988
(Current Dollars)

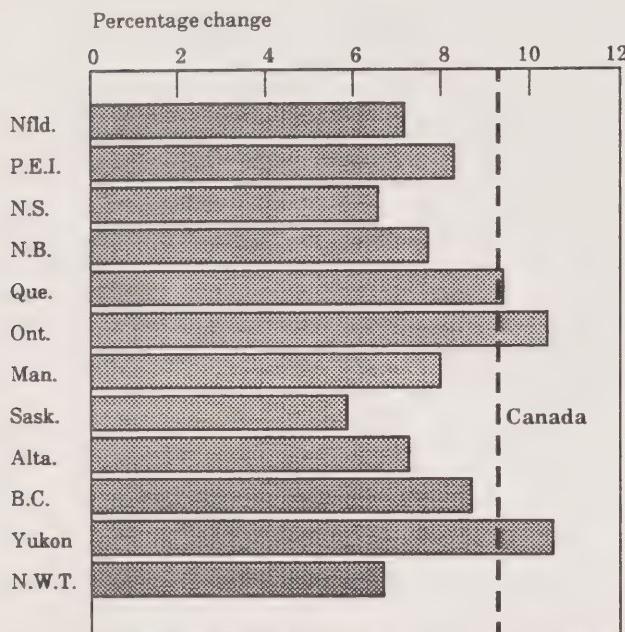
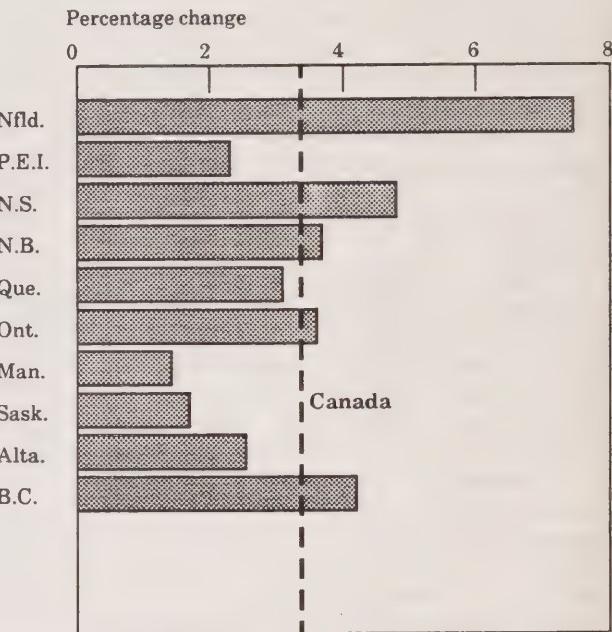


Chart 2
Labour Force Survey
Paid Worker Employment Growth in 1988*



* Yukon and Northwest Territories are not covered in the Labour Force Survey.

Components of Income

The mining industry, which recorded the strongest increase in profits at the national level due to higher metal prices, accounted in large part for the substantial rise of profits in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and the territories. The drop in the price of crude petroleum adversely affected the profits of Alberta (-6.0%) and Saskatchewan (5.6%). In addition to the mining industry, profit gains were particularly large in manufacturing and finance.

Increases in labour income ranged from 4.1% in Saskatchewan to 10.2% in the Yukon with a national average of 8.1%. Farm income declined in most provinces but reached a record level in Alberta due to increased livestock production, higher grain prices and a crop less affected by the drought than in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Gross Domestic Product estimates for provinces and territories are available on CANSIM: matrices 2610-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-4998, 6949 and 6950.

The 1988 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates* (13-213P, \$25) will be released in May. The data are also available immediately on printouts and micro-computer diskettes.

For further information, contact Gylliane Gervais (613-951-3835), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

(see tables on next pages)

Table 1
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices
Annual percentage change

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(percent)								
Newfoundland	13.4	9.0	8.4	8.4	4.4	6.3	8.1	7.2
Prince Edward Island	19.3	4.2	10.8	11.3	2.5	8.7	11.4	8.3
Nova Scotia	16.7	15.2	13.8	11.1	8.0	8.2	7.0	6.6
New Brunswick	18.6	9.6	14.8	11.8	7.3	9.8	7.3	7.7
Atlantic Canada	16.6	11.3	12.7	10.7	6.7	8.3	7.6	7.2
Quebec	12.9	5.8	7.0	9.4	7.5	9.8	10.6	9.4
Ontario	14.6	4.2	10.7	12.9	8.4	10.4	9.5	10.4
Central Canada	14.0	4.8	9.3	11.6	8.1	10.2	9.9	10.0
Manitoba	17.6	6.5	6.4	10.8	8.7	5.2	6.2	8.0
Saskatchewan	15.6	2.9	3.2	7.6	5.5	-1.8	1.9	5.9
Alberta	15.7	5.9	4.7	6.4	7.9	-10.7	3.9	7.3
British Columbia	16.9	3.2	4.4	6.2	6.5	3.9	9.0	8.7
Yukon	3.8	2.0	-13.8	15.5	5.8	15.9	15.0	10.5
Northwest Territories	-3.2	30.2	16.9	18.8	8.1	1.6	2.4	6.7
Western Canada	16.1	4.8	4.6	7.1	7.2	-2.6	5.9	7.8
Canada	14.8	5.1	7.9	10.0	7.7	5.9	8.6	9.2
GDP implicit price index, Canada	10.8	8.7	5.0	3.1	2.9	2.5	4.3	4.2

Table 2
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(percent)								
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
New Brunswick	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Atlantic Canada	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
Quebec	22.9	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.7	23.5	24.0	24.0
Ontario	37.1	36.7	37.7	38.6	38.9	40.6	40.9	41.3
Central Canada	60.0	59.8	60.6	61.4	61.6	64.1	64.9	65.3
Manitoba	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Saskatchewan	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Alberta	14.1	14.2	13.7	13.3	13.3	11.2	10.7	10.5
British Columbia	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Canada	34.7	34.5	33.5	32.7	32.5	29.9	29.2	28.8
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industrial Product Price Index

March 1989

Preliminary estimates for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) indicate that the index increased 0.3% in March 1989, to a level of 130.9. The movement of the United States/Canadian exchange rate was responsible for about one-third of this increase. Other contributors to March's price increase included fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products; primary metal products and petroleum and coal products. Moderate price increases were widespread as 17 of 20 groups showed price increases. However, prices declined for meat, fish and dairy products.

Since March 1988, the IPPI has risen 3.6%. Excluding the petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change would have been 4.4%.

Highlights

- The United States/Canadian exchange rate rose 1.2% from February. Its effect is primarily seen in the price increases recorded for: lumber, sawmill and other wood products (0.4%); paper and paper products (0.6%) and autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (0.6%). For all these commodities a significant fraction of their prices are quoted in U.S. dollars.
- The index for petroleum and coal products was estimated to have increased 0.9% in March, reflecting higher gasoline prices.

● Primary metal products rose 0.3% over the month. A large increase in copper and copper alloy prices (8.0%) was almost entirely offset by a similar drop in prices for nickel products (-8.9%). Also affecting this month's movement were increases posted for zinc, gold and silver.

- Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products rose 0.4% in March, largely on the strength of higher prices for refined sugar (5.3%) and bakery products (0.6%). Lower prices for feed and fruit preparations had a moderating affect.
- Meat, fish and dairy products declined 0.2% from February. The monthly movement was due principally to a sharp decline in prices for cured meat (-3.3%), coupled with a smaller decrease for fresh and frozen pork; these more than offset an increase of 0.5% for beef and veal prices.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The March 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² March 1989	% Change	
			March 1989/ Feb. 1989	March 1989/ March 1988
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	130.9	0.9	3.6
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal Products³	89.3	135.6	0.3	4.4
Intermediate goods	61.6	130.1	0.4	4.8
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	136.1	0.4	12.3
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.2	0.3	2.5
Finished goods	38.4	132.4	0.4	2.2
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	138.3	0.1	3.8
Capital equipment	10.2	134.5	0.4	2.0
All other finished goods	17.9	128.4	0.5	1.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.5	-0.2	1.5
Fruit, vegetables, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	131.3	0.4	7.4
Beverages	1.9	155.3	0.1	6.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.3	-	7.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	134.6	0.3	5.0
Textile products	2.4	119.8	0.1	2.9
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	126.7	0.1	1.9
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	125.4	0.4	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	142.0	-0.1	3.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	144.5	0.6	5.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	158.2	-0.1	6.3
Primary metal products	8.8	144.9	0.3	12.7
Metal fabricated products	5.3	135.0	0.3	3.7
Machinery and equipment	4.8	134.0	0.3	4.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	130.7	0.6	-0.4
Electrical and communication products	5.0	135.7	0.1	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	142.3	0.1	1.5
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	91.9	0.9	-4.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	136.2	0.2	5.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	140.0	0.3	3.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	93.7	0.3	-10.3

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

March 1989

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) rose 1.4% between February and March 1989 to a preliminary level of 100.2. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component also increased 1.4%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Non-ferrous metals, up 3.6%, with higher prices for concentrates of copper (9.9%) and zinc (7.8%) and for precious metals (4.2%) more than offsetting lower prices for lead (-9.1%) and nickel (-6.3%) concentrates.
- Mineral fuels, up 1.3%, mainly as a result of an estimated 1.5% increase in crude petroleum prices.
- Vegetable products, up 2.4%, primarily in response to higher prices for potatoes (27.4%), unrefined sugar (6.1%), oilseeds (1.9%) and cereals (1.4%).

Year-Over-Year Change

Between March 1988 and March 1989, the RMPI increased 2.3%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component rose 4.0%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Non-ferrous metals, up 14.9%, primarily as a result of higher prices for concentrates of copper (31.0%), zinc (90.9%) and nickel (32.9%). On the other hand, prices of radio-active concentrates fell 30.4%, while precious metals declined 11.6%.
- Vegetable products, up 11.6%, mainly due to higher prices for cereals (15.1%), oilseeds (17.3%), potatoes (110.8%) and unrefined sugar (19.9%).
- Animals and animal products, down 2.1%, with lower prices for furs, hides and skins (-29.9%), fish (-17.7%) and hogs (-9.5%) more than offsetting higher prices for chicken (21.5%).
- Mineral fuels, down 0.5%, following price declines for thermal coal (-1.9%) and natural gas (-9.9%), partially offset by higher prices for crude petroleum (1.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The March 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
 (1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Mar.1989 ¹	Mar.1989/ Feb.1989	% Change Mar.1989/ Mar.1988
Raw materials total	100	100.2	1.4	2.3
Mineral fuels	45	79.0	1.3	-0.5
Vegetable products	11	97.0	2.4	11.6
Animals and animal products	20	114.0	0.3	-2.1
Wood products	8	129.9	0.3	-0.6
Ferrous materials	2	112.1	0.5	0.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	132.7	3.6	14.9
Non-metallic minerals	3	134.4	0.3	2.9
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	117.7	1.4	4.0

¹These indexes are preliminary.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

March 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of March sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.3 million cubic metres (m³). This represents an increase of 3.9% over last February when total sales declined by 2.1% from the previous month.
- All four of the main products contributed to the March increase. Following a decrease of 0.5% in February, March sales of motor gasoline rose 5.2%. Similarly, diesel fuel sales posted a gain of 3.8% following a drop in sales volumes in February. Heavy fuel sales posted their first increase since November, rising 9.4%, while light fuel sales were up 23.2% over low sales volumes recorded in February.

(Unadjusted)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products rose 4.6% over March 1988, recording a volume of 7.3 million m³ sold. Three of the four main products contributed to the monthly increase. Motor gasoline sales were

up 1.2% over last March. Heavy fuel sales maintained their strong upward trend, posting a gain of 33.1%. Light fuel sales increased by 14.6%, while diesel fuel sales were down marginally by 0.2% from levels recorded last year.

- As a result of March's increase, total product sales for the first three months of 1989 are now up 5.5% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 28.3%, while sales of diesel fuel and motor gasoline have risen 2.0% and 2.3% respectively. Light fuel sales are up 8.6% over last year.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1989 ^p	Mar. '89/ Feb. '89
(thousands of cubic metres)					
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	7 121.6	7 173.7	7 024.3	7 300.7	3.9
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 890.3	2 936.7	2 921.2	3 072.2	5.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 391.2	1 497.6	1 417.2	1 471.5	3.8
Light Fuel Oil	527.1	548.4	531.6	655.1	23.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	791.8	761.2	726.8	795.3	9.4
	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989 ^p	Total Jan.-Mar. 1988	Total Jan.-Mar. 1989	Cum. '89/ Cum. '88
(thousands of cubic metres)					
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 966.1	7 290.6	20 054.6	21 154.7	5.5
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 825.4	2 860.4	7 754.3	7 935.7	2.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 324.2	1 321.0	3 633.7	3 705.9	2.0
Light Fuel Oil	882.7	1 011.6	2 883.3	3 130.7	8.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	620.2	825.2	2 000.8	2 567.1	28.3

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Apparent Per Capita Disappearance of Red Meats

1987

The apparent per capita disappearance of beef (on a carcass weight basis) was 38.3 kilograms in 1988 compared to 38.2 in 1987. Pork increased to 29.3 kg per capita. Veal decreased to 1.6 kg per person. Mutton and lamb decreased to .85 kg from .90 kg.

Over the past year, Agriculture Canada and Statistics Canada have updated the methodology for estimating apparent per capita disappearance of pork, on a carcass weight basis. These updates reflect both the trend to leaner hog carcasses and updates to the factors used for converting imports and exports of pork cuts to a carcass equivalent basis. Revisions, based on the new methodology, have been made back to 1960.

Apparent per capita disappearance of pork on a retail weight basis is also available from 1960 to 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1183.

For further information, contact Bernard Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division.

Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for the consumption of containers and other packaging supplies by the manufacturing industries are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 31-212. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1989

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 478 kilotonnes in February 1989, down 4.7% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 11 513 kilotonnes, down 3.6%.

Exports in February rose 0.6% from February 1988 to 2 421 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 6 054 kilotonnes, 12.0% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 346 kilotonnes, a drop of 3.1% below February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

March 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 622 610 bundles in March 1989, a decrease of 18.7% from the 3 225 241 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to March 1989 shipments totalled 7 360 663 bundles, down 11.6% from 8 323 670 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The March 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Production of Biscuits First Quarter 1989

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 41 827 024 kilograms during the first quarter of 1989, a decrease of 7.4% from the 45 160 562 kilograms produced during the same quarter of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

List of Residential Care Facilities 1988

The Health Division has produced a list of the names and addresses of over 6,000 residential care facilities with a total of nearly a quarter of a million beds. They are listed by province as well as alphabetically according to municipality.

Each facility is categorized on the basis of the principal characteristic of the predominant group of its residents and includes facilities for the elderly, physically and mentally handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed children, treatment centres for alcohol and drug problems, homes for delinquents, transients and "other" facilities (includes homes for unmarried mothers and shelters for families in crisis).

The list of residential care facilities for 1988, formerly catalogue 83-221, is now available from Health Division (613-951-8552) at a cost of \$15.

Publications Released

- ✓ **The Sugar Situation**, March 1989.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)**, March 1989.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances**, March 1989.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, Intentions 1989.**
Catalogue number 61-216
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19)
- ✓ **Farm Product Price Index**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).
- ✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, November 1988
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: MAY 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
1-2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1989
3	Help-wanted Index	April 1989
5	Labour Force Survey	April 1989
5	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1989
8-12	Business Conditions Survey Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1989
8	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	March 1989
11	Farm Product Price Index	March 1989
15-16	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1989
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	March 1989
17	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1989
19	Consumer Price Index	April 1989
23-26	Building Permits	February 1989
24	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1989
26	Wholesale Trade	March 1989
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	March 1989
26	International Travel Account - Receipts and Payments	First Quarter 1989
29	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1989
29	Retail Trade	March 1989
29	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1989
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1989
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	February 1989
31	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1989
31	Farm Net Income	1988
31	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1989
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1989
31	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1989
31	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1989
31	Major Release Dates	June 1989

The June 1989 release schedule will be published on May 31, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 1, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents, 1987-88	2
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1989	2
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, First Quarter 1989	2
Gypsum Products, March 1989	2
Rigid Insulating Board, March 1989	3

Publications Released

4

Index to Data Releases: April 1989



Shipping in Canada, 1987

This annual publication presents a comprehensive overview of domestic and international shipping activities at Canadian ports. It provides vessel traffic data and commodity detail by points of loading and unloading. With the use of charts, graphs and summary tables, the publication highlights trends in port traffic, containerization, commodity movements and transport markets.

Shipping in Canada, 1987 (54-205, \$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gord Baldwin (613-951-8699), Transportation Division.



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Data Availability Announcements

Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents 1987-88

Preliminary data from the 1987-88 Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents Survey indicates that publishers produced over 7,200 new titles, 75% of them from Canadian authors.

Publishers' sales in Canada reached \$887 million, \$370 million from sales of titles they published, the remainder from sales of other publishers' titles. Exclusive agents' sales accounted for another \$126 million. Almost 90% of sales by exclusive agents and by publishers acting as agents for other publishers were imported titles.

The 1987-88 issue of *Book Publishing in Canada* (87-210, \$16/\$19) will be released this Summer.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Railway Carloadings Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 16.7% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.4% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.3%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products First Quarter 1989

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$ 10.9 million for the first quarter of 1989, an increase of 1.9% from the \$10.7^r million shipped during the first quarter of 1988.

Quantities and values of shipments of Canadian solid fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products March 1989

Manufacturers shipped 25 657 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1989, down 4.8% from the 26 953 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier, but up 16.2% from the 22 071 thousand square metres shipped a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments were 70 309 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.1% from the January to March 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

March 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 218 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1989, a decrease of 20.4% from 4 043 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1988.

For January to March 1989, year-to-date shipments amounted to 8 263 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 10 078 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988, a decrease of 18.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/ \$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Shipping in Canada, 1987.**
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: \$34; Other Countries: \$41).

✓ **Telephone Statistics, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases APRIL 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Aircraft Movement Statistics	1988	April 14, 1989
Airports, Passenger Traffic at Canadian	First Quarter 1988	April 14, 1989
Appliances, Major	March 1989	April 24, 1989
Asphalt Roofing	March 1989	April 28, 1989
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	1988	April 14, 1989
Biscuits, Production	First Quarter 1989	April 28, 1989
Boxes and Wrappers, Corrugated	March 1989	April 20, 1989
Building Permits	January 1989	April 12, 1989
Canada: A Portrait		April 4, 1989
Cancer Mortality in British Columbia, Caterers	1956-1983	April 26, 1989
	January 1989	April 11, 1989
	February 1989	April 20, 1989
Census Metropolitan Areas - Dimensions	1986 Census	April 3, 1989
Cheese (Process) and Instant Skim Milk Powder	March 1989	April 25, 1989
Chemicals, (Industrial) and Resins, (Synthetic)	February 1989	April 11, 1989
Coal and Coke Statistics	January 1989	April 5, 1989
February 1989	April 28, 1989	
Commodity, Exports by (H.S. Based)	February 1989	April 21, 1989
Composite Leading Indicator	January 1989	April 4, 1989
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-Residential	February 1989	April 14, 1989
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	February 1989	April 14, 1989
Construction Type Plywood	February 1989	April 21, 1989
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Consumer Price Index	March 1989	April 14, 1989
Courts in Canada, Profile of		April 21, 1989
CPI	March 1989	April 14, 1989
Crude Oil	December 1988	April 11, 1989



Index to Data Releases, April 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Dairy Review	February 1989	April 13, 1989
Demographic Statistics, Quarterly	July 1, 1986 to Jan. 1, 1989	April 12, 1989
Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1989	April 21, 1989
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Dimensions: Census Metropolitan Areas	1986 Census	April 3, 1989
Disappearance of Red Meats, Apparent Per Capita	1988	April 28, 1989
Dwellings and Households: Part 2 -- Nation	1986 Census	April 14, 1989
Earnings	February 1989	April 27, 1989
Eggs, Production of	February 1989	April 13, 1989
Electric Power Statistics	January 1989	April 7, 1989
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes	1988 (Preliminary) and 1987 (Final)	April 24, 1989
Electric Appliances, Specified Domestic	February 1989	April 6, 1989
Electric Lamps	March 1989	April 19, 1989
Employment Income by Occupation - Nation	1986 Census	April 13, 1989
Employment, Federal Government	December 1988	April 4, 1989
Employment	February 1989	April 27, 1989
Exports and Imports	February 1989	April 19, 1989
Farm Product Price Index	February 1989	April 12, 1989
Fats	February 1989	April 11, 1989
Financial Indexes, Selected	March 1989	April 24, 1989
Food Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	April 13, 1989
Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses	1988	April 27, 1989
Footwear Statistics	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Fruits (Processed)	January 1989	April 6, 1989
Fruits and Vegetables, Processed	February 1989	April 21, 1989
General Social Survey, Personal Risk	1988	April 25, 1989
Government (Federal) Employment	December 1988	April 4, 1989
Government Long Term Debt, Local	March 1989	April 20, 1989
Government Debt, Federal	February 1989	April 3, 1989
Grain Marketing Situation Report	1867-1988	April 20, 1989
Grains, Deliveries of Major	March 1989	April 24, 1989
Gross Domestic Product, Provincial	February 1989	April 24, 1989
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	(Preliminary Estimates) 1988	April 28, 1989
Gypsum Products	February 1989	April 28, 1989
	February 1989	April 3, 1989

Index to Data Releases, April 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Hardboard	February 1989	April 12, 1989
Health and Activity Limitation Survey	1986-1987	April 6, 1989
Help-wanted Index	March 1989	April 5, 1989
Hospital Indicators, Quarterly Hospital Information System	April 1988 to June 1988	April 17, 1989
Hours	February 1989	April 27, 1989
Housing Price Index, New	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Housing Starts	February 1989	April 13, 1989
Human Resource Training, Development	1986-87	April 3, 1989
Immigrants, Caribbean	1989	April 10, 1989
Imports and Exports	February 1989	April 19, 1989
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	February 1989	April 27, 1989
Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter of 1988	April 10, 1989
Industrial Product Price Index	March 1989	April 28, 1989
International Trade (H.S. Based), Preliminary Statement of Canadian Investment Portfolio Package	February 1989	April 19, 1989
IPPI	1987	April 27, 1989
IPPI	March 1989	April 28, 1989
Labour Force Activity -- The Nation	1986 Census	April 12, 1989
Labour Income, Estimates of	January 1989	April 7, 1989
Labour Force Survey	March 1989	April 7, 1989
Laminate Sheet, Factory Shipments of High Pressure	March 1989	April 20, 1989
Lamps, Electric	March 1989	April 25, 1989
Livestock Report	April 1, 1989	April 27, 1989
Manufactures, Census of	1986	April 6, 1989
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey of	February 1989	April 21, 1989
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	April 1, 1989	April 21, 1989
Microdata Files	1986 Census	April 28, 1989
Milling Statistics	February 1989	April 14, 1989
Mineral Wool	March 1989	April 20, 1989
Motor Carrier Freight	1987	April 20, 1989
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Movers, Household	1987	April 20, 1989
Nation: Dwellings and Households: Part 2	1986 Census	April 14, 1989
Nation - Employment Income by Occupation	1986 Census	April 13, 1989
Nation: Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	April 12, 1989
Natural Gas	December 1988	April 11, 1989
Natural Gas, Sales of	February 1989	April 21, 1989

Index to Data Releases, April 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Nursery Trades Industry	1986 and 1987	April 7, 1989
Nursing in Canada	1987	April 25, 1989
Occupation, Employment		
Income by - Nation	1986 Census	April 13, 1989
Oil Pipeline Transport	January 1989	April 14, 1989
Oils	February 1989	April 11, 1989
Oilseed Crushings	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Other Containers, Consumption of	1986 Census of Manufactures	April 28, 1989
Other Packaging Supplies by the		
Manufacturing, Consumption of	1986 Census of Manufactures	April 28, 1989
Outstanding Securities, Transactions		
with Non-residents	February 1989	April 26, 1989
Particleboard	February 1989	April 12, 1989
Passenger (Bus)	February 1989	April 13, 1989
Personal Risk - GSS	1988	April 25, 1989
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	April 1, 1989	April 17, 1989
Public Use Microdata Files	1986 Census	April 28, 1989
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	February 1989	April 11, 1989
Railway Carloadings		
7-day Period Ending March 21, 1989		April 3, 1989
10-day Period Ending March 31, 1989		April 17, 1989
7-day Period Ending April 7, 1989		April 19, 1989
March 1989		April 28, 1989
Raw Materials Price Index		
Red Meats, Apparent Per Capita		
Disappearance	1988	April 28, 1989
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales of	March 1989	April 28, 1989
Residential Care Facilities, List of	1988	April 28, 1989
Restaurants	January 1989	April 11, 1989
Retail Trade, Annual	February 1989	April 20, 1989
Retail Trade	1985-86	April 10, 1989
RMPI	February 1989	April 24, 1989
RRSP Database	March 1989	April 28, 1989
	1987	April 7, 1989
Sawmills in British Columbia	February 1989	April 21, 1989
Sawmills East of the Rockies,	February 1989	April 26, 1989
Science and Technology Indicators		April 11, 1989
Shopping Centres in Canada	1986	April 14, 1989
Social Trends, Canadian	Spring 1989	April 5, 1989
Soft Drinks	March 1989	April 17, 1989
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Week Ending April 8, 1989	April 13, 1989
	Week Ending April 15, 1989	April 20, 1989
	Week Ending April 22, 1989	April 27, 1989
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	February 1989	April 13, 1989
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	February 1989	April 12, 1989
Steel Pipe and Tubing	February 1989	April 10, 1989

Index to Data Releases, April 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel Ingots	February 1989	April 12, 1989
Steel Exports	March 1989	April 13, 1989
Sugar Sales	March 1989	April 12, 1989
Tavern Statistics	January 1989	April 11, 1989
Telephone Statistics	February 1989	April 20, 1989
The Nation - Dwellings and Households, Part 2	February 1989	April 18, 1989
Tobacco Products	1986 Census	April 14, 1989
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1989	April 13, 1989
Travel, Canadian Domestic	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Travel-log - Touriscope	Third Quarter 1988	April 24, 1989
Trucking Survey, For-Hire	Spring 1989 Issue	April 24, 1989
Trucking Survey, Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly	1987	April 17, 1989
	Quarters 1 and 2, 1988	April 17, 1989
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1989	April 26, 1989
Union Wage Rate Index	February 1989	April 10, 1989
Urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSA)	1986 Census Data Profiles	April 24, 1989
Urban Transit Statistics	February 1989	April 13, 1989
Vegetables Processed	January 1989	April 6, 1989
Waferboard Wholesale Trade	February 1989	April 12, 1989
	February 1989	April 26, 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 2, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator, February 1989

2

- The composite leading indicator continued to post steady growth in February.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1989

4

Electric Power Statistics, February 1989

4

Publications Released

5



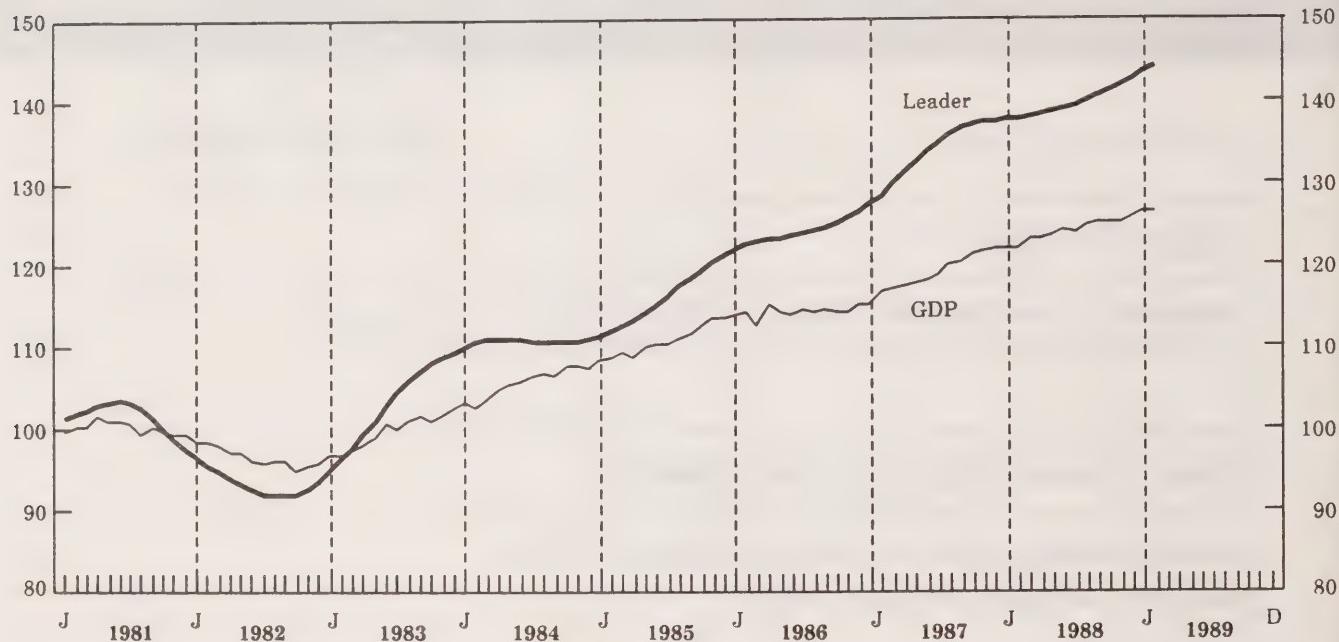
Statistics
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Major Release**Composite Leading Indicator and GDP**

1981=100

**Composite Leading Indicator**
February 1989

The smoothed version of the leading indicator registered a 0.5% increase in February, little changed from the average monthly increase posted since September. The indexes related to housing and business investment continued to be relatively strong, and these gains also were reflected in manufacturing demand. All 10 components rose or were flat in February, suggestive that no marked slowdown in growth is imminent. The unsmoothed version declined 0.2%, after strong gains in December and January.

The indicators related to household demand remained mixed. Durable goods sales were flat as higher interest rates coincided with lower auto sales. However, housing demand continued to post steady

gains in February. In particular, starts of single-family houses rose in line with furniture and appliance sales. These gains occurred as employment and incomes accelerated at the start of 1989.

The indicators of manufacturing continued to pick up in February. In particular, the re-opening of auto plants led to an increase in the ratio of shipments to stocks. The trend of new orders for durable goods grew less rapidly in February, after an upturn in December and January, due to capital goods orders. This deceleration, however, followed several months of vigorous growth and contrasts with steady gains in imports of machinery and equipment and continued strength in employment in business services. The average workweek was unchanged.

(continued on next page)

With investment demand rising, the smoothed version of the U.S. leading indicator posted its second straight gain of 0.2%, after little change in the second half of 1988. The unsmoothed index declined 0.3% due to the decline of household demand indicators.

The financial market indexes in Canada both grew steadily in February. The Toronto Stock Exchange index accelerated, notably the components related to natural resources at a time of rising resource prices. There also was steady growth in the money supply.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the May issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210), available the week of May 15. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	December	January	February	February
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)				
Smoothed	0.5	0.6	0.5	144.2
Unsmoothed	1.4	0.6	-0.2	145.3
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	0.4	0.6	0.7	1,060 ⁴
Other durable goods sales	0.6	0.3	0.0	3,930 ⁴
House Spending index ¹	0.8	1.5	1.3	151.8
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	0.4	0.8	0.3	10,227 ⁴
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) ²	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	1.44
Average workweek (hours)	0.1	0.0	0.0	38.9
Business and Personal Service Employment (thousands)	0.8	0.7	0.4	1,723
United States				
composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.1	0.2	0.2	193.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.4	1.3	1.5	3,441
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) ³	0.3	0.4	0.3	26,514 ⁴

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 15.9% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 2.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Electric Power Statistics

February 1989

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in February 1989 decreased to 44 679 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 2.7% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 29.3% to 2 232 GWh, while imports climbed from 479 GWh to 495 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 92 515 GWh, down 2.5% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 4 140 GWh, were down 35.1%, while imports, at 1 156 GWh, were up 11.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter of 1988.
Catalogue Number 31-003
(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

✓**Trusted Pension Funds, Financial Statistics, 1987.**
Catalogue Number 74-201
(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$44).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 3, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, April 1989

2

- After remaining at 152 for several months, the Help-wanted Index started to increase in February 1989 and reached 159 in April.

Data Availability Announcement

Disappearance of Poultry and Eggs, 1988

4

Publications Released

5

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells

1987-89

Intentions for 1989, preliminary actual 1988 and actual 1987 expenditures on exploration, development and capital expenditures for mining and for petroleum and natural gas wells are now available.

For further information, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589) or Réjean Saumure (613-951-0507), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

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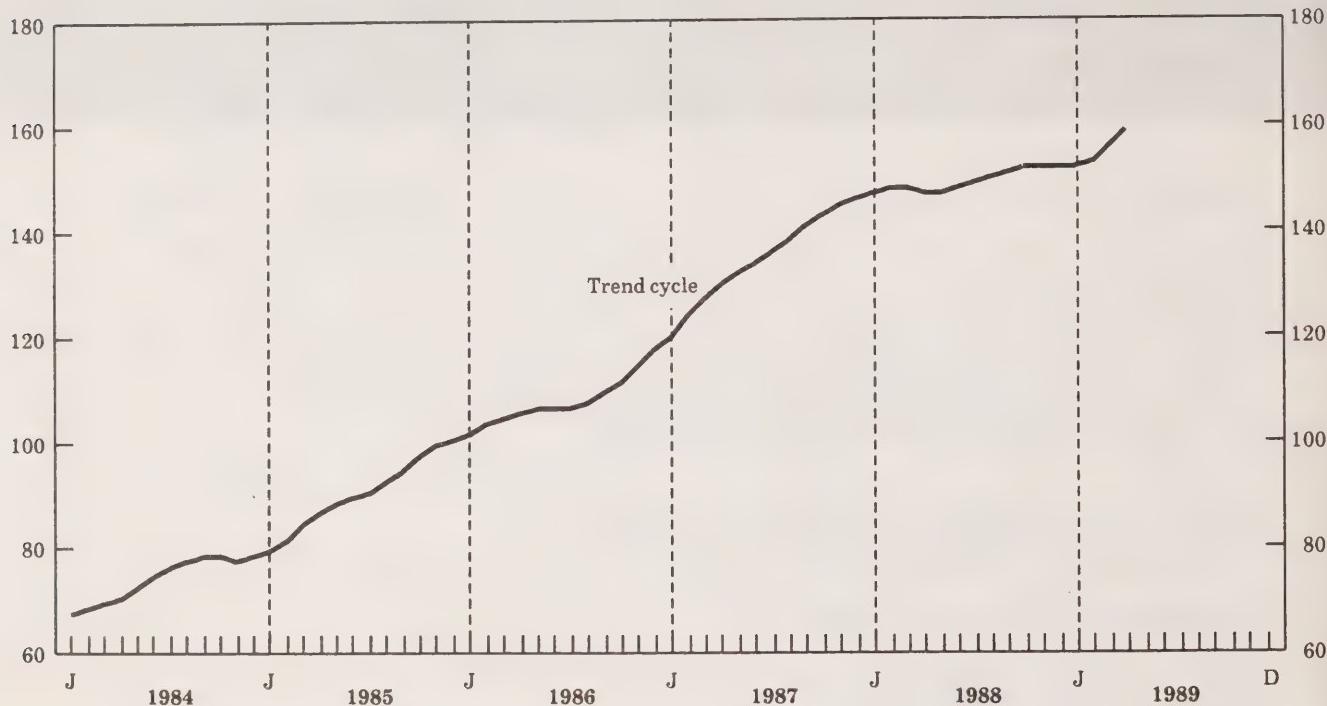
Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index - Revised

April 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights - Trend Cycle Estimates - Preliminary

- After remaining at 152 between October 1988 and January 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started to advance in February and reached a level of 159 in April 1989. Except for Ontario, all regions contributed to the increase.

Changes by region:

- The Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces has been increasing since May 1988, reaching 196 in April 1989.
- The index for Quebec remained stable at 175 during the latter part of 1988. It started to increase in January of this year and attained a level of 182 in April.
- After remaining at 180 throughout 1988, the Ontario index started to decline in February 1989, falling to 175 in April.

(continued on next page)

- The Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces levelled off at 85 in the latter part of 1988. It commenced its increase in January 1989 and reached 91 in April.
- The index for British Columbia advanced by a strong four points in April, to 127. This continues the pattern observed over the past 12 months when the index has displayed its strongest growth since the recession of 1981.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can mask the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, a trend-cycle estimate has been calculated and is published. Essentially, the trend-cycle of the index is a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average which removes the irregular influences from the seasonally adjusted data.

The reader should note that the three most recent data points are preliminary and they are subject to revisions. Since the new data points carry the most weight, they have the most influence on the current trend-cycle estimates, and therefore, can change the direction of the trend.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
April	147	174	170	180	80	90
May	147	176	170	180	81	92
June	148	177	170	180	82	95
July	149	179	171	180	83	97
August	150	181	173	180	84	100
September	151	183	174	180	85	102
October	152	185	175	180	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	193	177	178	88	118
March	156	195	180	177	90	123
April	159	196	182	175	91	127

Data Availability Announcement

Disappearance of Poultry and Eggs 1988 (Preliminary)

Per capita disappearance of poultry in 1988 was 28.7 kg, up over the 27.7 kg in 1987. Disappearance of eggs in 1988 was 17.09 dozen per capita, up over 16.9 dozen in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136-1137, 1139-1141, 1144-1146 and 5691.

The 1988 issue of *Production of Poultry and Eggs* (23-202, \$32) is scheduled for release June 8. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Logging Industry, 1986.**
Catalogue Number 25-201
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).
- ✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1989.**
Catalogue Number 32-024
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1989 and Annual Averages 1988.**
Catalogue Number 72-002
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$46.20/\$462).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 4, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1988	2
• Credit market debt of Canadian non-financial sectors rose 11% in 1988, up from 7% in the previous year. Canada's national wealth grew by 7%, the same rate as in 1987.	

Data Availability Announcements

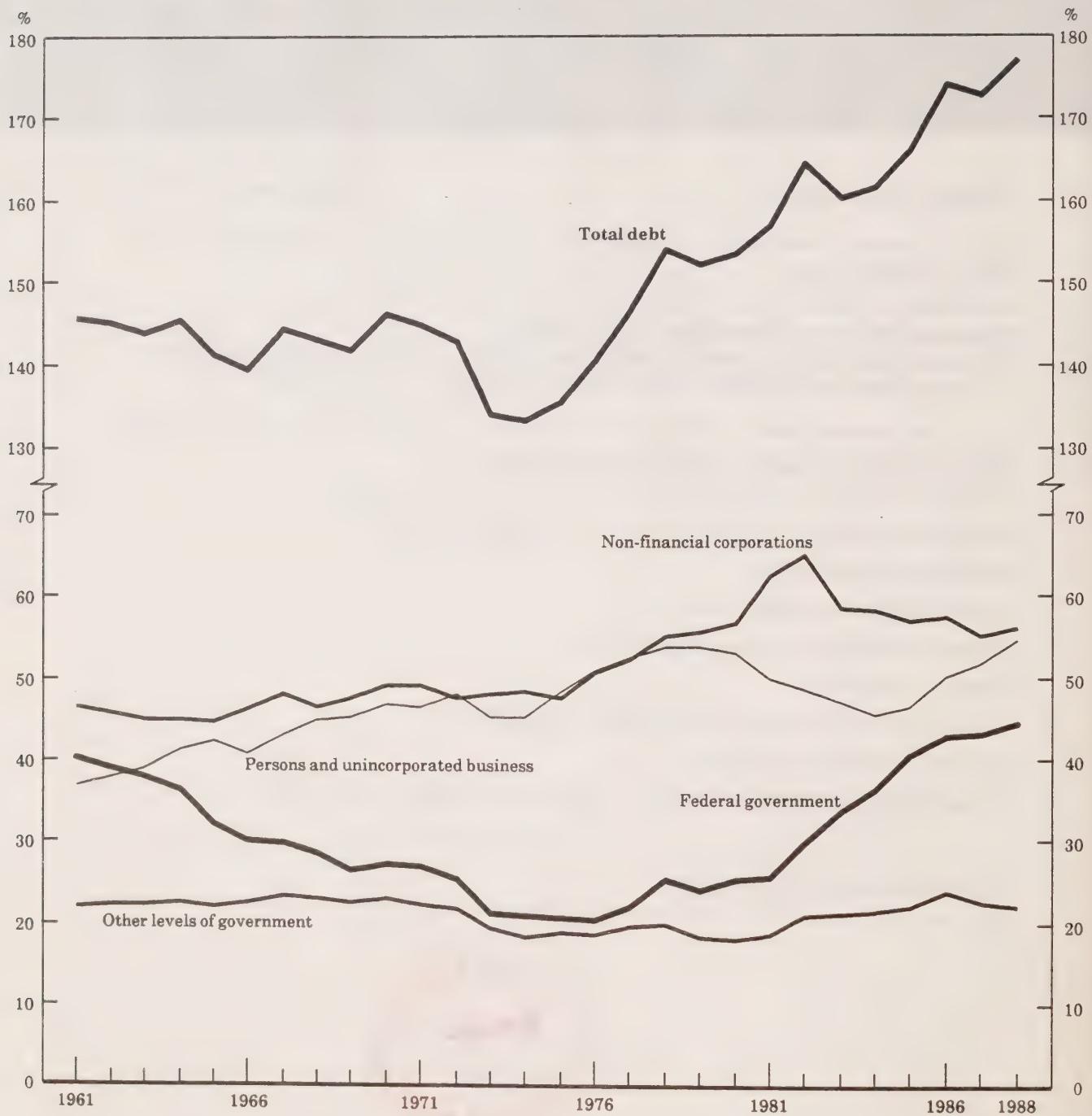
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending April 29, 1989	7
Steel Ingots, March 1989	7
Railway Carloadings, March 1989	7
Railway Operating Statistics, December 1988	7
Cement, March 1989	8
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1989	8
Footwear Statistics, March 1989	8
Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Contributors and Contributions, 1987	9

Publications Released



Major Release

Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors to Gross Domestic Product, 1961-1988



National Balance Sheet Accounts 1988 (Preliminary)

Note: These accounts present balance sheets for the sectors of the economy, and for the nation as a whole (the national balance sheet).

Credit Market Summary

Credit market debt of domestic non-financial sectors reached \$1,092 billion at the end of 1988. The ratio of this aggregate to gross domestic product (GDP) rose to 1.77, up from 1.73 at the end of 1987. This rise follows a series of pronounced increases that began in 1975. An acceleration of overall indebtedness in 1988 was attributable to non-financial private corporations as the rate of growth of their debt reached the double-digit levels of the Federal Government and the personal sectors.

The **personal sector** accounted for \$337 billion of credit market debt at the end of 1988. Consumer credit and mortgage debt reached 75% of personal disposable income, compared to 72% at the beginning of the year. This increase was accompanied by a rise in the value of consumer durables and housing on the sector's balance sheet. Total assets of the sector grew at a slightly faster pace than in 1987, with the rate of growth in tangible assets larger than that of financial assets.

Non-financial corporations' credit market debt rose to \$346 billion, with strong growth in short-term paper. Credit market debt of non-financial corporations grew at a faster pace than did their total assets. For the private non-financial corporations sector, the debt-to-equity ratio edged up in 1988 after having declined steadily over the previous five years; this shift in debt/equity was consistent with the growth in liabilities and a lower level of share issues in the year, following the October 1987 drop in share prices.

Credit market debt of the **Federal Government** reached \$274 billion in 1988; this represented an increase of 11%, about the same magnitude as in 1987. (This measure of indebtedness includes only financial market instruments; it excludes the unfunded public service pension liability, bonds issued to the Canada Pension Plan and other liabilities such as accrued interest, and it is at calendar year-end as opposed to fiscal year-end used in the Public Accounts.) Outstanding treasury bills rose 27%, while federal bonds rose only 5%. Changes in the liabilities of this sector were in line with interest rate movements and borrowing requirements for the year.

Other levels of government had \$135 billion credit market debt outstanding by year-end 1988, with provincial government bonds comprising the largest single component. Total assets rose at about the same rate as credit market debt.

Assets

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by **financial institutions** (the financial intermediation ratio) has remained at about the same level since 1980. Approximately 62% of the credit market debt is held as assets by financial institutions, and the growth of the various intermediaries reflects the rise in non-financial sector indebtedness. Across the financial institutions, the total annual increase in financial assets was 10% for 1988. The growth of nearbanks was considerably above this average at 16%; mortgages and loans grew significantly among the credit unions and caisses populaires and trust companies. Sales finance and consumer loan companies' financial assets rose by 12%, principally through consumer credit and loans. Chartered banks' financial assets rose by 10%, also in line with strong mortgage demand and renewed demand for loans. Mutual funds' assets rose by only 5%, in sharp contrast to a 34% growth in 1987; this reflected mainly reduced growth in their major asset - shares.

In 1988, **non-resident sector** assets (Canada's liabilities) increased by only 5%. However, the proportion of federal government marketable debt held as assets in this sector rose sharply from about 16% to 19% over the year; this was due largely to a doubling in the amount of treasury bills held by non-residents. The rest of the world sector's net worth indicates that Canada's net foreign liabilities were \$228 billion, an increase of 7%, down from increases of 11% for 1987 and 15% for 1986.

Total assets on the **national balance sheet** amounted to \$5,079 billion at the end of 1988. The ratio of financial assets to tangible assets (the financial interrelations ratio) continued to rise. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the national balance sheet is equal to Canada's net foreign liabilities of \$228 billion. National net worth, the difference between total assets and liabilities on the national balance sheet, grew by 7% to reach \$2,042 billion.

(Continued on next page.)

National Wealth

National wealth, the economy's total tangible assets, reached \$2,270 billion by year-end 1988. The reproducible tangible assets (i.e., excluding land) totalled \$1,886 billion, growing by 7% from 1987; housing and consumer durables continued to register gains among the wealth components. National net worth can also be calculated as the national wealth less Canada's net foreign liabilities.

The data are available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775 and 777-794.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel, Patrick O'Hagan or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), Financial Flow Accounts International and Financial Economics Division.

(See tables on next pages.)

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Summary Table (Millions of Dollars)*

	1985	1986	1987	1988
1. Persons and Unincorporated Business	229,454	257,978	295,484	337,285
Consumer Credit	59,294	65,512	75,038	84,369
Bank Loans	12,314	10,051	11,005	15,392
Other Loans	9,378	14,055	16,396	20,177
Mortgages	147,294	167,137	192,060	216,379
Bonds	1,174	1,223	985	968
2. Non-financial Private Corporations	210,180	220,813	239,087	269,711
Bank Loans	84,474	80,056	78,647	80,958
Other Loans	23,789	22,080	25,224	27,671
Short-term Paper	18,130	26,589	33,013	47,140
Mortgages	33,694	36,832	42,442	51,899
Bonds	50,093	55,256	59,761	62,043
3. Non-financial Government Enterprises	71,143	74,960	76,040	76,161
Bank Loans	5,707	6,495	4,551	5,468
Other Loans	4,448	4,657	5,381	4,641
Short-term Paper	1,149	435	986	1,547
Mortgages	1,207	1,197	1,188	1,169
Government of Canada Bonds	444	638	520	1,042
Provincial Government Bonds	54,435	57,064	59,177	58,483
Municipal Government Bonds	246	228	228	246
Other Canadian Bonds	3,507	4,246	4,009	3,565
4. Federal Government	200,380	220,411	246,673	274,310
Bank Loans	1,246	-	654	-
Other Loans	3,977	4,226	4,824	3,402
Treasury Bills	59,401	70,990	75,594	96,346
Bonds	135,756	145,195	165,601	174,562
5. Other Levels of Government	108,842	122,171	128,368	134,988
Bank Loans	2,778	1,992	2,207	2,092
Other Loans	10,174	10,026	10,377	12,455
Short-term Paper	6,363	11,310	12,545	11,648
Mortgages	80	80	80	80
Provincial Government Bonds	62,637	71,816	76,595	80,902
Municipal Government Bonds	26,163	26,322	25,990	27,246
Other Canadian Bonds	647	625	574	565
6. Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors	819,999	896,333	985,652	1,092,455
Consumer Credit	59,294	65,512	75,038	84,369
Bank Loans	106,519	98,594	97,064	103,910
Other Loans	51,766	55,044	62,202	68,346
Treasury Bills	59,401	70,990	75,594	96,346
Short-Term Paper	25,642	38,334	46,544	60,335
Mortgages	182,275	205,246	235,770	269,527
Bonds	335,102	362,613	393,440	409,622

* The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by deleting non-market instruments.

- Nil.

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors, Year-End 1988 (Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un- incorp'd Business (1)	Non-Fin- ancial Corpo- rations (2)	Finan- cial Insti- tutions (3)	Govern- ments (4)	Rest of the World (5)	Total, all Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
Total Assets	1,925	1,369	1,215	571	445	5,525	5,079
Tangible Assets	938	989	54	288	-	2,270	2,270
Residential Structures	461	76	4	1	-	541	541
Non-Res. Structures	39	417	33	216	-	705	705
Machinery and Equipment	27	268	8	19	-	322	322
Consumer Durables	202	-	-	-	-	202	202
Inventories	15	101	-	-	-	116	116
Land	194	128	9	53	-	384	384
Financial Assets	987	379	1,160	282	445	3,254	2,809
International Reserves	-	-	2	17	-	19	19
Currency and Deposits	339	49	50	17	62	519	456
Consumer Credit	-	2	82	-	-	84	84
Trade Receivables	-	103	5	2	7	118	110
Loans	-	9	182	18	22	231	209
Short-term Paper	32	22	89	12	19	174	155
Mortgages	11	6	249	4	1	270	270
Bonds	88	5	171	72	150	485	336
Insurance and Pensions	267	-	-	-	-	267	267
Claims	-	146	189	113	151	599	448
Shares	212	5	87	3	12	319	307
Foreign Investments	-	-	22	-	-	23	23
Other Financial Assets	38	32	32	24	20	146	125
Liabilities, Net Worth	1,925	1,369	1,215	571	445	5,525	5,079
Liabilities	345	989	1,196	507	217	3,254	3,037
International Reserves	-	-	-	-	19	19	-
Currency and Deposits	-	-	490	2	27	519	492
Consumer Credit	84	-	-	-	-	84	84
Trade Payables	7	89	1	8	12	118	106
Loans	36	119	27	18	32	231	199
Short-term Paper	-	49	17	108	-	174	174
Mortgages	216	53	1	-	-	270	270
Bonds	1	125	40	319	-	485	485
Insurance and Pensions	-	-	266	1	-	267	267
Claims	-	149	86	22	90	347	257
Shares	-	361	211	-	-	571	571
Foreign Investments	-	-	-	-	23	23	-
Other Liabilities	-	45	57	29	14	146	131
Net Worth	1,581	379	18	64	228	2,270	2,042

* The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the rest of the world sector with the sign reversed).

All data are in current dollars. The figures may not balance, due to rounding.

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 29, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 29, 1989 totalled 328 754 tonnes, an increase of 11.2% from the preceding week's total of 295 575 tonnes and up 7.5% from the year-earlier level of 305 741 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 5 329 708 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from 4 977 862 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

March 1989

Steel ingot production for March 1989 totalled 1 405 240 tonnes, an increase of 7.4% from 1 307 897 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 4 020 755 tonnes, up 6.9% from 3 760 935 tonnes (revised figure) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2 series 3).

The March 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

March 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.5 million tonnes in March 1989, a decrease of 7.1% from the March 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 7.9% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 10.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.90/\$79) is to be released the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Railway Operating Statistics

December 1988

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of \$46.4 million in December 1988. Operating revenues of \$604.3 million were down \$22.1 million from the December 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 8.2% from December 1987. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 5.1% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 8.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1988 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is scheduled for release the third week of May.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Cement

March 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 735 483 tonnes of cement in March 1989, a decrease of 8.2% from the 801 323 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 51.5% from the 485 407 tonnes shipped in February 1989.

January to March 1989 shipments totalled 1 679 479 tonnes, down 2.6% from the 1 724 701 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The March 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

March 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 122 853 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1989, an increase of 1.3% from the 121 253 tonnes produced in March 1988.

January to March 1989 production totalled 360 897 tonnes (revised figure), down 1.7% from 367 252 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for March 1989, March 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

March 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,015,256 pairs of footwear in March 1989, a decrease of 10.8% from the 3,380,832 pairs (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to March 1989 totalled 7,967,721 pairs of footwear (revised figure), down 9.4% from 8,798,486 pairs (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The March 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics - Number of Contributors and Their Contributions

1987

Highlights

- In 1987, 12.5 million persons contributed to unemployment insurance sometime during the year, up 2.7% from the previous year. Between 1986 and 1987, the number of male contributors increased 2.0% to 6.9 million and the number of female contributors advanced 3.7% to 5.6 million.
- Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1987 amounted to \$4,495 million, increasing by 9.0% from 1986. In 1987, males contributed \$2,846 million and females \$1,649 million.

The number of persons making unemployment insurance contributions and their contributions are now available on CANSIM for the year 1987. The data can be obtained by accessing matrices 5718, 5719, 5729 and 5730.

The 1989 edition of the *Annual Supplement to Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-202S, \$38/\$46) will be available in June. In this report the data are shown by sex and province, covering the years 1978 to 1987.

For further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,**
December 1988.
Catalogue Number 26-006
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,**
February 1989.
Catalogue Number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production of Selected Biscuits,**
Quarter Ended March 1989.
Catalogue Number 32-026
(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products,** March 1989.
Catalogue Number 44-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing,** March 1989.
Catalogue Number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Industry Price Indexes,** February 1989.
Catalogue Number 62-011
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173;
Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- ✓ **Labour Force Information,** April 1989.
Catalogue Number 71-001P
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72).
Available Friday at 7 a.m.

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 5, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, April 1989

2

- The unemployment rate rose 0.3 to 7.8 in April 1989.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, March and First Quarter 1989

4

- Overnight trips to Canada by non-residents reached record levels in March 1989, while travel by Canadian residents continued its exceptional growth.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, March 1989

7

Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1989

7

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, March 1989

7

Specified Domestic Electric Appliances, March 1989

8

Electric Storage Batteries, March 1989

8

Publication Released

9

Major Release Dates: May 8-12

10



Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

April 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate that the seasonally adjusted level of employment fell by 54,000 in April 1989, resulting in a 0.3 rise in the unemployment rate to 7.8. The decline in employment was concentrated in Ontario and Quebec.

Employment

For the week ended April 15, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,384,000, down 54,000 from March. The employment/population ratio declined 0.3 to 61.7.

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment fell by 29,000 for young people aged 15 to 24 and by 25,000 for persons aged 25 and over. This is the first decline in employment among adults in almost three years.
- Employment declined by 36,000 among men and by 18,000 among women.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of part-time employment decreased by 22,000 in April, while full-time employment declined by 15,000.
- Employment fell by 25,000 in construction, by 14,000 in transportation, communications and other utilities and by 57,000 in services.
- The estimated level of employment fell by 42,000 in Ontario and by 22,000 in Quebec. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was up 36,000 from March 1989, to 1,046,000. The unemployment rate rose 0.3 to 7.8, while the participation rate posted its third consecutive 0.1 decline to 66.9.

- Unemployment was up 23,000 among young people aged 15 to 24 and by 13,000 among persons aged 25 and over. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 to 24 rose 0.9 to 11.5, similar to the rate recorded at the beginning of the year. The rate for persons aged 25 and over increased 0.2 to 6.9.
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 20,000 in Ontario and by 8,000 in Quebec. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate increased by 1.1 in Prince Edward Island (14.3), by 1.2 in Nova Scotia (10.4), and by 0.4 in Ontario (5.3). It also increased in Quebec (9.6), Manitoba (7.8), Saskatchewan (8.1) and Alberta (7.5). The unemployment rate decreased by 0.6 in Newfoundland (14.5), by 0.4 in British Columbia (9.4) and was unchanged in New Brunswick (12.1).

Changes since April 1988 (unadjusted estimates)

- Estimated employment was 12,166,000, an increase of 180,000 (+1.5%).
- Full-time employment was up 214,000 (+2.1%) to 10,203,000, while part-time employment was down 34,000 (-1.7%) to an estimated level of 1,963,000.

(continued on next page)

- Employment in the goods-producing industries grew by only 0.5%, due to a decline in the agricultural sector (-8.8%). Employment in the service industries rose 1.9%.
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 37,000 (+3.4%) to 1,105,000.
- The unemployment rate rose 0.1 to 8.3 This increase in the unemployment rate was accompanied by a 0.3 rise in the participation rate, which now stands at 66.1, and a 0.2 increase in the employment/population ratio to 60.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

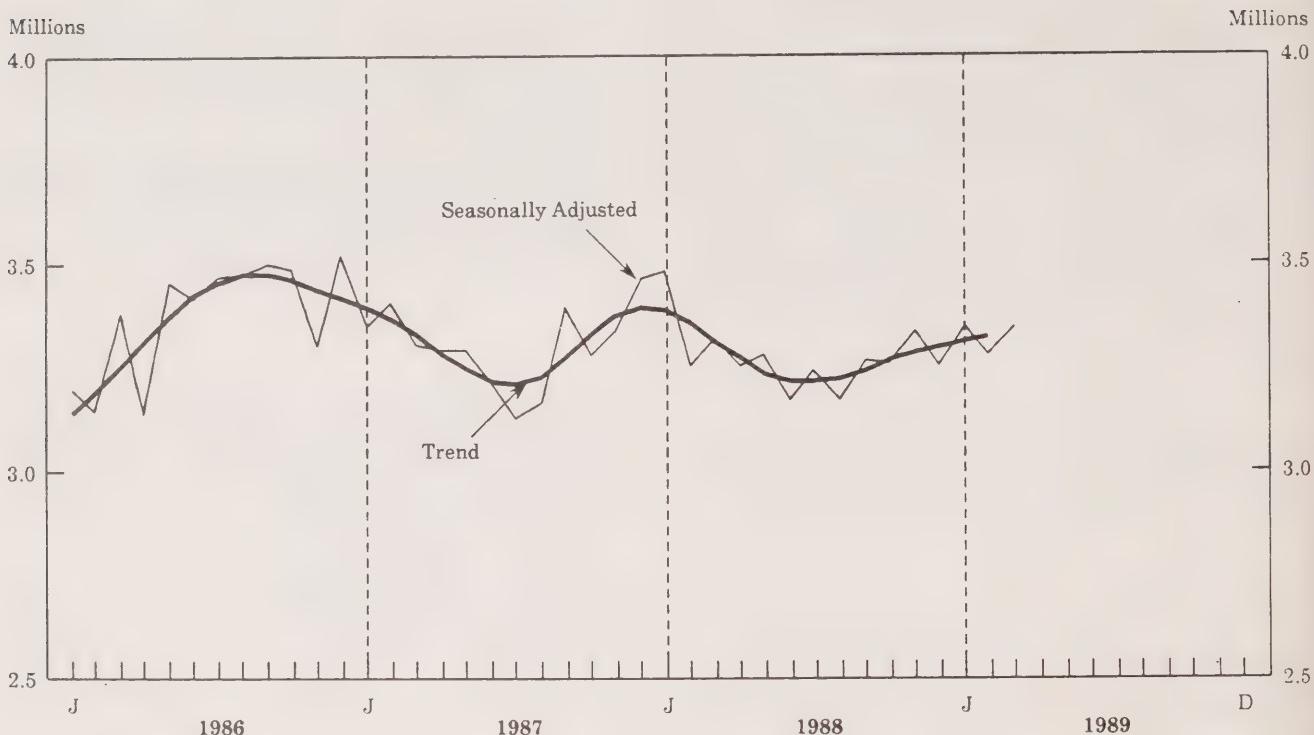
Order the April 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of May, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001P, \$6/\$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988
Seasonally Adjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,430	13,448	13,201
Employment (,000)	12,384	12,438	12,188
Unemployment (,000)	1,046	1,010	1,013
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.5	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	67.0	66.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.7	62.0	61.4
Unadjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,270	13,304	13,053
Employment (,000)	12,166	12,157	11,986
Unemployment (,000)	1,105	1,147	1,068
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	8.6	8.2
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	66.3	65.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.6	60.6	60.4

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March and First Quarter 1989

Highlights

Overnight Travel (Unadjusted)

- Preliminary estimates for March 1989 show that non-residents staying one or more nights in Canada totalled 720,200, an increase of 13.3% from March 1988. The fact that Easter holidays were early this year would account for this increase in overnight traffic in March instead of April as in the previous two years. During the first quarter of 1989, these volumes amounted to 1.8 million, up 2.1% from the previous record number attained in 1988 (which had been influenced by the Winter Olympics).

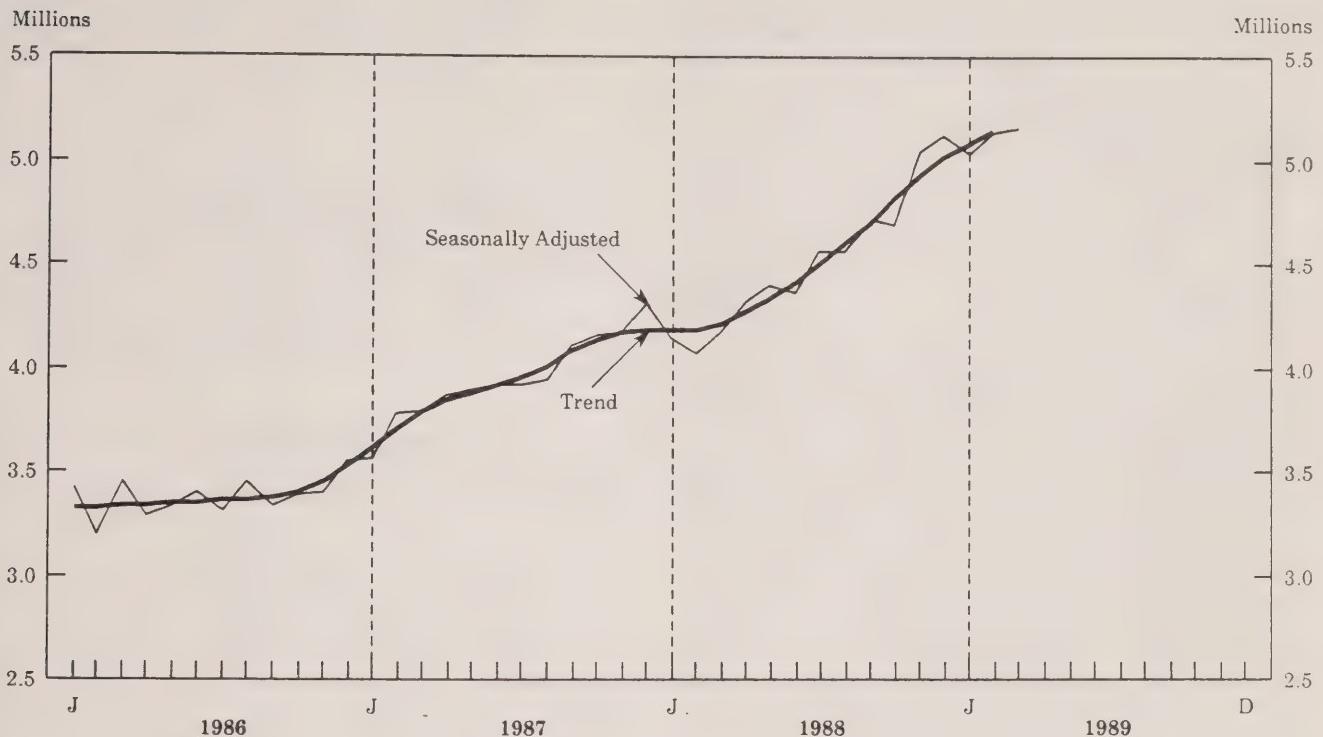
Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada. Essentially, the seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. This is useful for spotting turning points. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents also reached a new record level for the month: 1.7 million or 21.6% above a year ago. In the first quarter of 1989, trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (18.4%) than visits to other countries (4.5%).

(continued on next page)

Total Trips Abroad by Canadian Residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Total Travel (Unadjusted)

- Total trips to Canada by non-residents during the first quarter decreased by 1.5% from a year ago to 5.8 million. During the quarter, same-day travel volumes recorded a decrease of 3.0% from the first quarter in 1988.
- International trips by Canadian residents numbered 13.1 million in the first quarter of 1989, an increase of 21.2% from a year ago and a record level for this period since 1972 (the year present statistical methods were introduced).

Total Travel (Seasonally Adjusted)

- The slowdown of the upward trend noted since the summer of 1988 in the seasonally adjusted volume of foreign travel to Canada was still evident despite a recent rise in the number of U.S. visits.

- Total international trips by Canadian residents (measured on their return) were up from the United States but dropped with other countries in March 1989. Travel outside Canada has generally grown throughout the last two years. However, the rate of increase has started to slow down recently.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2696.

The March 1989 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available mid-May. See "How to Order Publications".

For special tabulations and more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-251-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
March 1989

	March 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88	Jan.-Mar. 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88
Unadjusted				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	720,191	13.3	1,769,811	2.1
United States	584,061	12.4	1,427,504	-1.1
Other Countries	136,130	17.3	342,307	18.0
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,727,235	21.6	4,081,519	14.8
United States	1,397,926	25.8	3,115,671	18.4
Other Countries	329,309	6.2	965,848	4.5
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,254,372	4.4	5,829,354	-1.5
United States	2,100,250	3.7	5,451,195	-2.6
Other Countries	154,122	14.5	378,159	17.4
Residents of Canada:				
All countries	5,136,723	24.2	13,109,251	21.2
United States	4,807,414	25.7	12,143,403	22.7
Other Countries	329,309	6.2	965,848	4.5

	1989			1988
	March ^p	February ^r	January	December
Seasonally Adjusted²				

Total Number of Trips

Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,344,700	3,279,000	3,343,000	3,251,100
United States	3,044,300	2,983,100	3,040,700	2,974,700
Other Countries	300,400	295,900	302,400	276,400
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,151,200	5,130,000	5,033,600	5,122,300
United States	4,911,300	4,875,900	4,784,800	4,857,900
Other Countries	239,800	254,100	248,800	264,400

¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

² Totals may not add up due to rounding. Seasonally adjusted overnight trips will be available at a later date.

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

March 1989

Highlights

Total (All Areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, March housing starts increased 2.3% to 226,000 units compared to a revised level of 221,000 in February.
- The gain was mostly attributable to the multiple dwelling sector.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Housing starts in urban centres increased 2.5% in March to 205,000 units.
- On a regional basis, gains were registered in Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia while the Atlantic region and Quebec reported decreases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23, 24, 25, 29, 988, 4091 and 4092.

The March 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$13.70/\$137) is scheduled for release the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact F. Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

March 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for March 1989 totalled 131 635 tonnes, a decrease of 22.3% from the 169 441 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 365 781 tonnes, down 21.1% from the 463 349 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

March 1989

Canadian firms produced 174 358 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1989, an increase of 11.1% from the 156 978^r cubic metres produced in March 1988. Particleboard production reached 132 383 cubic metres, up 21.3% from 109 154^r cubic metres the previous year.

Production of hardboard for March 1989 was 4 361 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (46,946 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 9.7% from the 3 977 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (42 807 thousand square feet, basis 1/8- inch) of hardboard produced in March 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first three months of 1989 totalled 487 026 cubic metres, up 8.5% from the 448 764^r cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 352 819 cubic metres, up 13.8% from the 310 155^r cubic metres in January to March 1988.

Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 10 972 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (118,107 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 1.0% from the 10 858 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (116,870 thousand square feet, basis 1/8- inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

March 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 86,589 kitchen appliances in March 1989, down 9.2% from the 95,354 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of home comfort products totalled 44,324 in March 1989, a decrease of 11.5% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 273,678 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 279,737 units.

The March 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

March 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 117,402 automotive replacement batteries in March 1989, a decrease of 26.8% from 160,446 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 531,459 automotive replacement batteries from January to March 1989, down 2.2% from 543,324 for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The March 1989 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Construction Price Statistics,

Fourth Quarter 1988.

Catalogue Number 62-007

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.75/\$83).

How to Order Publications

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Major Release Dates

Week of May 8 - 12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
8	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1989
9-12	Business Conditions Survey Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	March 1989
11	Farm Product Price Index	March 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 8, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases**Estimates of Labour Income, February 1989**

2

- Labour income increased 7.6% over February 1988.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, March 1989

4

- The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades rose 5.8% over a year earlier.

**Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges,
1988-89**

5

- Full-time enrolment in community college post-secondary programs fell 1.0% from the preliminary count for 1987-88.

Data Availability Announcements**Oil Pipeline Transport, February 1989**

7

Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1989

7

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1989

7

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1989

8

Film and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaleing, 1986-87

8

Provincial Government Enterprises, 1980-86

8

Publication Released

9



Major Releases

Estimates of Labour Income

February 1989

The February 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, reached \$26.8 billion, an increase of 7.6% from February 1988. This increase is a slight acceleration from the January 1989 growth rate of 7.3%.

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for February 1989 rose by 1.2% from January 1989, substantially higher than the January change of 0.5%.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (2.2%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.8%), trade (1.4%), manufacturing (1.3%), commercial and personal service (1.1%) and education and related services (1.1%).
- Strong growth in wages and salaries in February was recorded in Ontario (1.9%) and Quebec (1.0%). All other provinces and territories showed wages and salaries changes of less than 1.0% with the exception of Newfoundland which declined (-2.2%).

(Unadjusted)

- The February 1989 year-to-year growth of wages and salaries was 7.9%, a marginal acceleration from January 1989 (7.6%).
- Increases in year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries were noted in manufacturing, transportation, communications and other utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.
- Decelerations in annual growth rates were recorded in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, and health and welfare services.
- The February 1989 year-to-year growth rate in wages and salaries increased significantly from the previous month in Ontario, while decelerating in Newfoundland, and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1971 and 1972.

The January-March 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$18/\$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	February 1989 ^p	January 1989 ^r	December 1988 ^f	February 1988
Unadjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	107.3	109.6	155.9	105.4
Forestry	161.9	163.3	165.3	150.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	604.2	601.5	593.5	581.9
Manufacturing industries	5,187.2	5,138.9	5,087.5	4,773.1
Construction industry	1,319.1	1,312.1	1,419.7	1,177.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,398.6	2,359.8	2,358.7	2,233.2
Trade	3,351.8	3,380.0	3,460.0	3,104.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,001.7	2,013.3	1,964.1	1,860.3
Commercial and personal service	3,300.0	3,286.6	3,289.8	3,032.6
Education and related services	2,195.1	2,151.0	2,116.8	2,040.4
Health and welfare services	1,674.3	1,668.5	1,664.0	1,567.5
Federal administration and other government offices	788.2	773.9	781.0	763.0
Provincial administration	606.8	609.4	601.4	569.9
Local administration	510.0	513.7	531.2	474.3
Total wages and salaries	24,206.4	24,081.7	24,188.9	22,434.7
Supplementary labour income	2,551.1	2,537.8	2,631.1	2,431.6
Labour income	26,757.4	26,619.5	26,820.0	24,866.3
Seasonally Adjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	192.8	195.2	194.2	188.1
Forestry	179.2	181.9	182.5	163.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	597.3	596.7	604.7	576.9
Manufacturing industries	5,288.4	5,222.7	5,166.2	4,874.6
Construction industry	1,590.2	1,589.7	1,591.4	1,438.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,444.9	2,392.3	2,399.5	2,282.4
Trade	3,437.1	3,389.8	3,367.1	3,198.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,029.8	1,993.8	1,999.3	1,903.7
Commercial and personal service	3,417.0	3,381.2	3,366.0	3,145.0
Education and related services	2,115.9	2,093.8	2,083.3	1,966.7
Health and welfare services	1,699.0	1,687.7	1,665.3	1,598.2
Federal administration and other government offices	801.7	794.6	795.7	774.6
Provincial administration	623.0	616.9	608.8	589.1
Local administration	527.0	524.1	516.9	489.0
Total wages and salaries	24,975.0	24,691.0	24,565.2	23,162.9
Supplementary labour income	2,632.0	2,602.1	2,672.1	2,509.7
Labour income	27,607.0	27,293.1	27,237.3	25,672.6

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1989

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) for March 1989 remained unchanged from February's figure of 149.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.8%, from 141.1 to 149.3.
- On a year-over-year basis, the city of Vancouver and the average of all cities in Ontario increased 6.2%, followed by Victoria at 6.0%. Quebec City, Chicoutimi and Montreal each showed an

increase of 5.1%, while Saint John, Winnipeg and Halifax recorded increases of 4.7%, 3.1% and 1.3% respectively. St. John's recorded no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹

March 1989

	Trades					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
(in dollars)						
St. John's	14.55	16.72	14.50	16.67	14.15	16.29
Halifax	16.86	19.26	16.48	18.85	15.60	17.90
Saint John	15.64	18.39	15.06	17.76	13.78	16.35
Montreal	18.29	21.49	17.14	20.21	15.11	17.96
Ottawa	20.42	24.95	19.40	23.83	16.00	20.09
Toronto	21.02	25.63	20.07	24.59	17.15	20.81
Thunder Bay	20.20	24.70	19.12	23.51	16.05	20.14
Winnipeg	19.65	23.52	15.88	19.37	15.24	18.66
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	20.56	26.42	20.05	25.85	19.98	25.67

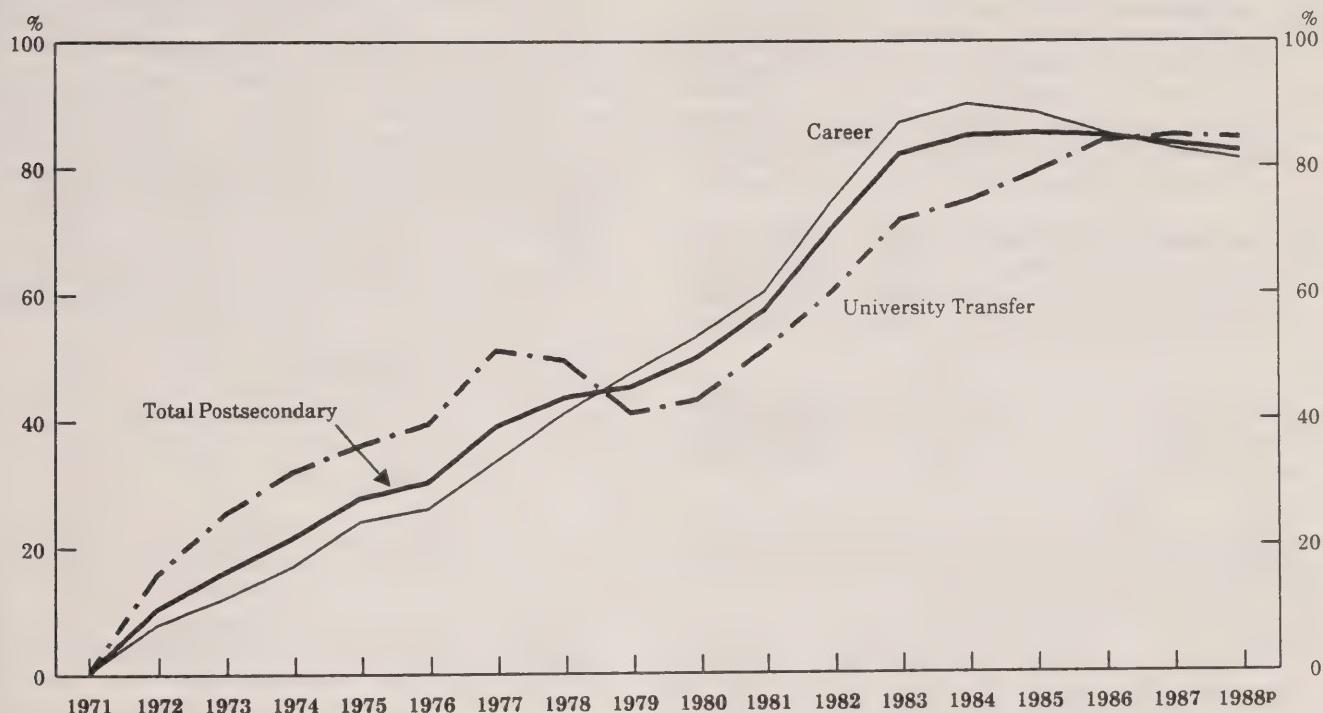
¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

.. Figures not available.

B = Basic Rate

B&S = Basic Rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

**Percentage Change in Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges
by Program Type, Canada, Fall 1971 to 1988^p**



**Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of
Community Colleges
1988-89**

Preliminary enrolment data for the academic year 1988-89 (collected in the fall of 1988) indicate that full-time enrolment in postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions decreased by 1.0% from preliminary counts reported for fall of 1987.

Since 1971, postsecondary enrolment at community colleges and related institutions has registered an overall gain of 82.5%. This growth was fuelled by consecutive increases in enrolment up to 1985. Since then enrolment has declined slightly each year.

These slight declines since 1985 may be a result of decreases in the population aged 18 to 21 years - the primary source of community college students. It should be noted that the percentage of individuals in

this age group studying in postsecondary programs at community colleges (the "participation rate") has actually increased from 11.9% in 1985 to 12.4% in 1987.

Highlights for Fall 1988

- Between 1987 and 1988, full-time enrolment in postsecondary programs decreased by 1.0%. Enrolment in programs classified as university transfer remained unchanged, while the number in career programs declined by 2.0%.
- In 1988, there were approximately twice as many students enrolled in career programs as there were in university transfer programs. However, over the last 17 years, university transfer programs recorded a larger overall gain in enrolment: 84.5% compared with 81.5%.

(continued on next page)

- Enrolment in the "general" programs of the "collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel" in Quebec (which are included in the university transfer category) decreased by 2.0% from the preliminary count of 1987. This had a major impact on the total university transfer enrolment for Canada, since Quebec accounts for the majority of students in this category.
- Increases in career enrolment ranged from 11.5% in New Brunswick to 0.5% in Alberta. The largest percentage decline was in the Yukon, but the size of this decrease is affected by the small number of students involved.

Preliminary data on the number of students at community colleges and related institutions, by program type, are obtained before the regular survey

of enrolments. The term "community college" refers to postsecondary, non-degree granting institutions such as colleges of applied arts and technology, the general and vocational colleges (collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel, CEGEP) in Quebec and technical institutes in specialized fields such as agriculture, arts and forestry. Schools of nursing and other training programs (at the postsecondary level) which are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.

For further information on this release, contact T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-951-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Preliminary Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges and Related Institutions Fall 1988, and Percentage Change from Fall 1987¹

Province	Career programs	% change	University transfer programs	% change	Postsecondary enrolment ²	% change
Newfoundland	3,450	8.5	-	-	3,450	8.5
Prince Edward Island	1,000	5.5	-	-	1,000	5.5
Nova Scotia	2,000 ³	3.8 ³	-	-	2,000 ³	3.8 ³
New Brunswick	2,650	11.5	-	-	2,650	11.5
Quebec	70,750	-4.0	85,200	-2.0	155,950	-3.0
Ontario	94,750	-1.5	-	-	94,750	-1.5
Manitoba	3,700	-1.5	100	-1.0	3,800	-1.5
Saskatchewan	3,300	8.5	50	-12.5	3,350	8.0
Alberta	19,650	0.5	3,400	27.0	23,050	3.5
British Columbia	14,100	1.0	12,400	8.0	26,500	4.5
Northwest Territories	200	5.0	--	-33.5 ⁴	200	4.5
Yukon	50	-44.0	100	95.5 ⁴	150	8.0
Canada	215,600	-2.0	101,250	-	316,800	-1.0

¹ The 1987 preliminary count has been revised to reflect (a) revised figures for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan and, (b) new institutions in Alberta and the Northwest Territories, which had previously not been included in the data.

² Due to rounding, detail may not always add to total.

³ One college in Nova Scotia became degree-granting in 1988, and therefore the enrolment of this institution is now included with the University Student Information System. The figures and percentage changes presented in the table for Fall 1987 and 1988 reflect these changes.

⁴ The magnitude of the percentage change is affected by the small absolute number of enrolments involved.

- Nil or zero

-- Amount too small to be expressed in rounded numbers.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

February 1989

Highlights

- In February, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 3.6% from the same period last year to 13 485 512 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 28 144 205 m^3 , are down 0.4% from 1988.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 8.2% compared to February 1988 while pipeline imports rose 32.5% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 are now up 1.0% from 1988 levels, while imports are unchanged.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 2.9% from 1988 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 23.0% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 13.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 12.4% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1989

In March 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 142,737,523 fare passengers, an increase of 10.9% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$102,362,514, up 8.5% from February 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,476,478 fare passengers, up 16.6% from the previous month. Earnings from these carriers totalled \$18,684,357, a 22.1% increase from the February 1989 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics March 1989

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 555 993 cubic metres in March 1989, a decrease of 6.4% from 3 800 606^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 833 455 cubic metres, down 6.5% from 5 168 426^r cubic metres in March 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 835 129 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.9% from 8 913 766^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 21 153 546 cubic metres, an increase of 8.3% from 19 535 916^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 12 511 118 cubic metres, an increase of 4.4% from 11 983 877^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 2.7% to 13 371 912 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 13 745 546^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 26 084 190 cubic metres, was up 1.3% from 25 754 622^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Film and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling 1986-87

Total revenue for the film and audio-visual distribution and videocassette wholesaling industry in 1986-87 was \$542 million, with total expenses of \$492 million.

Total revenue was made up of \$394 million in distribution receipts, \$128 million from the wholesaling of videocassettes, and \$20 million from non-operating revenue sources. The conventional television market generated 41 % of distribution income, and was the single most important source of revenue for the industry as a whole.

Detailed information from the 1986-87 Film and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey will be published later this year in *Culture Statistics: Film Industry, 1986-87* (87-204, \$21/\$25).

For further information on the film industry surveys, contact Anthony Young (613-951-9172), Culture Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Provincial Government Enterprises – Income, Expenses, Assets and Liabilities 1980-86

Financial information on income, expenses, assets and liabilities of provincial government business enterprises for the years 1980 to 1986 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 3267 to 3270.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section, Public Institutions Division.

Publication Released

✓**Security Transactions with Non-residents,**
February 1989.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 9, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases**Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, April 1989**

2

- Canadian manufacturers are less optimistic concerning orders, production and inventory levels.

New Housing Price Index, March 1989

5

- Advances in the Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catherines-Niagara price indexes contributed significantly to an increase in the Canada total new housing price index, which was up 1.7% over February 1989 and 16.7% over a year earlier.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1989

7

- During their lifetime, over one in three Canadians can expect to develop some form of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer).

Data Availability Announcements**Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, March 1989**

9

Sugar Sales, April 1989

9

Pack of Processed Carrots, 1988

9

Publications Released

10

Regional Reference Centres

11

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Chart - 1

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months
Compared with Last Three Months

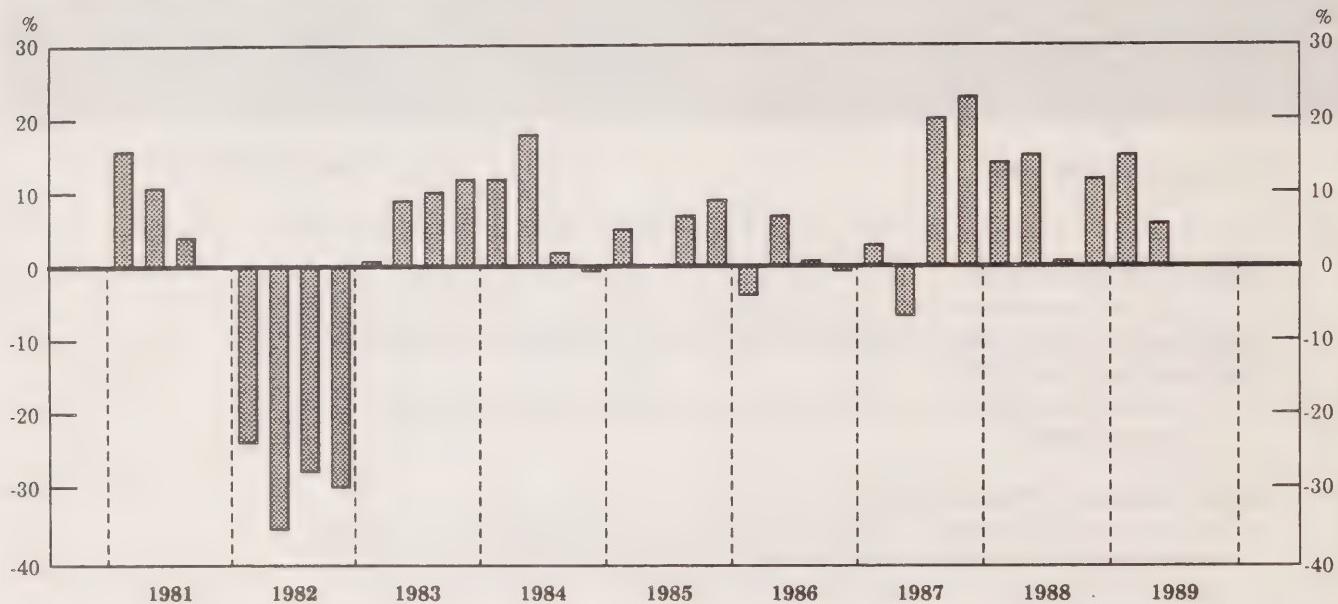
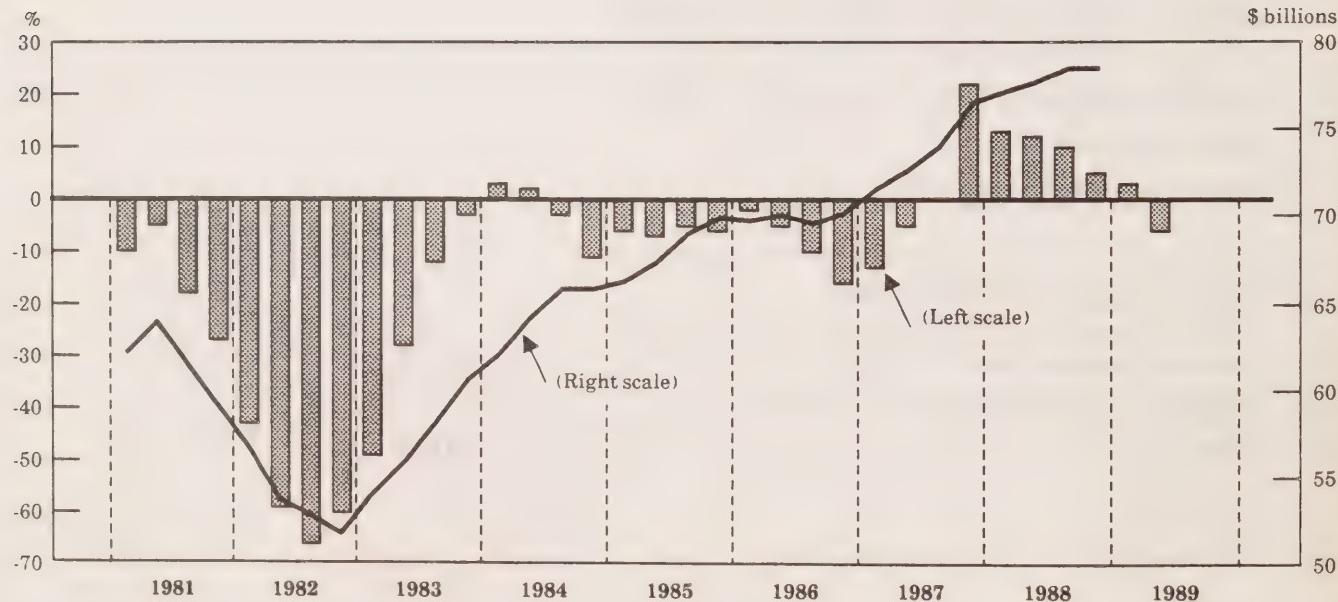


Chart - 2

Manufacturers' Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale)
in Relation to Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries (Right Scale)
Seasonally adjusted



Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

The April 1989 Business Conditions Survey showed a reduction in optimism by Canadian manufacturers concerning orders, production and inventory levels.

Highlights

- The balance of opinion concerning **orders received**¹ dropped from +3 to -10. This was the first negative balance recorded for orders received since the October 1986 (-7) and January 1987 (-1) surveys. The decrease of 13 points to -10 was spread across nearly all major industry groups. On a provincial basis, Ontario registered the heaviest decline, followed by Quebec. In contrast, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Alberta all showed increases over January although British Columbia and Alberta were still below year-earlier levels.
- The balance of opinion concerning the **backlog of unfilled orders** also declined, with a decrease from +3 in January 1989 to -6 in April.
- The balance for **expected production** over the next three months was down from +15 to +6, still above previous lows recorded in the July 1988 (+1) and April 1987 (-7) surveys.
- The **finished product inventories** balance was also down in the April survey, from -10 to -15, but remained within the range of values experienced within the last two years.

Unadjusted

- **Other production difficulties** jumped from 11% to 17%. The most frequently mentioned problem was lack of orders. Other problems included labour disputes, high interest rates and the impact of increases in the value of the Canadian dollar on export competitiveness.

Note to Users:

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total.

The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production).

Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

Shortage of skilled labour continued to be a source of production difficulty, mentioned by 12%. Shortages of skilled labour were concentrated in the clothing, machinery, furniture and fixture, miscellaneous, plastic products, and electrical and electronic products industries and in the provinces of Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario.

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Data users should note the January 1989 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, contact H. Glouchkow (613-951-9833), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division.

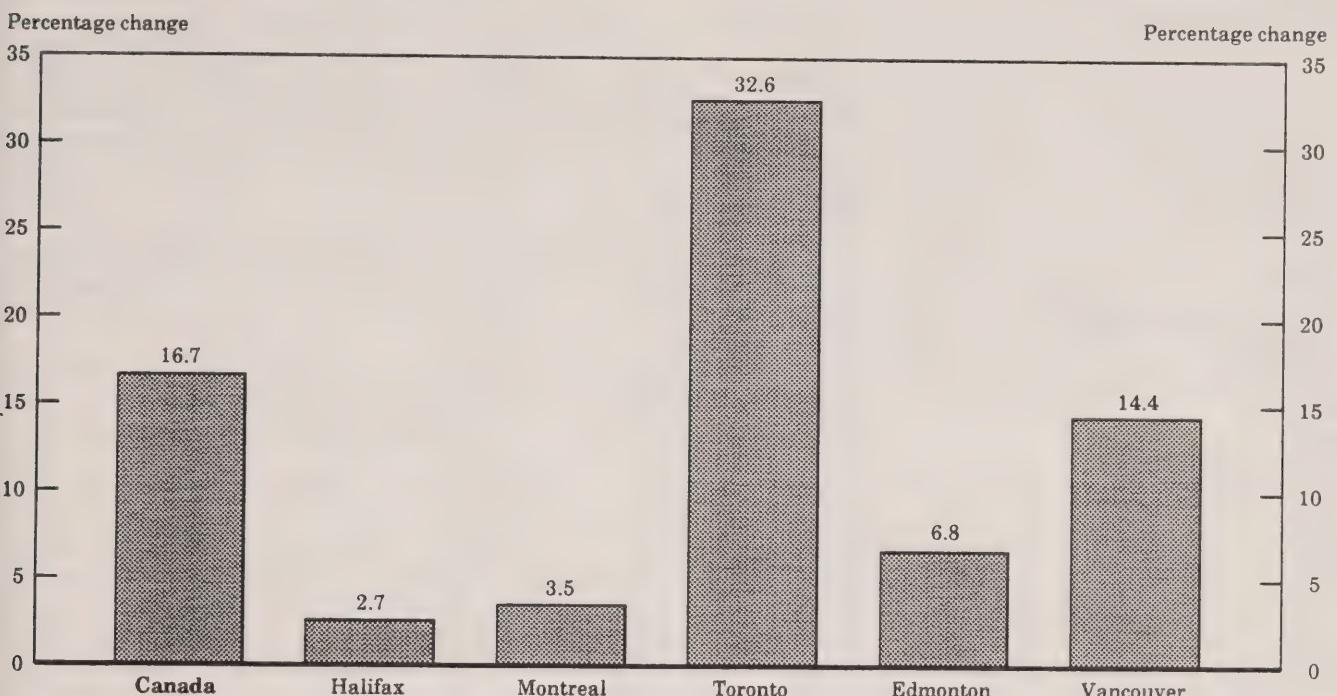
¹ The balance of -10 in the April 1989 survey is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 22% indicating declining orders from the optimistic 12% indicating rising orders.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries
April 1989

	Apr. 1988	July 1988	Oct. 1988	Jan. 1989	Apr. 1989
Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared With Last Three Months Will Be:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About the same	49	45	60	47	52
Higher	33	28	26	34	27
Lower	18	27	14	19	21
Balance	15	1	12	15	6
Unadjusted					
Balance	33	-10	13	11	19
Orders Received Are:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About the same	65	64	66	61	66
Rising	24	21	20	21	12
Declining	11	15	14	18	22
Balance	13	6	6	3	-10
Unadjusted					
Balance	18	8	5	1	-7
Present Backlog Of Unfilled Orders Is:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About normal	66	62	75	71	70
Higher than Normal	23	24	15	16	12
Lower than Normal	11	14	10	13	18
Balance	12	10	5	3	-6
Unadjusted					
Balance	12	14	5	1	-8
Finished Product Inventory On Hand Is:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About Right	70	65	80	74	71
Too Low	8	8	5	8	7
Too High ¹	22	27	15	18	22
Balance	-16	-19	-10	-10	-15
Unadjusted					
Balance	-15	-19	-8	-8	-20
Sources Of Production Difficulties:					
Unadjusted					
Working Capital Shortage	4	3	2	2	3
Skilled Labour Shortage	9	11	13	11	12
Unskilled Labour Shortage	2	3	4	3	2
Raw Material Shortage	7	7	4	4	6
Other Difficulties	5	7	15	11	17
No Difficulties	74	69	67	71	65

¹ No evident seasonality.

**Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year,
Canada and Selected Cities, March 1989**



**New Housing Price Index
March 1989**

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 147.1 in March 1989, up 1.7% from February 1989. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 16.7% higher than the year-earlier level. Price indexes for the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines-Niagara registered monthly increases which had a significant impact on the Canada total index.
- Between February 1989 and March 1989, the estimated House Only index increased 0.9%, while the estimated Land Only index increased by 3.6%.
- Toronto registered a significant increase (2.8%) as builders continued to pass on higher land costs to buyers. Notable increases were also exhibited for St. Catharines-Niagara (2.7%) and Hamilton (2.7%).

- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (32.6%). Selling prices in this area continue to be influenced by strong economic conditions, higher construction costs and increased costs of serviced lots.
- Index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, despite price increases this month in these cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.50/\$69) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
1981=100

	March 1989	February 1989	March 1988	% change March 1989/ February 1989	% change March 1989/ March 1988
Canada Total	147.1	144.7	126.0	1.7	16.7
Canada (House only)	146.9	145.6	132.4	0.9	11.0
Canada (Land only)	152.7	147.4	115.4	3.6	32.3
St. John's	119.8	119.7	114.2	0.1	4.9
Halifax	135.9	135.8	132.3	0.1	2.7
Saint John-Moncton Fredericton	141.4	141.4	133.3	-	6.1
Quebec City	166.5	165.3	154.6	0.7	7.7
Montreal	170.3	169.7	164.6	0.4	3.5
Ottawa-Hull	152.3	152.2	143.3	0.1	6.3
Toronto	209.8	204.0	158.2	2.8	32.6
Hamilton	189.0	184.0	172.9	2.7	9.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	178.0	173.4	167.0	2.7	6.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	191.8	190.0	171.6	0.9	11.8
London	170.3	168.8	152.8	0.9	11.5
Windsor	137.7	136.1	128.3	1.2	7.3
Winnipeg	135.1	135.1	135.7	-	-0.4
Regina	119.7	119.6	118.4	0.1	1.1
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	111.5	-	1.2
Calgary	106.7	105.8	100.5	0.9	6.2
Edmonton	98.8	98.5	92.5	0.3	6.8
Vancouver	90.6	89.7	79.2	1.0	14.4
Victoria	79.7	78.7	72.9	1.3	9.3

Note: Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.
- Nil or zero.

Canadian Cancer Statistics 1989

During 1989, an estimated 101,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Canada (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). Estimated cancer deaths in 1989 will total 52,500. Lung cancer alone is expected to account for 16,800 (16.6%) of newly diagnosed cancers and 13,500 (25.7%) of all cancer deaths in 1989.

The majority of cancers occur in elderly Canadians: 58% of all new cancers in men and 51% of new cancers in women will be found in persons over 65 years of age.

Highlights from *Canadian Cancer Statistics* 1989, released jointly today by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society, include:

New Cases of Cancer and Cancer Deaths

- In 1989, an estimated¹ 52,900 new cancers will be diagnosed in men and 48,100 in women. As with new cases, more cancer deaths are expected for men than women: an estimated 28,800 men will die from cancer this year compared to 23,700 women.
- For men, the three leading types of cancer in 1989 will account for about half (53%) of all newly diagnosed cancers; these are lung (11,700 new cases), prostate (9,000), and colorectal (7,400). For women, the three leading types - breast (12,300), colorectal (7,200), and lung (5,100) - will comprise 52% of new cases.
- As to cancer deaths, the three leading types for men will be the same as for new cases. In 1989, 9,400 men will die from lung cancer, 3,200 from prostate cancer, and 3,000 from colorectal cancer.
- For women, however, the rank order of causes of cancer deaths varies from that of new cases: at 4,800 deaths in 1989, breast cancer will remain the leading cause of cancer death for women, followed by lung cancer (4,100) and by colorectal cancer (2,900).

Trends in Incidence and Mortality

- The rate of new cancer cases occurring per 100,000 population has increased steadily since 1970 for both sexes, with rates for men increasing about twice as fast (1.8% per year) as those for women (0.8% per year). In contrast, cancer mortality rates have risen only slightly for men (about 0.5% per year since 1970) and have remained constant for women.
- Trends in overall cancer mortality rates are strongly influenced by changes in trends for lung cancer: when lung cancer mortality is excluded, the overall cancer mortality rate for males decreases slightly between 1970 and 1987. For women, this rate has dropped by over 10% since 1970.
- For women, lung cancer is the most rapidly increasing type of cancer: incidence rates have tripled since 1970, reflecting an average annual increase of over 7%. As of 1987, however, lung cancer had not yet overtaken breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths for women.
- Lung cancer mortality rates for males have remained stable since 1985, after reaching a peak in 1984. It will be interesting to see if lung cancer incidence rates will start to level off or decline when 1985 data are available.
- Melanoma of the skin is the second most rapidly increasing form of cancer, with average annual increases in incidence of 5.8% for men and 5.5% for women. Melanoma is expected to account for 2,400 new cases of cancer in 1989.
- Since 1970, stomach and cervical cancers have shown the greatest declines in both incidence and mortality, with average rates of decline of about 2.0% per year for stomach cancer and 4.0% for cervical cancer. Rates for these cancers, however, have tended to remain stable in recent years.

(continued on next page.)

¹ Estimates of new cancer cases and deaths were produced by applying regression methodology to actual figures for cancer incidence (1970-1984) and deaths (1970-1987) as reported to Statistics Canada by provincial cancer registries and vital statistics registrars.

Survival

- Cancer survival rates for Canada (based on rates provided by the Alberta Cancer Registry) compare favourably with those reported in England and Wales and the United States.
- About half of all women with cancer will survive five years after diagnosis; this proportion is just 35% for men. This difference in survival rates between the sexes occurs because men have high incidence rates of cancers with poor survival rates - the five-year survival rate for lung cancer is 11% - while common cancers in women - such as breast and uterine cancers - have much higher survival rates of 70% or more.

Prevalence of Cancer

- At the end of 1989, an estimated 427,000 Canadians who have had an invasive cancer² since 1980 will still be alive. This figure is a conservative estimate of the total number of Canadians who have survived a cancer which developed at any time in their lives.
- Because the prevalence of cancer is dependent upon both the number of new cancer cases and survival rates, the most common forms of prevalent cancers - female breast cancer (78,000), colorectal cancer (61,000) and prostate cancer (39,000) - generally reflect those with better-than-average survival rates. In contrast, relatively few Canadians will be alive with cancers such as stomach (5,700) or pancreas (1,800), which have poor survival rates.

Lifetime Probability of Developing or Dying of Cancer

- During their lifetime, over one in three Canadians can expect to develop some form of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), based on calculations using actual incidence rates for 1984. In contrast, one in four Canadian men and just over one in five Canadian women will die from cancer.

- Almost 10% of women can expect to develop breast cancer, while lung cancer is anticipated to occur in close to 9% of men.

Children (aged 0-14)

- In 1984, 851 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in children; 259 (or nearly one-third) of these were leukemias and a further 172 (or 20%) were brain cancers.
- Cancer is the fourth leading cause of death for children, after causes of perinatal mortality, fatal congenital anomalies, and motor vehicle accidents. In 1987, 249 children died from cancer, with leukaemia and brain cancers being the most common types.

International Comparisons

- Canada has average mortality rates but relatively high incidence rates for most types of cancer when compared with about seven other countries having population-based cancer registries. Canadian incidence and mortality rates are particularly high for oral cancer in both sexes. As well, incidence - but not mortality - rates of female breast and colorectal cancer in Canada are the highest of the countries included.

For further information, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or John Silins (613-951-8553), Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Health Division.

Canadian Cancer Statistics is available free from the Canadian Cancer Society, 77 Bloor Street West, Suite 1702, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3A1 (416-961-7223), or contact any local division of the Canadian Cancer Society or regional office of Statistics Canada.

² Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products March 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for March 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 68 943 tonnes in March 1989, an increase of 17.8% from the 58 505 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales April 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 76 528 811 kilograms for all types of sugar in April 1989, comprising 72 035 891 kilograms in domestic sales and 4 492 920 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 305 917 811 kilograms: 283 162 891 kilograms in domestic sales and 22 754 920 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 72 347 000 kilograms in April 1988, of which 68 851 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 3 496 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 294 549 000 kilograms: 277 544 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 17 005 000 kilograms in export sales.

The April 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Pack of Processed Carrots 1988

Data on processed carrots for 1988 are now available. The publication *Pack of Processed Carrots* (32-023, Vol.17, No.15,\$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended March 1989.
Catalogue Number 25-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).

Paper and Allied Products Industries, 1986.
Catalogue Number 36-250
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, March 1989.
Catalogue Number 44-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Capital and Repair Expenditures - Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Intentions 1989.
Catalogue Number 61-214
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).

Building Permits, December 1988.
Catalogue Number 64-001
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1989. Catalogue Number 65-004
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 10, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Shopping Centres in Canada, 1986

2

- Slightly more than half of all retail chain and department store locations (or 17,795) were situated in shopping centres.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1989

3

Financial Statistics of Education, 1985-86

3

Electric Lamps, First Quarter 1989

3

Publications Released

4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Shopping Centres in Canada

1986

Highlights

- There were 1,128 shopping centres in operation throughout Canada in 1986: 392 neighbourhood centres; 258 community centres; 345 regional centres and 133 indoor shopping malls.
- Slightly more than half of all retail chain and department store locations (51.7% or 17,795 outlets) were situated in shopping centres. Most of these stores were concentrated in regional centres (70%), followed by indoor shopping malls (14%).
- Certain kinds of retail chains were heavily represented in shopping centres in terms of their total sales: women's clothing (91%); luggage and leather goods stores (89%); children's clothing (87%); jewellery stores (85%) and shoe stores (83%).
- The majority of all department store outlets were located in shopping centres (84%). These department stores accounted for 87% of total Canadian department store sales.
- Median sales per square foot for chain stores commonly found in shopping centres ranged from supermarkets (\$535); jewellery stores (\$352); shoe stores (\$330); men's clothing (\$249) and women's clothing (\$228) to book and stationery stores (\$191).
- On a provincial basis, there is considerable variation in retail chain store penetration in shopping centres. For example, chain stores in Newfoundland generated a low of 46% of their sales from outlets located in shopping centres, while chains in each of the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec registered a high of 61% of their total sales from shopping centre locations.

Note to Users

Due to the growing importance of shopping centres in Canadian retailing, a review was made of this industry using the latest data available (1986).

For purposes of this study, sales in shopping centres were limited to retail chain and department stores which represent a significant portion of total shopping centre activity. The study covers their sales by kind of business, by type of shopping centre, by province and by census metropolitan and agglomeration areas.

Special tabulations cross-classified by type of centre, kind of business, province, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, business areas, etc. are available upon request. Every attempt will be made to meet these requests quickly on a cost-recovery basis.

An introductory set of nine tables summarizing the results of this study is available at a nominal cost of \$55.

For more information on this special release, contact Gerald Snyder, Associate Director, Industry Division (613-951-3561) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Michel Mallette (613-951-0564), or write to the Industry Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

March 1989

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$967 million in March 1989, up 3.2% over the revised March 1988 level of \$937 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first three months of 1989 totalled \$2,440 million, an increase of 2.7% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- Department store sales during March 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from March 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$11.3 million (+ 6.0%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.3 million (+ 13.0%);
- Nova Scotia, \$32.6 million (+ 9.3%);
- New Brunswick, \$20.5 million (+ 2.6%);
- Quebec, \$182.0 million (- 0.8%);
- Ontario, \$402.0 million (+ 6.0%);
- Manitoba, \$41.6 million (+ 0.2%);
- Saskatchewan, \$28.1 million (- 1.4%);
- Alberta, \$109.0 million (+ 0.5%);
- British Columbia, \$133.7 million (+ 3.0%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$42.7 million (+ 0.9%);
- Edmonton, \$47.2 million (- 1.7%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$18.3 million (+ 10.1%);
- Hamilton, \$29.3 million (+ 3.4%);
- Montreal, \$99.8 million (- 4.7%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$46.8 million (+ 6.7%);
- Quebec City, \$26.1 million (- 0.6%);
- Toronto, \$156.2 million (+ 1.2%);
- Vancouver, \$76.2 million (- 1.6%);
- Winnipeg, \$37.9 million (+ 0.1%).

Note to Users:

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of May 15.

The March 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Financial Statistics of Education 1985-86

Total education spending amounted to \$34.6 billion in 1985-86, a 7.7% rise from a year earlier. This marked a reversal of a downward trend which saw the lowest increase in six years (6.5%) in 1984-85.

As a proportion of Gross Domestic Product, expenditures on education rose consistently since 1950-51 to a peak of 8.6% in 1970-71. Thereafter, this indicator dropped and has recently stabilized at about 7.2%.

The proportion of total government expenditures devoted to education remained relatively stable in 1985-86 (14.3%), after recording a 15-year low of 14.2% the previous year; this ratio was over 20% in the early '70s.

The three levels of government consistently finance over 90% of total education costs while fees and other private sources make up the remainder.

Available on CANSIM: Tables 00590102, 00590103, 00590203-00590207, 00590301, 00590303, 00590305, 00590306, 00590401, 00590402.

The 1985-86 issue of *Financial Statistics of Education* (81-208, \$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Electric Lamps First Quarter 1989

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the first quarter of 1989 are now available.

For further information contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1988. Catalogue Number 13-001**
(Canada: \$18/\$72; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$86).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1989. Catalogue Number 35-002**
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Wood Industries, 1986. Catalogue Number 35-250**
(Canada: \$47; Other Countries: \$56).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board, March 1989. Catalogue Number 36-002**
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, February 1989. Catalogue Number 63-011**
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
- ✓ **Financial Statistics of Education, 1985-86. Catalogue Number 81-208**
(Canada: \$37/ Other Countries: \$44).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 11, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Farm Product Price Index, March 1989

2

- Farm prices rose 0.1% over a month earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending May 6, 1989

4

Shipments of Rolled Steel, March 1989

4

Production of Eggs, March 1989

4

Electric Lamps, April 1989

4



Publications Released

5

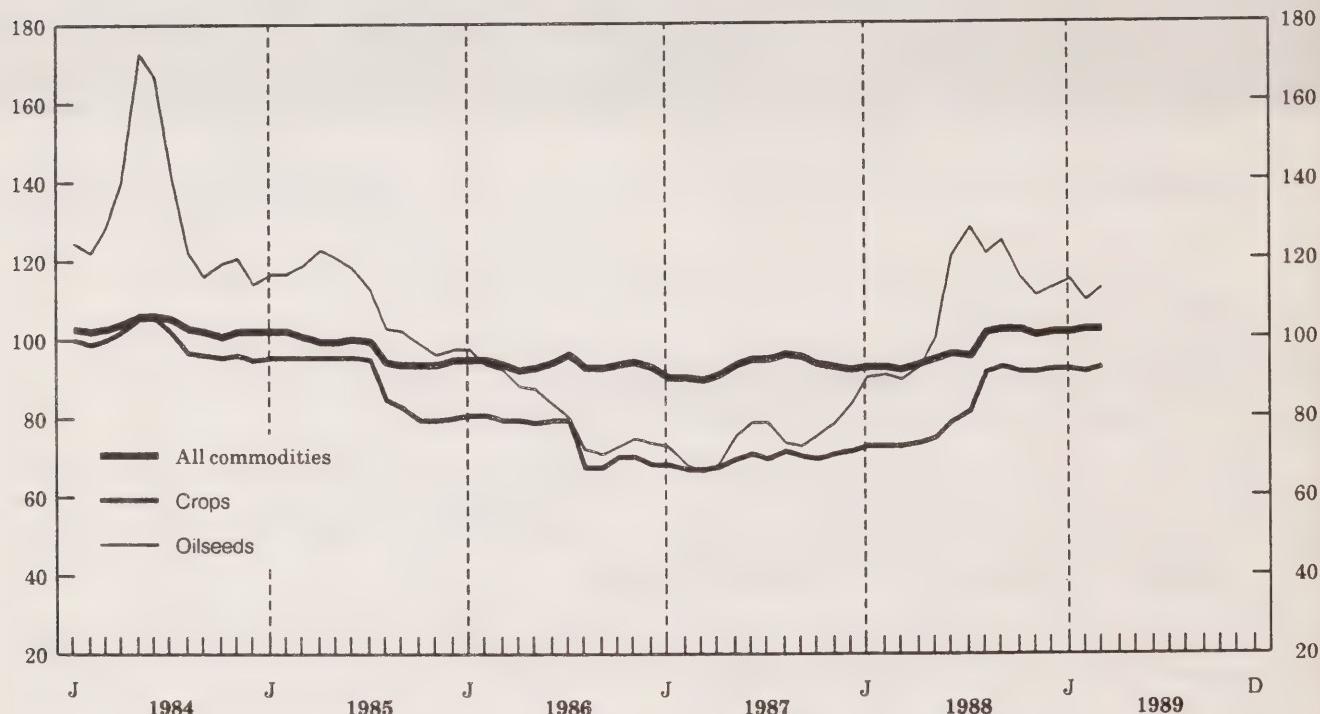


Statistics
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Major Release

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

March 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 101.7 in March, up 0.1% from the revised February level of 101.6. The index has increased in nine of the last 12 months and, in March, was 10.8% above the year-earlier level. An increase in the crops index was largely offset by a decrease in the livestock index.

The percentage changes in the index between February and March 1989 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+ 0.4%
• Prince Edward Island	+ 12.5%
• Nova Scotia	+ 1.3%
• New Brunswick	+ 3.7%

• Quebec	-1.1%
• Ontario	+ 0.5%
• Manitoba	-0.4%
• Saskatchewan	+ 0.2%
• Alberta	-0.8%
• British Columbia	+ 0.2%
• Canada	+ 0.1%

Crops

The crops index increased 1.2% to a level of 92.3, led by higher oilseed and potato prices. Since March 1988, the index has increased 28.4%, largely due to higher cereal and oilseed prices. Prices for these crops rose substantially in the summer of 1988, as drought in North America reduced global grain surpluses.

(continued on next page)

- The oilseeds index rose 3.3% in March to a level of 112.4. Prices for flaxseed, canola and soybeans all increased, as global oilseed supplies remained tight. The index continued to display significant month-to-month volatility and, despite the increase in March, has generally trended down over the past six months.
- The potatoes index increased 13.3% in March, following a 7.4% rise in February. Contributing to the increases have been tight supplies of table potatoes. Potato prices have moved up 36.7% since August 1988.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index declined 0.8% in March to a level of 110.3. Prices for hogs and poultry decreased, while those for cattle and eggs increased. Despite substantial movement in the prices of some of the livestock items, the index was virtually unchanged from the year-earlier level of 110.0.

- The hog index stood at 79.0 in March, 6.3% below the level recorded in February. Associated with the decline in prices were higher-than-expected hog supplies and large cold storage stocks. With the decrease in March, hog prices have reached their lowest level since June 1980.
- The poultry index declined 1.5% to a level of 112.4. An increase in turkey prices failed to offset lower chicken prices.

Note to Users:

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1988 are final prices. Beginning in August 1988, initial prices are used and, therefore, they exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for crops, livestock and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

The index has been revised back to January 1987. The major revision was the inclusion of Canadian Wheat Board final payments on 1987-88 wheat, oats and barley crops. The effect of including these payments was an increase of about 2.9 index points in the total index at the Canada level for each of the months from August 1987 to July 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The March issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.80/\$68) is scheduled for release May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 6, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary form production for the week ending May 6, 1989 totalled 308 572 tonnes, a decrease of 6.1% from the preceding week's total of 328 754 tonnes and down 1.1% from the year-earlier level of 312 680 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 5 638 280 tonnes, an increase of 6.9% from 5 273 969 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

March 1989

Rolled steel shipments for March 1989 totalled 1 227 364 tonnes, an increase of 16.1% from the preceding month's total of 1 056 904 tonnes, but a decrease of 3.2% from the year-earlier level of 1 267 935 (revised figure) tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 3 374 775 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% compared to 3 437 001 (revised figure) tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

March 1989

Canadian egg production decreased by 1.9% to 40.2 million dozen in March 1989. The average number of layers decreased by 2.8% from March 1988 to 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,193 from 2,172.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (\$115/year)*, a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Electric Lamps

April 1989 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for April 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 1984-86.

Catalogue number 61-231

(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

Department Store Sales and Stocks,

November 1988.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16.40/\$164).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), February 1989.

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1989.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 12, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases**New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1989**

3

- Sales of new motor vehicles decreased a sharp 15.9% from March 1988.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, January 1989

6

- Natural gas exports declined for the first time since December 1986, decreasing 13.0% from January 1988.

Crime Statistics, 1988

7

- Marking the first decline since 1983-84, the crime rate fell slightly (0.1%) in 1987-88.

Data Availability Announcements**Milling and Crushing Statistics, March 1989**

9

Oils and Fats, March 1989

9

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1989

10

Railway Operating Statistics, January 1989

10

Radio/Television Industry, 1988

10

(Continued on next page.)

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements - Continued

1987 Census of Manufactures:

Vegetable Oil Mills	10
Cane and Beet Sugar Industry	10
Leaf Tobacco Industry	11
Tobacco Products Industry	11
Rubber Hose and Belting Industry	11
Ferro-Alloys Industry	11
Steel Foundries Industry	11
Lime Industry	11
Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry	12
Other Agricultural Chemical Industries	12
Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry	12

Publications Released

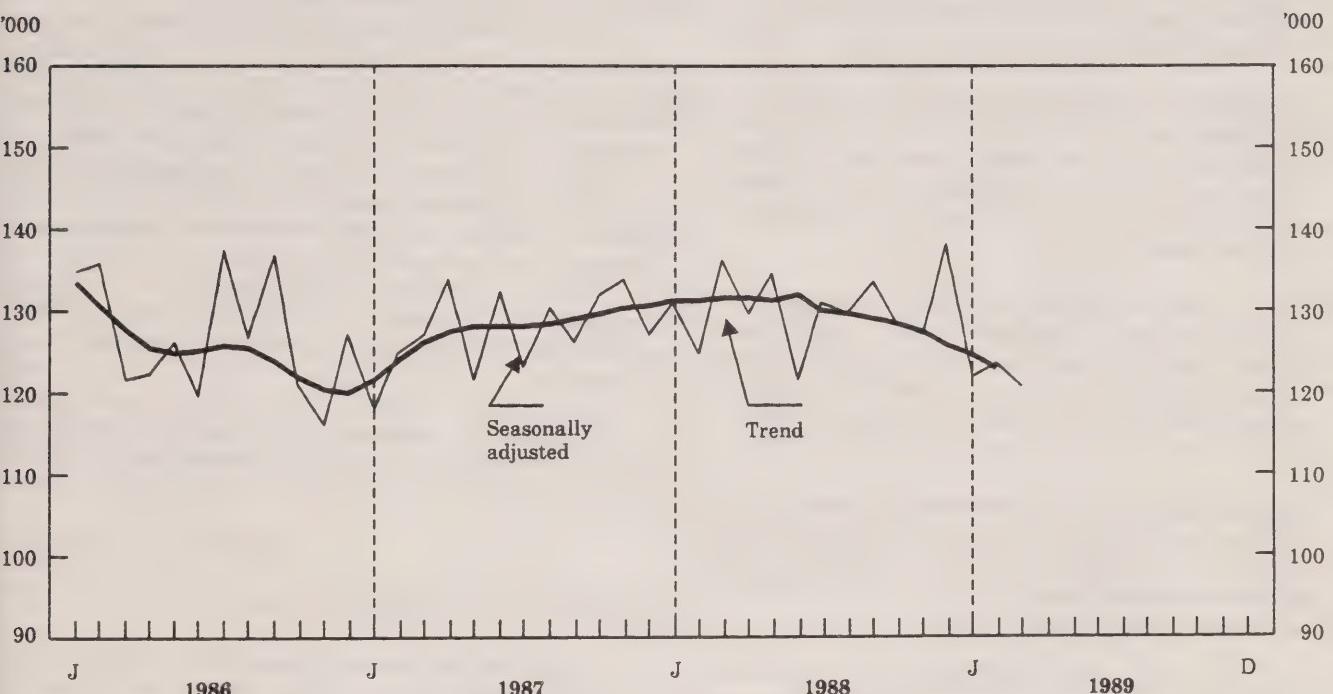
13

Major Release Dates: May 15-19

14

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



New Motor Vehicle Sales

March 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 121,000 units in March 1989, a decrease of 2.3% from the revised February 1989 level. In March, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-2.9%) and commercial vehicles (-1.0%).

- The 2.3% decline in sales of new motor vehicles in March followed an increase of 1.3% in February 1989. Sales have decreased in four of the last six months, resulting in a generally downward trend for total sales.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a decline of 2.4% in March 1989 to a level of 53,000 units, while imported passenger cars decreased by 3.9% to a level of 27,000 units. The March decrease for North American passenger cars constitutes the third consecutive monthly decline, whereas the decrease in imported passenger car sales followed four consecutive monthly increases.

(Continued on next page.)

(Unadjusted)

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 136,000 units in March 1989, down a sharp 15.9% from the year-earlier level. Commercial vehicle sales recorded a decline of 15.4%, while passenger car sales decreased by 16.1%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down 7.9% from their level in March 1988, as a decline in cars imported from "other countries" (-31.8%) more than offset a sales increase in Japanese cars (+1.4%). Sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 19.6%.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 26.0% in March 1989 from 21.5% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers as their market share declined to 67.2% from 70.1% in March 1988.
- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in March 1989 compared to March 1988, except for British Columbia (+2.4%). The decreases ranged from 30.0% in Prince Edward Island to 7.9% in Newfoundland.
- For the first quarter of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 9.5% from the same period last year to 321,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 13.2% to 142,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 7.4% to 70,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 109,000 units during this period, down 5.8% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

Data users should note that the seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised for the period January 1985 to February 1988, and incorporate the latest updated trading day adjustment factors.

The **short-term trend** provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90), will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
March 1989

	December 1988 ^r	January 1989 ^r	February 1989 ^r	March 1989 ^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)				
Total New Motor Vehicles	138,030 +8.8	121,798 -11.8	123,389 +1.3	120,545 -2.3
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	68,624 +13.0	55,055 -19.8	54,063 -1.8	52,740 -2.4
Overseas	25,914 +6.2	25,940 +0.1	28,226 +8.8	27,133 -3.9
Total	94,538 +11.1	80,994 -14.3	82,290 +1.6	79,873 -2.9
Commercial Vehicles	43,492 +4.0	40,804 -6.2	41,100 +0.7	40,672 -1.0
	March 1989	Change 1989/88	January- March 1989	Change 1989/88
	Units	%	Units	%
(Unadjusted Sales)				
Total New Motor Vehicles	136,169	-15.9	320,608	-9.5
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	61,839	-19.6	142,079	-13.2
Japan	23,948	+1.4	52,701	-1.1
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,289	-31.8	16,936	-22.7
Total	92,076	-16.1	211,716	-11.4
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	38,227	-18.7	94,523	-9.6
Overseas	5,866	+15.2	14,369	+30.1
Total	44,093	-15.4	108,892	-5.8

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

January 1989

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that marketable production of natural gas, at 8.9 billion cubic metres, registered a decrease of 4.2% from January 1988. This represents the first drop in production in 19 months. Similarly, exports, down 13.0%, declined for the first time since December 1986. Sales of natural gas in Canada, which include direct sales, rose 2.6%.
- Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in January 1989 amounted to 8.4 million cubic metres, an increase of 2.8% over January 1988. Following 13 consecutive monthly gains, exports of crude oil declined marginally (-0.1%) from last year. Imports of crude oil continued to reflect increased demand by eastern refineries, posting a gain of 17.2%. Refinery receipts for the same period were up 1.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The January 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	January 1989	January 1988	% Change from January 1988
(thousands of cubic metres)			
Crude oil and equivalent			
Production	8 371.4	8 143.6	2.8
Exports	3 347.2	3 350.8	-0.1
Imports	2 623.4	2 238.2	17.2
Refinery receipts	7 758.8	7 614.4	1.9
(millions of cubic metres)			
Natural gas			
Marketable production	8 896.3	9 283.6	-4.2
Exports	3 278.2	3 767.9	-13.0
Canadian sales	6 696.7	6 526.7	2.6

Crime Statistics 1988 (Preliminary Data)

The crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) decreased slightly between 1987 and 1988 (0.1%), marking the first decline to be recorded since 1983-84. However, at 9,218 in 1988, it was still 4.5% higher than the average for the 1983-87 period.

Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in Canada increased by 1.1% over 1987, the fourth consecutive year in which an increase has been recorded. The number of crimes in 1988 was 7.5% higher than the average number for the previous five years.

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes, which continue to account for approximately 9% of all Criminal Code offences in Canada, rose 5.9% in 1988 over the preceding year and 20.2% over the average for the previous five years. Increases of 4.7% over 1987 and 16.8% over the previous five-year average were recorded in crimes per 100,000 population. Yearly increases have been recorded in both the number of violent crimes and crime rates since 1977-78.

In 1988, minor assaults accounted for just over half of all violent crimes. In comparison, homicides accounted for less than 1%. These patterns have remained consistent over time.

A trend away from the use of firearms in robberies has occurred ever since the passage of the gun control provisions of the 1977 Bill C-51 (Criminal Law Amendment Act). For example, in 1988, only one-quarter of all robberies involved the use of a firearm, down from 36.6% reported in 1978.

Property Crimes

Property crime offences, which account for approximately 60% of all Criminal Code offences, decreased slightly from 1987 (0.7%). However, the 1988 figure of 1.5 million property crime offences was still 1.9% higher than the average for the previous five years. The 1988 property crime rate of 5,625 was 1.8% below the 1987 rate and 1.0% lower than the 1983-87 average.

Nearly one in four property crimes reported in 1988 were break and enter violations. This pattern has been consistent over time. In most instances, property crime offences occur without being observed by the victim; consequently, a description of the suspect may not be available and the chances of solving the crime are reduced. This is reflected in clearance rates showing that only 20% of break and enters were solved by police in 1988. In contrast, violent crime offences, where there is usually a face-to-face confrontation between suspect and victim, enable police to have a better description of the suspect and thus a better chance of solving the crime. This is reflected in the statistics: in 1988, nearly 75% of all violent crimes in Canada were solved by the police.

Narcotic/Drug Offences

In 1988, police reported that narcotic/drug offences decreased 1.5% from 1987, to a total of 60,738. However, the 1988 total was still 6.6% higher than the 1983-87 five-year average. Nationally, the rate of narcotic/drug offences declined 2.9% between 1987 and 1988, but was still 3.5% higher than the five-year average rate of 226.

While cannabis offences continue to account for the majority of drug offences reported, they have been declining as a percentage of total drug violations. By 1988, cannabis offences as a percentage of all drug offences had declined to 67.7%, down from nearly 90% a decade earlier. In contrast, cocaine offences have significantly risen by nearly three and a half times between 1983 and 1988.

Total offences (including Criminal Code, federal statute, provincial statute and municipal by-laws) decreased slightly from 1987 to 1988 (0.1%), the first decrease recorded since 1983-84. Compared with the five-year average, however, the 1988 total was still 5.5% higher.

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152) or Robert Allen (613-951-4494), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

(See table on next page.)

Preliminary Crime Statistics for Canada 1988

	Number of Actual Offences ¹			Rate of Actual Offences ²		
	1988	1987	Five-year Average 1983-1987	1988	1987	Five-year Average 1983-1987
Crimes of violence	232,276	219,381	193,166	896	856	767
Crimes against property	1,458,082	1,468,591	1,431,445	5,625	5,731	5,684
Other crimes	699,259	675,484	597,723	2,697	2,636	2,374
Criminal Code (total)	2,389,617	2,363,456	2,222,334	9,218	9,223	8,825
Federal statutes on Narcotic/drugs	60,738	61,658	56,982	234	241	226
Other federal statutes	36,214	40,344	40,432	140	157	161
Provincial statutes	365,555	380,692	381,840	1,410	1,486	1,516
Municipal by-laws	101,780	109,258	98,501	393	426	391
Total	2,953,904	2,955,408	2,800,089	11,395	11,533	11,120

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Data Availability Announcements

Milling and Crushing Statistics

March 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in March 1989 was 198 938 tonnes, up 8% from the 183 899 tonnes milled in March 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 13% to 153 462 tonnes in March 1989 from 135 964 tonnes in March 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for March 1989 amounted to 104 904 tonnes, down 29% from the 147 768 tonnes crushed in March 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 30% to 41 825 tonnes from 59 798 tonnes in March 1988. Meal production decreased 30%, to 59 810 tonnes from 85 113 tonnes in March 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 7% to 74 289 tonnes in 1989 from 79 618 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 7% to 12 983 tonnes in March 1989 from 14 037 tonnes in March 1988. Meal production also decreased, down 8% to 56 756 tonnes from 61 396 tonnes in March 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Oils and Fats

March 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in March 1989 totalled 47 061 tonnes, a decrease of 8.4% from the 51 404 tonnes produced in February 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 144 806 tonnes, a decrease of 4.1% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 150 984 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 590 tonnes in March 1989, down from the 10 179 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 28 330 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 28 098 tonnes (revised figure) in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 6 412 tonnes in March 1989 from 7 615 tonnes in February 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 21 164 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 19 386 tonnes (revised figure) in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

May 1989

Information is now available on the latest 1988 area and production of fruits. Statistics on fruit processed in 1987 are now complete.

Vegetable production estimates will be released separately in approximately a week.

Mushroom production in Canada during 1988 was 55,749 tons, a 10% increase from the previous year's production. Value of the 1988 mushroom crop was \$147,939,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1393, 1395, 1399, 1404-1407, 5587-5590, 5593-5598, 5605-5608, 5610.

The current issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60) will be available in late May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division.

Railway Operating Statistics

January 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$20.3 million in January 1989. Operating revenues of \$577.4 million were down \$29.4 million from the January 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 7.0% from January 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 5.1% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 6.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10/\$100) is to be released during the last week of May.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Radio/Television Industry

1988

Information for 1988 is now available for the radio/television industry.

The Vol. 19 No. 3 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release the week of May 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Vegetable Oil Mills

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the vegetable oil mills industry (SIC 1061) totalled \$1,050.2 million, down 0.3% from \$1,053.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled \$517.3 million, up 9.0% from \$474.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Leaf Tobacco Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled \$337.8 million, down 10.8% from \$378.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Tobacco Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled \$2,229.5 million, up 11.7% from \$1,995.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Rubber Hose and Belting Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled \$250.6 million, down 11.2% from \$282.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Ferro-Alloys Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled \$211.1 million, down 7.4% from \$227.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Foundries Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the steel foundries industry (SIC 2912) totalled \$204.4 million, up 10.0% from \$185.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Lime Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled \$156.1 million, up 5.4% from \$148.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry (SIC 3721) totalled \$940.9 million, down 13.4% from \$1,086.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Other Agricultural Chemical Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled \$655.8 million, up 17.1% from \$560.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the precious metal secondary refining industry (SIC 3922) totalled \$255.2 million, down 0.2% from \$255.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,
March 1989.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Refined Petroleum Products, January 1989.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

Surface and Marine Transport, Vol. 5, No. 3,
Motor Carrier Freight and Household Goods Movers,
1987
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$8.90/\$71; Other Countries: \$10.60/\$85).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of May 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
15	Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential	March 1989
15	Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential	March 1989
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	March 1989
19	Consumer Price Index	April 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 15, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential, March 1989

3

- Prices of residential construction building materials rose 0.3% in March, and were up 1.1% from a year earlier.

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential, March 1989

4

- With an increase of 0.1% in March, the 12-month change is now 3.6%.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, April 1989

5

Construction Type Plywood, March 1989

5

(Continued on next page)

Index to Statistics Canada Surveys and Questionnaires

The *Index to Statistics Canada Surveys and Questionnaires* (12-205, \$25) is a guide to the Agency's 1988 questionnaire-based surveys. It lists the surveys and the questionnaires used and indicates whether the results of the survey can be obtained through publications, CANSIM or by special request. Users will find that the alphabetical index of titles contained in the publication provides an indication of the subject content of the surveys and questionnaires.

To answer questions relating to the surveys or the availability of data collected through the surveys, a contact name and telephone number is shown under each survey title.

The questionnaires listed in the Index are reproduced on microfiche and can be purchased with the *Index* (10-205, \$165). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this Index, contact Laleah Carscallen (613-951-3449) or Richard Godin (613-951-3429), Standards Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review, March 1989	5
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, May 1, 1989	6
Steel Exports, April 1989	6

Publications Released

7

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price

Index: Residential

March 1989

- The Residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981=100) rose to 141.7 in March, up 0.3% from the revised figure for the previous month and 1.1% higher than a year ago.
- Between February and March 1989, there were a number of price increases, notably for paints, plywood and copper pipe and fittings which more than offset decreases for metal roofing and siding, gypsum wallboard and structural and architectural metal products.
- Between March 1988 and March 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 8.9%, due mainly to increases for copper pipe and fittings and elevator and escalator equipment. A 5.8%

increase in the price of electrical materials was due primarily to building wires and cables. Architectural materials increased 0.6% as a result of increases for polyethylene sheets, carpets, metal roofing and siding and paints which more than offset a large decrease in gypsum wallboard. Structural materials decreased 2.0%, attributable mainly to lumber and particleboard.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

March 1989
(1981=100)

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	% Change Mar. 1989/ Feb. 1989	% Change Mar. 1989/ Mar. 1988
Total materials	141.7	141.3	140.2	0.3	1.1
Architectural materials	139.9	139.6	139.0	0.2	0.6
Structural materials	141.5	141.6	144.4	-0.1	-2.0
Mechanical materials	154.9	152.6	142.2	1.5	8.9
Electrical materials	139.4	138.9	131.7	0.4	5.8

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

March 1989

- The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 142.8 in March, up 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month and 3.6% higher than a year ago.
- Between February and March 1989, a number of price increases were observed, primarily for bolts, nuts and screws, paints, sanitaryware, and plywood. These were offset by decreases in prices for metal roofing and siding and ready-mix concrete.
- Between March 1988 and March 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 7.4%, mainly attributable to elevator and escalator equipment. Prices for electrical materials increased by 4.4%,

primarily due to increases for building wires and cables and conduit fittings. Architectural materials were up 3.2%, due mainly to increases for polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding, carpets and metal doors and windows; these more than offset a large decrease for gypsum wallboard. Structural materials rose 1.8%, mainly due to ready-mix concrete and concrete reinforcing bars.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

March 1989
(1981 = 100)

	Mar.1989	Feb.1989	Mar.1988	Mar. 1989/ Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989/ Mar. 1988
Total materials	142.8	142.6	137.8	0.1	3.6
Architectural materials	142.7	142.6	138.3	0.1	3.2
Structural materials	139.2	139.1	136.7	0.1	1.8
Mechanical materials	152.8	152.1	142.3	0.5	7.4
Electrical materials	138.8	138.6	133.0	0.1	4.4

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

April 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.54 billion cigarettes in April 1989, a 4.4% increase from the 4.35 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January to April 1989 totalled 18.06 billion cigarettes, down 5.3% from 19.07 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in April 1989 totalled 6.32 billion cigarettes, an increase of 66.2% over the 3.80 billion cigarettes sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 17.69 billion cigarettes, up 14.0% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 15.51 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

March 1989

Canadian firms produced 183 307 cubic metres (207,150,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during March 1989, a decrease of 9.0% from the 201 407 cubic metres (227,604,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during March 1988.

January to March 1989 production totalled 538 237 cubic metres (608,246,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 1.6% from the 546 933 cubic metres (618,073,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

The Dairy Review

March 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 10 270 tonnes in March, a 6.6% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 133 tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from March 1988.

An estimated 561 690 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in February 1989, a decrease of 2.6% from February 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1989 to 1 175 684 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.1% from the January-February 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The March 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on June 5. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

May 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at May 1, 1989 and revised figures for April 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Steel Exports

April 1989 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for April 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, April 1989 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Index to Statistics Canada Surveys and Questionnaires, 1988.
Catalogue number 12-205
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

Livestock Report, Pigs, April 1, 1989.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: \$15.75/\$63; Other Countries: \$19/\$76).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1989.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Footwear Statistics, March 1989.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, March 1989.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1989.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage, March 1989.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Cement, March 1989.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1986.
Catalogue number 45-250
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1989.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1988.
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: \$52.50/\$210; Other Countries: \$63/\$252).

Touriscope: International Travel, March 1989.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 16, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Construction in Canada, 1989

2

- Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach \$81.8 billion in 1989, up 4.9% from the latest estimate for 1988.

Data Availability Announcement

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, February 1989

5

Publications Released

6



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Construction in Canada

1987-89

Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada, released in March, are expected to reach \$81.8 billion in 1989, up 4.9% from the latest estimate for 1988. Details of the construction data are now available.

Highlights of the intentions by type of structure for 1989 are as follows:

Building Structures

- Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to rise in 1989 by 3.5% (\$1.9 billion), due mainly to expected increases in commercial buildings (5.1%, \$602 million), institutional buildings (12.3%, \$420 million) and in the residential sector (1.1%, \$420 million).
- The spending on new commercial buildings is accounted for by the anticipated increase in office building construction of \$542 million (9.5%).
- Increased expenditures on residential construction in 1989 result from an expected increase in other residential construction (6.6%, \$1.0 billion) which represents estimates for alterations and improvements to existing housing. In contrast, there is an anticipated decline in the construction of new single-detached homes (-4.2%, -\$580 million).

Engineering Structures

- Expenditures on new engineering construction are expected to increase by 8.0% (\$1.9 billion) as the result of anticipated increases in new construction for electric power facilities (16.8%, \$742 million), for rail, telephone and cable television lines (19.9%, \$397 million) and for waterworks and sewage systems (15.1%, \$388 million) while gas and oil facilities are expected to decrease (-1.1%, -\$78 million).
- The anticipated increase in new construction for electric power structures is led by increases for 1989 in electric power generating plants (19.9%, \$445 million) and for additional transmission and distribution lines (13.7%, \$297 million).

Note to Users

These data by type of structure for construction supplement the construction data in *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1989* (61-205) which was released in the DAILY and on CANSIM on March 8, 1989.

- For gas and oil engineering structures the expected decreased spending is due to a \$606 million (-12%) decrease in anticipated spending for oil and gas wells which is only partially offset by expected increased new construction expenditures for gas pipelines (54.5%, \$309 million), for natural gas processing plants (50.8%) and for oil refineries (28.2%).

Provincial

Building Structures

- All provinces except Prince Edward Island and Quebec share in the increase in new construction for building structures in 1989. British Columbia shows the largest increase (9.3%), due to an anticipated 12.7% gain in residential construction.

Engineering Structures

Manitoba shows the largest increase (20.9%) for 1989 for new construction in engineering structures due to expected increased spending for electric power generating plants and gas pipelines.

Four other provinces also exceed the national rate for increased spending of 8.0%: New Brunswick (19.5%), Quebec (15.3%), Ontario (13.1%) and Prince Edward Island (10.1%).

(see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Available on CANSIM: matricies 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1987-1989 (64-201, \$35) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591), Capital Expenditures Section, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

**Total Value of Construction Work Purchased – Type of Structure by New and Repair, Canada
1987-1989^{1,2}**
millions of dollars

Type of Structure	1987			1988			1989		
	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total
Construction – Total	69,920	12,051	81,971	78,052	12,663	90,715	81,846	13,351	95,197
Building Construction –									
Total	50,298	7,609	57,907	54,658	8,069	62,727	56,571	8,507	65,078
Residential	32,519	3,306	35,825	35,244	3,416	38,660	35,664	3,631	39,295
Industrial	2,362	882	3,244	2,627	933	3,560	2,701	977	3,678
Commercial	10,486	1,892	12,378	11,583	1,997	13,580	12,184	2,105	14,289
Institutional	3,350	963	4,313	3,401	1,111	4,512	3,821	1,147	4,968
Other building construction	1,581	566	2,147	1,803	612	2,415	2,201	647	2,848
Engineering Construction –									
Total	19,622	4,442	24,064	23,394	4,594	27,988	25,275	4,844	30,119
Marine construction	231	86	317	384	104	488	528	109	637
Road, highway and airport									
runways	4,076	1,358	5,434	4,214	1,419	5,633	4,524	1,463	5,987
Waterworks and sewage systems	1,946	357	2,303	2,561	359	2,920	2,949	384	3,333
Dams and irrigation	260	48	308	261	50	311	316	53	369
Electric power construction	3,215	400	3,615	4,393	431	4,824	5,136	480	5,616
Railway, telephone and telegraph	1,846	1,076	2,922	1,987	1,064	3,051	2,383	1,092	3,475
Gas and oil facilities	5,385	645	6,030	6,795	656	7,451	6,717	730	7,447
Other engineering construction	2,663	472	3,135	2,799	511	3,310	2,722	533	3,255

¹ Actual expenditures 1987, preliminary actual 1988, intentions 1989.

² In the Statistics Canada report *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, the total value of construction work purchased is given as \$81,970.4 million for 1987, \$90,713.3 million for 1988 and \$95,195.9 million for 1989.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Total Value of Construction Work Purchased – Labour Content and Cost of Materials Used,
by Province, 1987-1989^{1,2,3}**

Province and Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Purchased
	Number	Value		
(thousands of dollars)				
Canada				
1987	880,583	24,972,339	32,431,976	81,971,457
1988	914,485	27,126,721	36,112,506	90,715,148
1989	919,169	28,723,430	37,640,020	95,196,757
Newfoundland				
1987	17,797	462,986	606,883	1,540,358
1988	16,377	458,632	631,023	1,589,703
1989	15,972	469,240	641,611	1,622,346
Prince Edward Island				
1987	4,187	86,192	109,068	281,976
1988	4,779	102,612	128,479	332,656
1989	4,611	103,974	129,103	336,261
Nova Scotia				
1987	28,238	717,859	863,928	2,228,250
1988	27,629	733,331	921,726	2,354,394
1989	27,183	759,042	939,869	2,417,097
New Brunswick				
1987	21,551	525,684	656,046	1,670,885
1988	21,428	539,797	693,934	1,758,053
1989	22,217	588,439	752,992	1,918,546
Quebec				
1987	191,985	5,711,942	7,468,097	18,800,096
1988	206,280	6,313,612	8,203,743	20,930,592
1989	201,267	6,498,953	8,271,293	21,274,319
Ontario				
1987	321,249	9,463,954	12,394,077	31,096,921
1988	331,268	10,346,628	13,748,948	34,402,626
1989	340,912	11,210,527	14,705,972	36,991,198
Manitoba				
1987	33,704	930,041	1,153,248	2,959,683
1988	32,912	952,094	1,174,130	3,060,415
1989	34,071	1,043,491	1,261,404	3,326,081
Saskatchewan				
1987	42,281	1,031,950	1,356,169	3,386,110
1988	45,054	1,142,955	1,472,483	3,757,018
1989	44,054	1,168,922	1,490,455	3,809,993
Alberta				
1987	110,101	2,988,080	4,146,709	10,490,387
1988	112,925	3,315,520	4,889,780	11,936,594
1989	109,658	3,388,006	4,867,831	12,002,879
British Columbia²				
1987	109,490	3,053,651	3,677,751	9,516,791
1988	115,833	3,221,540	4,248,260	10,593,097
1989	119,224	3,492,836	4,579,490	11,498,037

¹ Actual expenditures 1987, preliminary 1988, intentions 1989.

² British Columbia includes Northwest Territories and Yukon.

³ Number of employees are arrived at by dividing the labour value by average annual salaries and wages. That average was derived in multiplying by 52, the average weekly wages and salaries paid in the construction industry in that year (data obtained from Labour Division).

Data Availability Announcement

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin February 1989

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the first two months of 1989 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 4.8% from the same period of 1988, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 13.2%.
- The 60 Transport Canada towered airports reported 395,222 movements in January 1989, up 3.4% from January 1988.
- In 1988, total movements increased by 3.2% from 1987 and 7.9% from 1983. The most important increase in movements has been in the turboprop category of aircraft.
- Preliminary third quarter 1988 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 1,057,196, up 26.7% from the 1987 figure.

This issue also features a special release:

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports

This special review focuses on the second quarter 1988 enplaned and deplaned passenger traffic at Canadian airports for Canadian and foreign airlines' major scheduled services, regional and local scheduled services and major charter services.

Preliminary data indicate that 16.1 million revenue passengers enplaned and deplaned at all Canadian airports during the second quarter of 1988, up 5.4% from the second quarter of 1987.

The Vol. 21, No. 5 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Farming Facts, 1989. Catalogue number 21-522E
(Canada: \$3; Other Countries: \$4).

The Dairy Review, February 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries:
\$13.90/\$139).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries, 1986.
Catalogue number 33-250
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Furniture and Fixtures Industries, 1986.
Catalogue number 35-251
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Railway Carloadings, March 1989.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Railway Operating Statistics,
December 1988.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

The Labour Force, April 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 17, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1989

2

- Reconciled statistics on international merchandise trade between Canada and the United States indicate a surplus in Canada's favour of \$3.1 billion in the first quarter of 1989, a decrease of \$1.2 billion from the first quarter of 1988.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1989	4
Mineral Wool, April 1989	4
Export and Import Price Indexes, March 1989	4
Plastic Film and Bags, First Quarter 1989	4

Publications Released

5



Major Release

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

March 1989

Merchandise exports on a balance of payments basis (adjusted for seasonal variation) stabilized at \$11.8 billion in March, virtually unchanged from February. The main contributors to growth in exports in the first quarter were machinery and equipment, energy products and passenger automobiles. Weaknesses were noted in exports of industrial goods, motor vehicle parts and natural gas.

Imports rose in March to \$11.4 billion, the third consecutive month in which total imports have exceeded \$11 billion. Imports of industrial goods and machinery and equipment have been the strongest component of total imports since the beginning of 1989. On the other hand, imports of automotive products have declined following a drop in imports of parts.

As a result, Canada's international merchandise trade surplus was \$357 million in March, less than half the revised surplus for February (\$804 million) and just over a quarter of the level reported in January (\$1.2 billion). Canada's surplus with Japan

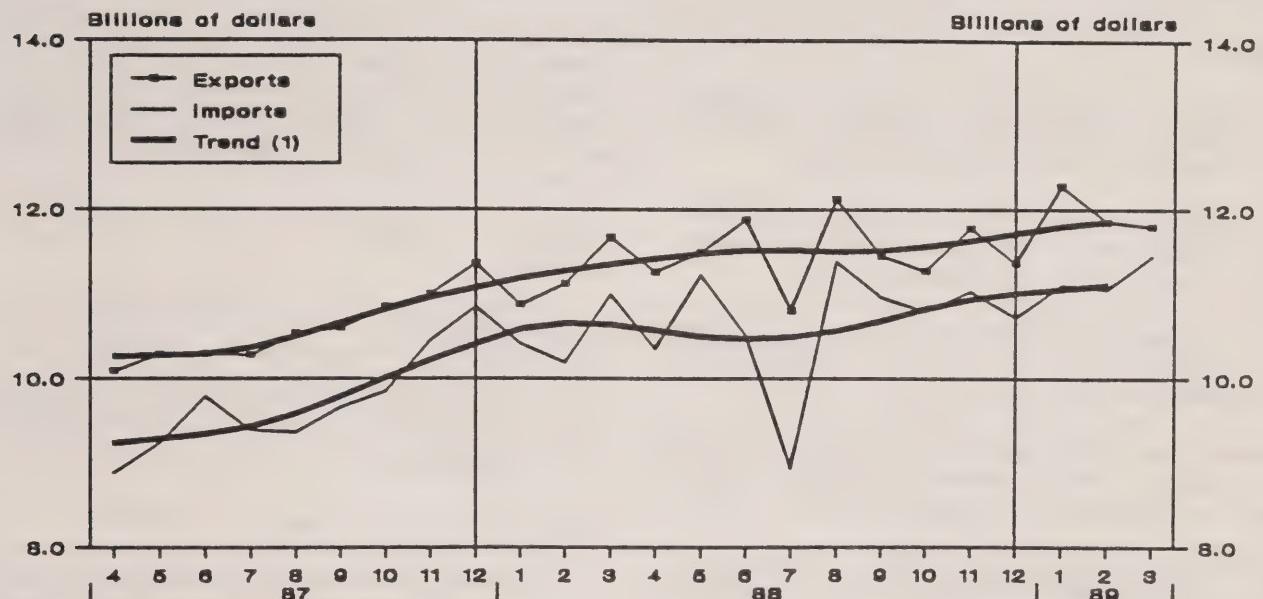
in the first quarter of 1989 rose to total \$423 million, while the surplus with the United States declined from \$1.3 billion in January to \$1.0 billion in February and then to \$797 million in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685 to 3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

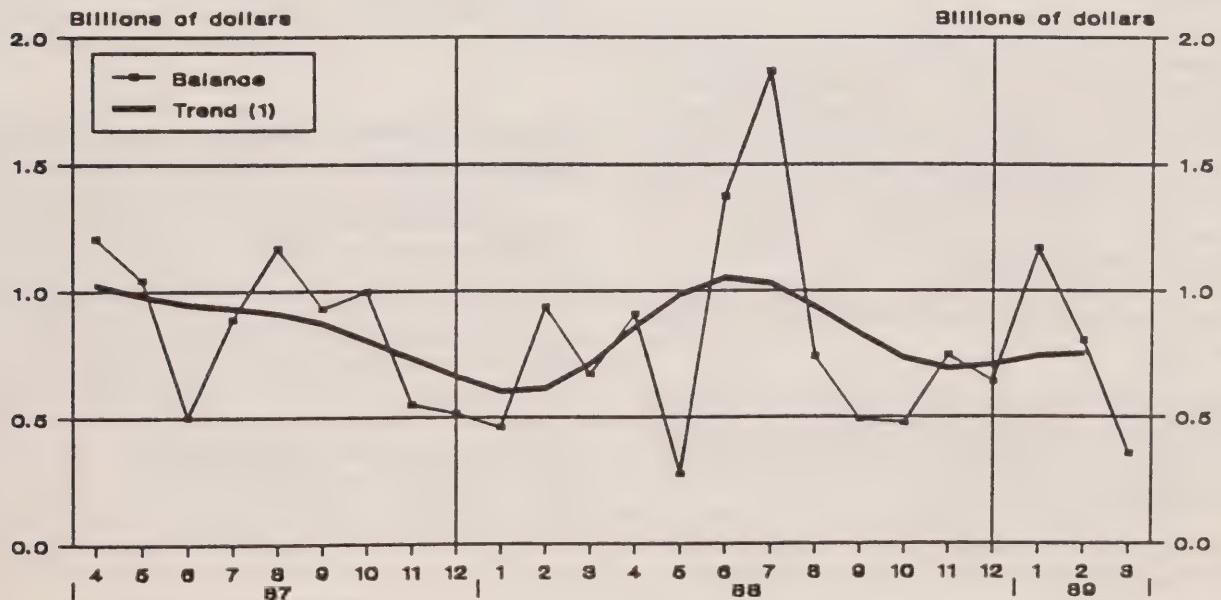
For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 14.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 4.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 1.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 10.1% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Mineral Wool

April 1989

Manufacturers shipped 4 087 137 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1989, up 86.8% from the 2 188 303 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 34.6% from the 3 037 115 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1989 totalled 13 371 292 square metres, an increase 1.8% for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

March 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to March 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to March 1989 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S.only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The March 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Plastic Film and Bags

First Quarter 1989

Figures for the first quarter of 1989 for plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
January 1989.

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries:
\$14.50/\$145).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade, March 1989.**

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1988.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 18, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending May 13, 1989	2
Soft Drinks, April 1989	2
Electric Lamps, April 1989	2

Publications Released

3

Net Farm Income Estimates - Note to Users

1988

On May 31, the Farm Income and Prices Section will release estimates of net farm income and its component parts - farm cash receipts, farm expenses, value of inventory change and income-in-kind for 1988. The release will also include historical revisions back to 1971, undertaken to improve the series. Improved estimation procedures, closer alignment between concepts and methods as well as survey and census benchmarking are the principal reasons behind the revisions.

For more information, contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445) or Jackie LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8707), Agriculture Division.



Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 13, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary form production for the week ending May 13 totalled 317 983 tonnes, an increase of 3.0% from the preceding week's total of 308 572 tonnes and up 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 302 811 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 5 952 868 tonnes, an increase of 6.9% from 5 570 468 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Soft Drinks

April 1989

Data on soft drinks for April 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,\$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

April 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,602,828 light bulbs and tubes in April 1989, a decrease of 4.9% from the 20,612,680 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 82,486,052 light bulbs and tubes, down 6.5% from the 88,197,787 sold during the January-April period in 1988.

The April 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 17, No. 15,
Pack of Processed Carrots, 1988.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).

Primary Iron and Steel, March 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, 1986.
Catalogue number 46-250
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, 1986.
Catalogue number 41-251
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Consumer Price Index, April 1989.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).
Available Friday at 7 a.m.

Wholesale Trade, February 1989.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Housing Starts and Completions, January 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics,
October-December 1988.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: \$7.25/\$29; Other Countries: \$8.75/\$35).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 19, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, April 1989

3

- In April, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.6%, unchanged from the rate reported in March.

Homicide in Canada, 1974-1987

10

- Between 1974 and 1987, the average number of family-related homicides was 212 annually.

Data Availability Announcements

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1989

12

Stocks of Frozen Meats, May 1, 1989

12

(Continued on next page)

The Canadian Economic Observer

May 1989

The May issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is being released today.

This issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in April, two technical notes on the composition of provincial sales taxes and export and import prices adjusted for exchange rates, and a feature article on the most recent trends in wages and prices. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.



Data Availability Announcements - Continued

Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1989	12
Motor Carrier Freight, Third Quarter 1988	12
1987 Census of Manufactures:	
Prepared Flour Mixes and Cereal Foods Industry	13
Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry	13
Wafer Board Industry	13

Publications Released

Major Release Dates: May 23-26	15
--------------------------------	----

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

April 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.3% between March and April, to reach a level of 149.0 (1981=100). Six of the seven major component indexes registered monthly increases ranging from 0.2% to 0.7%, while the clothing index fell by 0.4%. Most of the upward pressure in the latest month was attributable to increases in the indexes for housing (0.5%), food (0.4%) and transportation (0.4%).

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.3%, down from the 0.5% recorded for the last two months.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between April 1988 and April 1989 was 4.6%, the same rate as in the previous two months. The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (January to April), was 5.6%. This reversed an accelerating trend, started in October 1988, which took this measure from 3.4% to 5.9% last month.

Food

The food index advanced by 0.4% in April, following a rise of 0.1% observed in March. The latest rise comprised increases of 0.4%, in the index for food purchased from stores, and 0.3%, in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Food Purchased from Stores:

The rise of 0.4% in the food purchased from stores index resulted largely from advances noted for fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and beef. The fresh fruit index rose, mainly due to higher prices for bananas. The rise in the fresh vegetables index reflected the effect of seasonally higher prices for storage-type vegetables, offset partially by lower prices for salad type vegetables. The rise in beef prices was attributable largely to reduced supplies, as a result of herd rebuilding activities. Smaller price increases were also observed for fish, selected dairy and bakery products and chocolate bars. Some proportion of the

upward pressure on food prices was offset by declines in the prices of soft drinks, cured meat and breakfast cereal. A grocery store "price war" in Vancouver also exerted a considerable downward pull on food prices.

Over the 12-month period, April 1988 to April 1989, the food index increased by 4.2%, down slightly from the 4.3% rise reported for March. The latest increase was made up of advances of 3.7% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding food index rose by 0.3% in April, following an increase of 0.5% in March. A large proportion of the upward pressure in the latest month resulted from an increase of 0.5% in the housing index, followed by a rise of 0.4% in the transportation index. A decline of 0.4% in the clothing index exerted a moderate dampening effect.

Housing:

The bulk of the 0.5% increase in the housing index resulted from a 1.1% rise in the owned accommodation index. The latter was pushed up by noticeable advances in mortgage interest costs, maintenance and repair charges, and new house prices. A rise of 0.5% in the rented accommodation index contributed modestly. Price increases were also observed for selected household furniture and appliances, fuel oil, electricity, basic telephone service, child care and pet food. At the same time, lower summer rates were reported for piped gas in Alberta and Ontario, while long distance telephone charges fell in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

(Continued on next page)

**The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)**

	Indexes			Percentage change April 1989 from	
	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	March 1989	April 1988
All-items	149.0	148.5	142.5	0.3	4.6
Food	139.8	139.3	134.2	0.4	4.2
All-items excluding food	151.6	151.1	144.9	0.3	4.6
Housing	150.5	149.7	142.7	0.5	5.5
Clothing	134.7	135.2	130.2	-0.4	3.5
Transportation	147.0	146.4	142.9	0.4	2.9
Health and personal care	150.7	149.6	144.5	0.7	4.3
Recreation, reading and education	150.0	149.7	143.0	0.2	4.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	204.6	204.1	193.7	0.2	5.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	67.1	67.3	70.2		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1971 = 100	353.0				

Transportation:

The 0.4% increase in the transportation index resulted from a rise of 0.8% in the private transportation index, partially offset by a decline of 3.3% in the public transportation index. Much of the increase in the private transportation index was due to a 2.7% advance in gasoline prices, resulting from the end of "price wars" in some cities and from recent increases in crude oil prices. Increases in tire prices, tune-up charges and auto insurance premiums were also noted. A decline of 6.6% in the air fares index was largely associated with increased "seat-sale" activity and seasonally lower fares to some southern destinations.

Health and Personal Care:

Increases of 0.7% in the health and personal care index, 0.2% in the recreation, reading and education index and 0.2% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index each contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding food index. Higher dental charges and increased prices for non-prescription medicines explained the rise in the first index. The second index reflected higher prices for selected recreational vehicles and several daily newspapers. The third index rose as sales tax

increases on tobacco products were introduced by the provinces of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Prices of liquor purchased from stores were also up, notably in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Clothing:

The fall of 0.4% in the clothing index moderately slowed the rise in the All-items excluding food index. The decline was the result of heavy promotional activities especially in men's wear, where the index declined by 1.1%. The women's wear index remained virtually unchanged between March and April.

Over the 12-month period, April 1988 to April 1989, the All-items excluding food index advanced by 4.6%, the same rate as that reported in the previous 12-month period ending in March.

Goods and Services

In April, the goods index rose by 0.2%, a further slowdown from the rate of 0.3% in March and 0.8% in February. The services index advanced by 0.5%, also down from the previous month's result (0.7%). Over the 12-month period, April 1988 to April 1989, the goods index rose 3.8% (4.1% in March), while the services index rose 5.4% (5.1% in March).

(Continued on next page)

City Highlights

Between March and April, movements in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a fall of 0.4% in Regina, to a rise of 0.8% in Saint John. The fall in Regina was largely due to a sharp 2.5% decline in the transportation index. In Saint John, higher than average increases were registered in six of its seven major component indexes.

Over the 12-month period, April 1988 to April 1989, increases in city All-items indexes varied from 1.8% in Calgary, to 6.5% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.3% with most of the upward impact originating in the food, housing and transportation components. Within food, most of the rise was attributable to higher prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks. The advance in the housing index was due mainly to higher charges for owned accommodation, while the transportation index was up largely as a result of higher prices for gasoline. Other notable advances were observed in charges for health care and home entertainment equipment. Between April 1988 and April 1989, the All-items index rose 3.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher housing charges, most notably for owned accommodation, electricity, child care and household furnishings and equipment explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices were also noted, particularly for beef and fresh produce. Advances were also observed in the costs of cigarettes, newspapers, cablevision service and personal care supplies. Prices for women's wear advanced, while those for men's wear declined. The transportation index fell overall, reflecting lower prices for new cars and air travel. Since April 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Halifax

A large part of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index was due to a sharp rise in the housing index, as higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, increased prices for fuel oil and electricity and a rise in furniture prices were observed. Higher food prices

also exerted a notable upward impact, particularly for beef, pork and fresh fruit. Advances in the costs of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, women's wear, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs were observed as well. From April 1988 to April 1989, the All-items index rose 4.0%.

Saint John

Higher food prices and increased housing charges combined with a rise in transportation costs explained most of the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. Within food, most of the increase was observed in the cost of fresh produce, while in transportation, advances were observed in gasoline prices and vehicle insurance premiums. Health care expenses, cigarette prices and the cost of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores were up as well. From April 1988 to April 1989, the All-items index advanced 4.9%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices (especially for chicken, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh produce) and increased housing costs (most notably for rented and owned accommodation). Higher gasoline prices were responsible for a rise in the transportation index. Also contributing a notable upward impact were increased charges for dental care, higher recreational expenses and increased prices for liquor purchased from stores. Clothing prices declined overall (particularly for men's wear). Since April 1988, the All-items index advanced 3.5%.

Montreal

Higher food prices (particularly for beef and fresh vegetables) combined with increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for gasoline explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Advances in health care charges and in the costs of liquor purchased from stores were also observed. Air fares and furniture prices declined. Between April 1988 and April 1989, the All-items index rose 4.1%.

(Continued on next page)

Ottawa

Higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, increased furniture prices and a rise in overall food prices (particularly for beef, dairy products and fresh fruit) were among the main contributing factors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher charges for dental care and increased costs for recreational equipment also exerted a considerable upward influence. Declines in the transportation index (reflecting lower prices for new cars and gasoline and air transportation) and in the clothing index had a notable dampening effect. Since April 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Toronto

The 0.4% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for fresh produce, beef, dairy products and restaurant meals. Gasoline prices and charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs advanced, exerting a notable upward influence. Higher charges for dental care were observed as well. Partly offsetting these advances were lower charges for natural gas, and declines in the costs of men's wear, new cars and air travel. Between April 1988 and April 1989, the All-items index advanced 6.5%.

Thunder Bay

Increased shelter charges (particularly for owned accommodation, water and household furnishings and equipment) and higher overall food prices (most notably for dairy products and fresh produce) accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher charges for dental care and for recreational goods were also noted. The transportation index advanced marginally as higher costs for vehicle maintenance and repairs were almost totally offset by lower prices for gasoline and a decline in air fares. Since April 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose marginally (0.1%) due to a number of offsetting effects. A rise in the housing index, due mainly to higher charges for electricity and telephone service and increased costs relating to rented and owned accommodation, accounted for a major portion of the upward impact. Higher gasoline prices, increased dental care charges and higher prices for personal care supplies also exerted some upward influence. Largely offsetting these advances

were lower overall food prices (particularly for beef, pork, dairy products, eggs and soft drinks). Price declines for men's wear, new cars and air travel also exerted a notable downward effect. Since April 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Regina

The All-items index fell 0.4%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major components. The largest decline occurred in the transportation component, due mainly to lower prices for gasoline. Other notable declines were observed in the prices of men's and women's wear, household furnishings, recreational equipment and owned accommodation. The food index declined, on average, as lower prices for beef, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. Between April 1988 and April 1989, the All-items index advanced 3.2%.

Saskatoon

The 0.1% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to higher prices for cigarettes and increased food prices (especially fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals). Advances in the costs of vehicle repairs, gasoline, dental care and recreational equipment also exerted a notable upward impact. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in owned accommodation charges, air fares, household furnishings costs and prices for men's and women's wear. Between April 1988 and April 1989, the All-items index advanced 3.2%.

Edmonton

Advances in the housing and transportation components were among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within transportation, most of the upward impact occurred as a result of higher prices for gasoline, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and vehicle insurance premiums. The housing index advanced largely due to increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for furniture and increased charges for basic telephone service. Other notable factors contributing to the upward movement were higher charges for dental care, increased recreational expenses and higher prices for newspapers. The food index was also up, reflecting higher prices for beef, pork, dairy products and restaurant meals. Clothing prices declined. Since April 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

(Continued on next page)

Calgary

The All-items index rose marginally (0.1%) due to several offsetting movements. Much of the upward impact originated from the transportation component, as higher prices were observed for gasoline, tires, vehicle maintenance and repairs and vehicle insurance premiums. The food index also exerted a notable upward impact, as higher prices for pork, chicken, bakery products and fresh fruit were observed. Higher rented and owned accommodation charges, increased recreational expenses and higher charges for dental care also contributed an upward influence. Largely offsetting these advances were lower charges for natural gas, decreased air fares and lower prices for clothing, furniture and personal care supplies. Since April 1988, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.3%, due mainly to a sharp decline in the food index (reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, cereal products, dairy products, chicken and soft drinks). A grocery "price war" contributed to the decline in the food index. Other notable price declines were observed in personal care supplies, new cars and air transportation. Partially offsetting these declines were higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, and increased rates for basic telephone services. Higher prices for gasoline and furniture also exerted a considerable upward effect. From April 1988 to April 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Victoria

Among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the All-items index were higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for fuel oil and basic telephone services. Higher gasoline prices also had a notable upward impact. Within food, higher prices were observed for beef, chicken and fresh produce. Since April 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

(see table on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The April 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Hous-ing	Cloth-ing	Trans-porta-tion	Health and Per-sonal Care	Recre-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
April 1989 index	142.2	127.1	141.1	141.7	140.7	146.1	147.8	193.1
% change from March 1989	0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0
% change from April 1988	3.0	4.3	1.7	3.6	2.3	3.2	5.3	2.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1989 index	139.7	130.6	135.3	128.4	134.4	154.4	154.7	207.7
% change from March 1989	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
% change from April 1988	3.1	5.0	2.0	1.4	1.1	4.6	4.7	6.7
Halifax								
April 1989 index	146.1	134.6	145.7	129.2	143.2	157.6	156.5	207.8
% change from March 1989	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.7
% change from April 1988	4.0	8.0	3.3	1.7	1.9	4.6	4.6	5.1
Saint John								
April 1989 index	146.2	136.8	147.6	129.1	142.0	146.0	153.7	219.0
% change from March 1989	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.9	-0.3	3.2
% change from April 1988	4.9	8.4	3.7	2.2	4.2	5.4	3.7	7.8
Québec City								
April 1989 index	148.9	142.2	152.4	133.9	144.1	152.4	138.7	200.3
% change from March 1989	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4
% change from April 1988	3.5	4.3	4.2	1.7	1.6	4.2	3.6	2.9
Montreal								
April 1989 index	150.7	144.4	154.2	133.0	149.6	150.7	144.5	200.1
% change from March 1989	0.5	1.1	0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
% change from April 1988	4.1	5.2	5.0	2.4	2.3	4.7	4.3	2.0
Ottawa								
April 1989 index	149.6	135.3	153.4	136.2	150.8	157.1	149.2	201.4
% change from March 1989	0.2	0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0
% change from April 1988	4.7	5.5	4.6	3.3	3.2	6.7	4.2	8.2
Toronto								
April 1989 index	156.5	146.4	162.9	140.6	151.7	156.0	153.1	204.2
% change from March 1989	0.4	0.8	0.6	-0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0
% change from April 1988	6.5	5.8	8.2	4.8	3.4	5.4	6.5	8.6
Thunder Bay								
April 1989 index	148.2	138.2	147.5	134.1	150.7	152.9	150.0	197.6
% change from March 1989	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.0
% change from April 1988	5.1	4.5	5.8	4.8	3.5	5.2	6.1	8.2
Winnipeg								
April 1989 index	146.9	131.7	149.1	134.7	143.3	148.4	154.3	220.4
% change from March 1989	0.1	-0.9	0.7	-0.1	0.1	1.2	-0.5	0.0
% change from April 1988	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.2	2.3	5.3	4.5	5.1

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

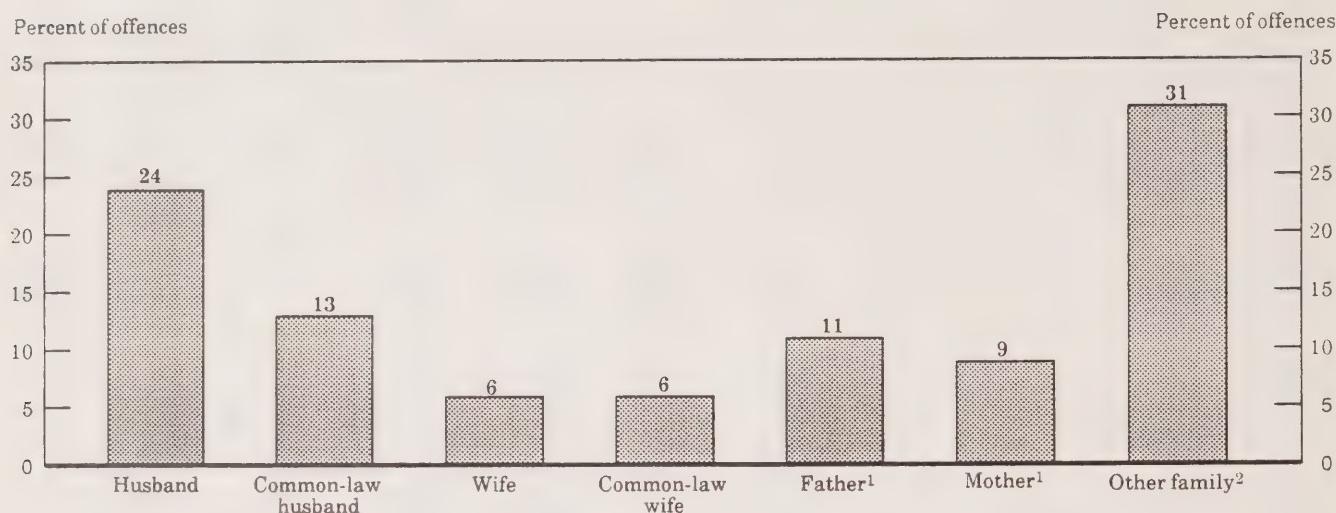
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Hous-ing	Cloth-ing	Trans-porta-tion	Health and Personal Care	Recre-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
April 1989 index	143.9	130.9	146.1	130.1	134.6	170.7	149.7	202.4
% change from March 1989	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-2.5	0.1	-0.2	3.3
% change from April 1988	3.2	4.6	3.2	2.4	1.5	2.7	3.3	5.2
Saskatoon								
April 1989 index	145.7	132.1	146.3	134.0	138.5	178.5	150.6	194.5
% change from March 1989	0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.4
% change from April 1988	3.2	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.7
Edmonton								
April 1989 index	141.6	139.2	131.0	131.2	144.8	151.3	148.7	218.7
% change from March 1989	0.4	0.2	0.4	-1.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.0
% change from April 1988	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	4.6	4.5	2.6
Calgary								
April 1989 index	138.8	129.1	130.3	128.0	143.3	152.3	146.9	215.2
% change from March 1989	0.1	0.2	0.0	-1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
% change from April 1988	1.8	-2.9	3.0	2.7	0.3	1.7	3.3	4.2
Vancouver								
April 1989 index	141.9	132.4	135.5	132.7	149.4	139.0	155.3	194.7
% change from March 1989	-0.3	-3.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.2
% change from April 1988	3.3	-1.4	4.9	3.3	4.0	1.6	4.4	3.6
Victoria²								
April 1989 index	114.3	114.9	107.4	114.5	114.4	115.6	122.4	141.4
% change from March 1989	0.6	0.3	0.9	-0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
% change from April 1988	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.2

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66).

² December 1984 = 100

Percentage Distribution of Suspect-victim Relationship in Family-related Homicide Offences, 1974-1987



¹ Includes common-law father and mother.

² Includes child of victim, other family and other common-law and step relations.

Homicide in the Family 1974-1987

Homicides involving family members accounted for approximately 40% of solved homicide offences in Canada between 1974 and 1987. The average annual number of family-related homicides over this 14-year period was 212.

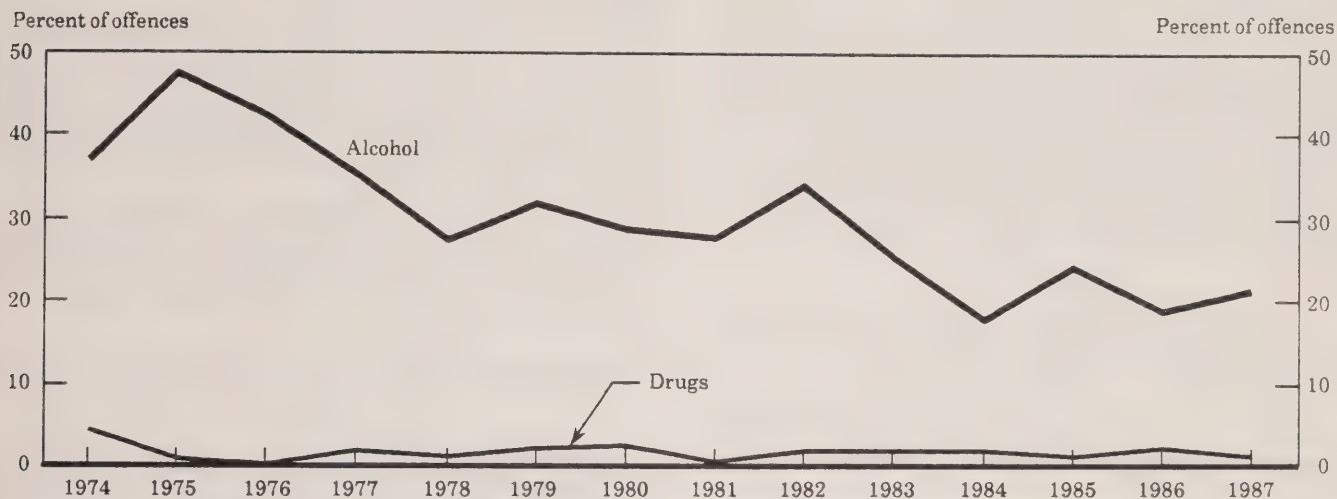
Highlights

- Men who killed their wives or common-law partners represent the single largest group of offenders (37%) in family-related homicide offences.

- Native people are over-represented in family related homicides and in other types of homicide offences relative to their representation in the Canadian population.
- One-half of all solved homicide offences involving Native victims occurred among family members. In the case of Caucasian and other races, this figure drops to 37% and 36%, respectively.
- Men who killed their spouse or children were more likely to commit suicide immediately following the incident than any other category of suspect in domestic homicides.

(Continued on next page)

**Proportion of Family-related Homicide Offences
Involving Alcohol or Drugs¹, 1974-1987**



¹ Indicates alcohol or drug consumption by either the victim(s) or suspect(s). In case of both alcohol and drug consumption, the latter will be counted.

- The percentage of domestic homicide offences involving alcohol consumption showed a marked overall decline between 1975 and 1987, dropping from one-half (47%) to one-fifth (21%) of all cases.
- The most frequent method of killing in family-related homicides was shooting: 37% of victims died from gunshot wounds.

The Juristat Bulletin, Vol. 9 No. 1, *Homicide in the Family*, is now available (85-002, \$3.70/\$37). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release contact Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Data Availability Announcements

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

April 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 181 375 thousand square metres in April, a decrease of 3.5% from the 187 963 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to April domestic shipments totalled 728 877 thousand square metres, down 4.9% from the 766 324 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The April 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

May 1, 1989

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1, 1989 amounted to 35 671 tonnes, up over 31 958 tonnes last month and 33 864 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products*, (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

March 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 188 900 cubic metres (1,351.4 million board-feet) of lumber and ties in March 1989, a decrease of 9.4% from the 3 518 800 cubic metres (1,491.2 million board-feet) produced in March 1988.

January to March production was 8 922 100 cubic metres (3,781.0 million board-feet), a decrease of 6.8% from the 9 570 400 cubic metres (4,055.7 million board-feet) produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Motor Carrier Freight - Quarterly Survey

Third Quarter 1988

The results of the new Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking industry in the third quarter of 1988, are now available.

The *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 5 No. 4 (50-002, \$8.90/\$71) will be available in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division.

Prepared Flour Mixes and Cereal Foods Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the prepared flour mixes and cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled \$711.9 million, up 4.2% over \$683.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the plastic pipe and pipe fittings industry (SIC 1621) totalled \$801.5 million, up 28.4% over \$624.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Wafer Board Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wafer board industry (SIC 2593) totalled \$264.3 million, up 6.2% over \$248.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

The Canadian Economic Observer, May 1989.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

System of National Accounts, Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 1989.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).

Oils and Fats, March 1989.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4.70/\$\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1989.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 21, No. 5, February 1989.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

Electric Power Statistics, February 1989.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1989.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 1, **Homicide in the Family, 1974-1987**.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.40/\$44).

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates

Week of May 23 - 26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
24	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1989
24	Retail Trade	March 1989
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1989
26	Wholesale Trade	March 1989
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	March 1989
26	International Travel Account - Receipts and Payments	First Quarter 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 23, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.



Major Releases

Sales of Natural Gas, March 1989

3

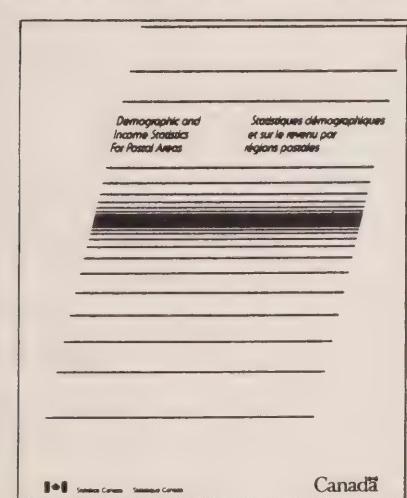
- Sales of natural gas in Canada during March 1989 increased 14.5% over a year earlier.

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index, First Quarter 1989

4

- Prices for commercial, industrial and institutional construction work in Canada rose 1.9% in the first quarter of 1989.

(continued on next page)



Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas

1987

The 1989 edition of this annual publication (formerly *Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Summary Data*) provides 1987 data derived from income tax returns for over 1,000 urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs, the first three characters of a postal code) and 6,000 rural postal codes. This compendium includes demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age group, sex, income, etc. of the taxfiler population. The 1989 edition features two new variables: the number of taxfilers reporting family allowance income and total dollars reported.

This new edition will be an indispensable tool for analysts, planners and marketers in both the business and academic communities.

Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas, 1987 is available in five versions: Canada (17-202, \$315); Atlantic provinces (17-203, \$116); Quebec (17-204, \$116); Ontario (17-205, \$116) and Western provinces and the Territories (17-206, \$116). These data are also available on magnetic tape or diskette. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1989	5
Major Appliances, April 1989	5
Short-term Debt of Local Governments, March 1989	5
Local Government Long-term Debt, April 1989	5

Publications Released

6

Regional Reference Centres

7

Major Releases

Sales of Natural Gas

March 1989 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during March 1989 totalled 6 470.9 million cubic metres, a 14.5% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in March 1989 were broken down as follows (with the percentage changes from March 1988 in brackets): residential sales, 1 917.6 million cubic metres (+15.1%); commercial sales, 1 593.8 million cubic metres (+15.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 959.6 million cubic metres (+13.9%).

Year-to-date figures for the first three months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 19 809.5 million cubic metres, a 8.1% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows (with the percentage changes from 1988 in brackets): residential sales, 6 071.8 million cubic metres (+6.7%); commercial sales, 5 030.0 million cubic metres (+6.9%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 8 707.7 million cubic metres (+9.7%).

The March 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

March 1989

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
(thousands of cubic metres)					
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	100 266	191 273	333 727	5 750	631 016
Ontario	962 798	685 586	930 937	155 354	2 734 675
Manitoba	104 518	96 694	45 503	3 100	249 815
Saskatchewan	110 200	85 610	32 800	59 975	288 585
Alberta	443 117	367 993	1 091 206	-	1 902 316
British Columbia	196 681	166 601	162 865	138 374	664 521
March 1989 - Canada	1 917 580	1 593 757	2 597 038	362 553	6 470 928
March 1988 - Canada	1 665 584	1 386 014	2 334 275	264 235	5 650 108
% change	15.1	15.0	13.9		14.5
Year-to-date Canada 1989	6 071 789	5 029 971	7 510 549	1 197 169	19 809 478
Year-to-date Canada 1988	5 689 907	4 705 058	7 086 415	849 222	18 330 602
% change	6.7	6.9	9.7		8.1

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (# 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index

First Quarter 1989

- Prices for commercial, industrial and institutional construction work in Canada rose 1.9% in the first quarter of 1989, a rise consistent with changes posted over the last four quarters. The first quarter price index of 133.7 (based on 1981=100) shows an increase of 7.9% from a year earlier.
- Significant advances in prices were registered for Calgary (+3.4%) and Edmonton (+9.0%) in the latest quarter. Both of these cities are in a catch-up situation following the bust of 1982/83 and the doldrums of the mid-1980s. However the indexes for Calgary (105.8) and Edmonton (105.7) surpassed for the first time since 1982/83 the price levels recorded in 1981.
- The Toronto construction market continues to be extremely busy, as is reflected by an increase of 1.9% in the quarter and 8.9% from one year ago, to an index of 162.2. Ottawa, although not so busy, virtually mirrored this pattern with figures of a 2.0% change for the quarter and 8.9% from the first quarter of 1988, to an index level of 144.9.

- On the west coast, Vancouver also has an active construction market, showing a quarterly increase of 2.0% and a change of 8.2% from one year ago, to an index of 122.6.
- On the east coast, Halifax continues to show very small changes with increases of 0.3% in the quarter and 2.6% year-over-year, to an index level of 127.5.
- Construction prices in Montreal have risen moderately (0.4% and 4.6%), to a level of 141.8. Contractors indicated some apprehension concerning possible labour unrest as well as federal budgetary restraint and this attitude would have influenced their pricing strategies.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

The first quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction

First Quarter 1989
(1981=100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
Quarterly Indexes								
1988 Q1	124.3	135.5	133.0	149.0	96.4	95.8	113.3	123.9
1988 Q2	125.0	138.0	136.5	153.4	97.6	95.9	114.1	126.8
1988 Q3	126.0	139.1	139.6	156.2	98.8	96.5	117.1	128.9
1988 Q4	127.1	141.2	142.0 ^r	159.1	102.3 ^r	97.0	120.2	131.2 ^r
1989 Q1	127.5	141.8	144.9	162.2	105.8	105.7	122.6	133.7
Percentage Change								
Q3'88/Q2'88	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.7
Q4'88/Q3'88	0.9	1.5	1.7 ^r	1.9	3.5 ^r	0.5	2.6	1.8 ^r
Q1'89/Q4'88	0.3	0.4	2.0	1.9	3.4	9.0	2.0	1.9
Q1'89/Q1'88	2.6	4.6	8.9	8.9	9.8	10.3	8.2	7.9

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.7% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 8.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 11.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 10.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Major Appliances

April 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 199,201 units in April 1989, up 2.3% from 194,802 units in March 1989 and up 12.2% from the 177,589 units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to April 1989 amounted to 740,917 units, compared to 692,321 units for the same period of 1988, or a 7.0% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The April 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

March 1989

At March 31, 1989, the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled \$432 million, up \$139 million (47%) from December 1988, but down \$27 million (6%) from the level a year earlier, at March 31, 1988.

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

Year	March	June	September	December
(millions of dollars)				
1985	328	140	126	276
1986	389	267	136	252
1987	552	309	151	326
1988	459	360	313	293
1989	432			

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Local Government Long-term Debt

April 1989

Data on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada (except Ontario), as at April 1989, are now available.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas, 1987.**

Catalogue number 17-202

(Canada: \$315; Other Countries: \$378).

✓ **Income Statistics for Postal Areas – Atlantic Provinces, 1987.**

Catalogue number 17-203

(Canada: \$116; Other Countries: \$139).

✓ **Income Statistics for Postal Areas – Quebec, 1987.**

Catalogue number 17-204

(Canada: \$116; Other Countries: \$139).

✓ **Income Statistics for Postal Areas – Ontario, 1987.**

Catalogue number 17-205

(Canada: \$116; Other Countries: \$139).

✓ **Income Statistics for Postal Areas – Western Provinces and the Territories, 1987.**

Catalogue number 17-206

(Canada: \$116; Other Countries: \$139).

✓ **Fuel Consumption Survey – Passenger Cars, Light Trucks and Vans, July-September 1987.**

Catalogue number 53-007

Free

✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport, January 1989.**

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, October-December 1988.**

Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.75/\$83).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1989.**

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$46.20/\$462).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The
Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 24, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Retail Trade, March 1989

3

- Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled \$14.0 billion in March, a decrease of 0.6% from February 1989.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1989

6

- Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased a modest 0.2% in March, the second consecutive monthly increase.

Canada's Unemployment Mosaic 1985-88

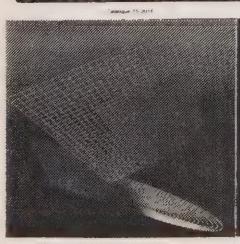
8

- The national unemployment rate dropped from 10.5% in 1985 to 7.8% in 1988, but a study of regional unemployment shows a growing disparity between areas with high and low unemployment rates.

(Continued on page 2.)

PERSPECTIVES

ON LABOUR AND INCOME



SUMMER 1989

- THE ECONOMY
- CANADA'S UNEMPLOYMENT MOSAIC
- UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS
- THE EARNINGS OF BILINGUAL WORKERS
- MATERNITY LEAVE TRENDS
- TEMPORARY HELP INDUSTRY

Canada

Perspectives on Labour and Income

Summer 1989

The inaugural edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues is now available.

The five articles in this first issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* examine the growing regional disparities in unemployment, today's youth in the labour market, the earnings of bilingual workers in three cities, maternity leave trends and the changing face of the temporary help industry.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* will bring together and analyze results from several data sources. Articles will follow recent labour market developments as well as current income and wealth issues.

The Summer 1989 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



Statistics
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Data Availability Announcements

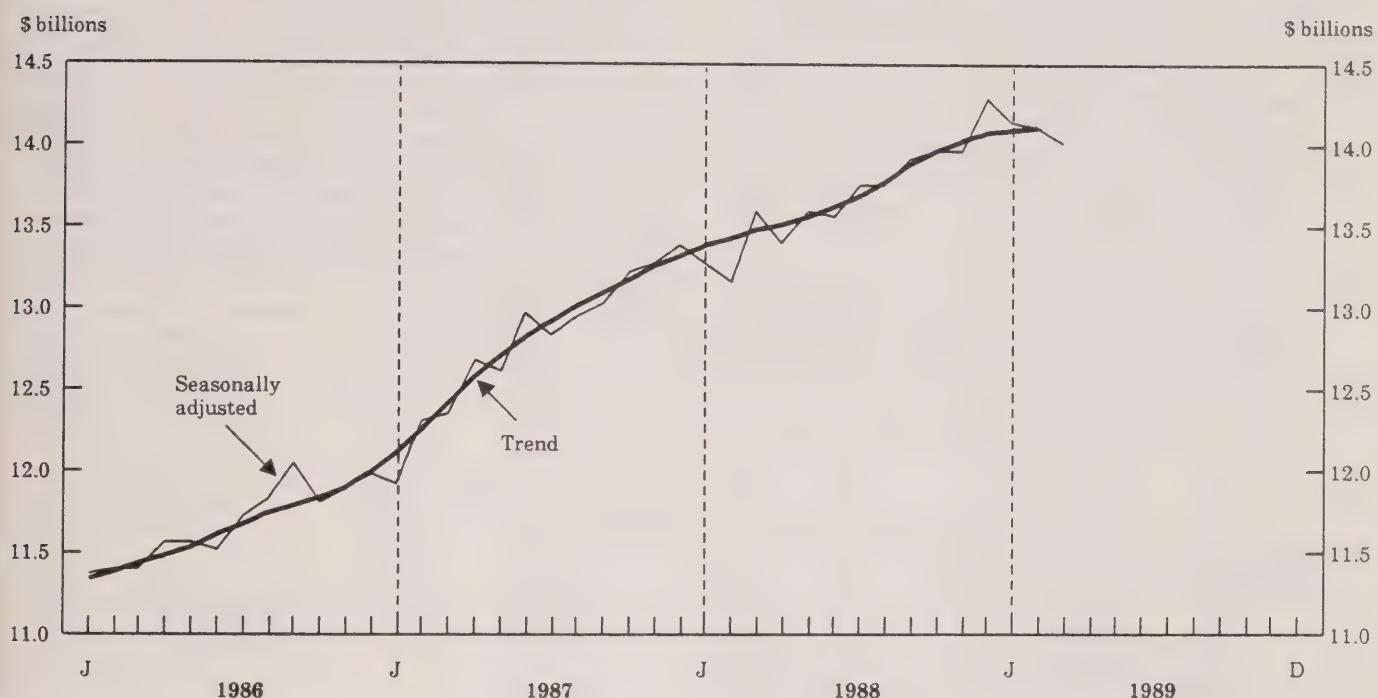
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index, First Quarter 1989	9
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index, First Quarter 1989	9
Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1989	10

Publications Released

11

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



(Unadjusted)

- Retail trade totalled \$13.6 billion in March 1989, an increase of 3.1% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first quarter of 1989 amounted to \$36.5 billion, up 3.5% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicate a rise in sales of 6.4% in March for all food stores and a decrease of 4.1% for new and used motor vehicle dealers. Department store sales were up 3.2% on year-over-year basis, while those of service stations increased by 6.0%.
- Nine provinces registered higher retail sales in March 1989 than March 1988. Decreases were recorded in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-0.9%) and Quebec (-0.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The March 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to users:

Data users should note that the seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised for the period January 1985 to February 1989, and incorporate the latest updated trading day adjustment factors.

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it often shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

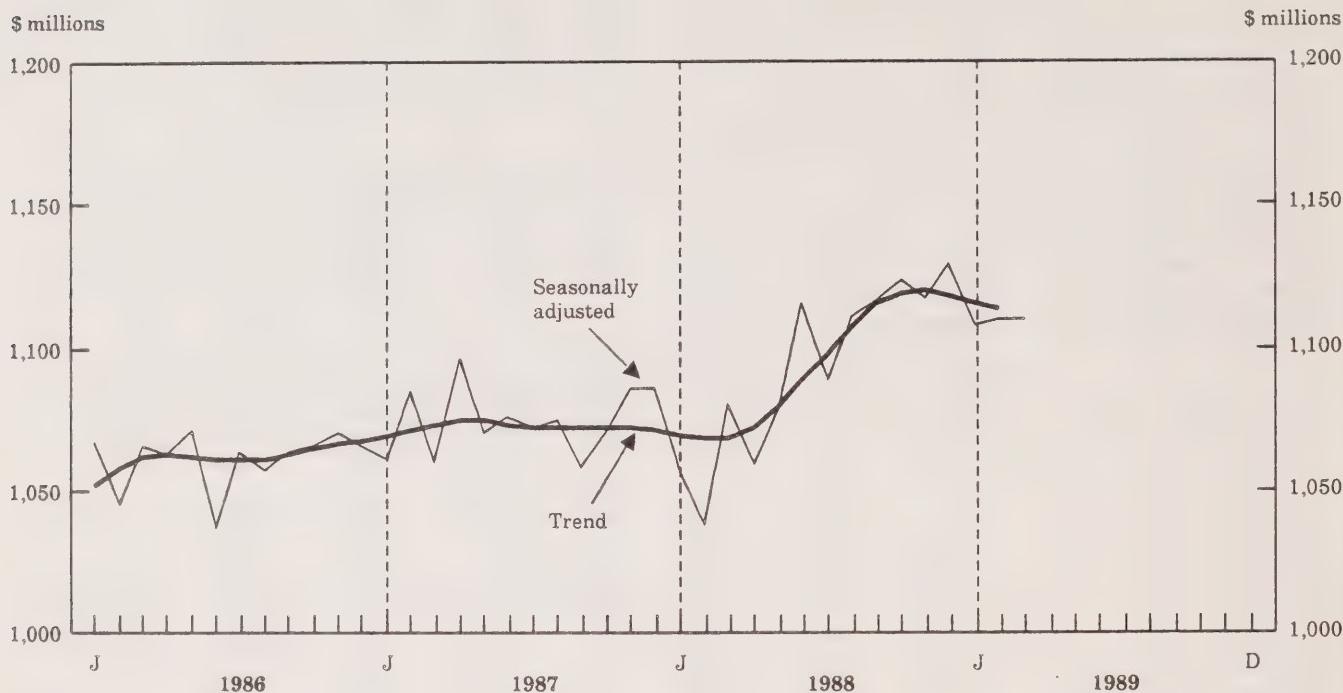
(See table on next page)

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1989 ^p	Mar. 1989/ Mar. 1988	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar. 1989/ Feb. 1989
					1988	1989 ^r	1989 ^r	1989 ^p	1989
	(millions of \$)				%	(millions of \$)			
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,280.5	2,160.0	2,446.5	7.2	2,380.1	2,405.7	2,379.6	2,391.4	0.5
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	639.1	585.0	654.1	2.3	674.8	690.0	694.1	691.9	-0.3
All other food stores	238.4	221.2	258.3	8.3	260.6	260.0	259.7	258.6	-0.4
Department stores	937.0	734.0	967.3	3.2	1,129.8	1,107.5	1,110.7	1,112.8	0.2
General merchandise stores	251.4	205.0	242.0	-3.7	267.5	264.9	274.9	255.7	-7.0
General stores	185.3	166.5	188.2	1.5	201.2	204.6	207.2	199.0	-3.9
Variety stores	82.2	55.1	73.2	-10.9	85.3	84.4	85.1	83.4	-2.1
Motor vehicle dealers	3,403.0	2,596.4	3,251.0	-4.4	3,236.5	3,036.1	3,033.2	2,981.2	-1.7
Used car dealers	103.8	87.2	110.7	6.6	109.9	108.9	109.4	100.7	-7.9
Service stations	999.3	954.9	1,059.3	6.0	1,072.7	1,061.5	1,073.4	1,083.1	0.9
Garages	156.2	136.2	154.1	-1.3	153.9	156.6	159.1	160.0	0.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	243.4	206.2	265.5	9.0	335.5	342.2	341.1	336.2	-1.4
Men's clothing stores	111.7	84.5	115.1	3.0	147.8	145.1	145.9	145.8	-0.1
Women's clothing stores	254.5	186.7	253.9	-0.2	287.7	280.8	281.5	282.1	0.2
Family clothing stores	162.5	126.7	173.8	6.9	209.1	204.0	203.1	203.2	--
Specialty shoe stores	21.1	19.0	21.0	-0.5	30.8	27.8	27.6	25.0	-9.3
Family shoe stores	89.0	64.8	88.2	-0.8	113.6	112.9	110.7	106.1	-4.2
Hardware stores	115.1	104.8	123.1	6.9	158.9	163.8	164.5	156.7	-4.7
Household furniture stores	150.6	151.4	164.8	9.3	177.0	185.5	187.1	181.8	-2.8
Household appliance stores	51.9	43.8	52.0	0.1	58.8	59.4	56.6	56.4	-0.4
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	127.4	113.2	132.8	4.1	145.6	144.7	145.8	145.4	-0.3
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	608.6	598.2	664.6	9.2	652.9	656.2	660.2	670.7	1.6
Book and stationery stores	72.2	75.3	79.7	10.4	91.1	86.2	91.0	90.6	-0.5
Florists	46.3	57.4	56.7	22.4	55.2	55.8	55.4	55.2	-0.4
Jewellery stores	69.3	66.0	70.7	1.9	103.8	101.4	102.6	103.9	1.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	175.0	153.8	187.6	7.2	236.1	245.4	231.6	226.7	-2.1
Personal accessories stores	172.6	164.9	195.8	13.4	227.7	224.3	220.9	229.0	3.7
All other stores	1,430.4	1,283.9	1,539.9	7.6	1,682.9	1,725.6	1,695.2	1,685.8	-0.6
All stores - Total	13,177.8	11,402.1	13,589.7	3.1	14,286.9	14,141.2	14,106.8	14,018.4	-0.6

-- Nil or zero.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks

March 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in March 1989 totalled \$1,113 million, a modest increase of 0.2% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,111 million.
- The sharp decline in January more than offset the modest increases in February and March, resulting in a decrease of 1.0% in the first quarter of 1989, compared to an average quarterly advance of about 1.7% during 1988.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,439 million at the end of March, a decrease of 3.3% from the February 1989 revised value of \$4,589 million. This decrease followed a 2.2% increase marked between January and February 1989.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 3.99:1 in March, a decrease from the average ratio of 4.07:1 observed in the three previous months.

(Continued on next page)

(Unadjusted)

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$967 million in March 1989, up 3.2% over the revised March 1988 level of \$937 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first quarter of 1989 totalled \$2,440 million, an increase of 2.7% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- On a provincial basis, eight provinces posted increases in March 1989 over the corresponding month in 1988. Decreases were recorded in Saskatchewan (-1.4%) and Quebec (-0.8%).
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,505 million, a decrease of 1.0% from the level reached in March 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The March 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to Users:

Data users should note that the seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised for the period January 1985 to February 1989, and incorporate the latest updated trading day adjustment factors.

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it often shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Canada's Unemployment Mosaic

1985-88

The national unemployment rate dropped from 10.5% in 1985 to 7.8% in 1988, but a study of regional unemployment shows a growing disparity between areas with high and low unemployment rates.

'Canada's Unemployment Mosaic' is one of the five studies featured in the Summer 1989 issue of the new quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. By grouping results according to 40 specially-defined areas, 'Canada's Unemployment Mosaic' offers insights into the issue of regional unemployment disparities.

Highlights include:

- In 1985, Metro Toronto had the lowest unemployment rate in Canada (6.7%), while Newfoundland excluding St. John's experienced the highest rate (24.0%). Four years later, these same two areas still had the lowest (3.7%) and highest rates (19.2%).
- In a different light, the 1985 unemployment rate for non-metropolitan Newfoundland was three and a half times the rate for Metro Toronto. By 1988, the Newfoundland rate was more than five times higher.
- Out of the 10 areas with the lowest unemployment rates in 1985, five were in Ontario and a sixth, Ottawa-Hull, straddled the border. By 1988 all 10 of the 'tightest' labour market areas were either in or bordering Ontario.

The Summer 1989 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001, \$12.50/\$50) containing the full release on 'Canada's Unemployment Mosaic' is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the study, contact David Gower (613-951-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

In addition to the above study and four others, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* has a "forum" for letters, a section devoted to news on products, surveys and research projects and a full 10 pages of labour and income indicators by province.

For further information on *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) First Quarter 1989

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index reached a preliminary level of 140.7 in the first quarter of 1989, up 1.2% from the revised 1988 fourth quarter level of 139.1.

Highlights

- Above-average increases for the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component (1.5%) and the buildings component (1.3%) were moderated by below-average increases for engineering, design and administration (1.1%) and field erection (0.1%) components. Within the machinery and equipment component, price changes ranged from a high of 3.0% for process machinery, to a low of 0.2% for fabricated equipment.
- Comparing the first quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 4.7%. Increases for buildings (6.1%) and machinery and equipment (5.6%) were softened by lesser increases for engineering, design, and administration (2.9%) and field erection (2.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) First Quarter 1989

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index reached a preliminary level of 138.6 in the first quarter of 1989, up 0.8% from the revised 1988 fourth quarter level of 137.5.

Highlights

- Increases for buildings (1.3%) and the engineering, design, and administration component (1.2%) were moderated by a (0.9%) increase in the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component. Construction indirects (0.2%) and construction labour (0.1%) increased marginally over the fourth quarter of 1988. Within the machinery and equipment component, price movements ranged from a high of 3.1% for electrical equipment, to a low of 0.1% for fabricated equipment.
- Comparing the first quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 4.0%. Increases for buildings (6.1%) and machinery and equipment (4.5%) were softened by lesser increases for construction labour (3.1%), engineering, design, and administration (2.9%) and construction indirects (2.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

March 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 8.5% to 2 047 935 cubic metres (867,866,000 feet board measure) in March 1989 from 2 238 806 cubic metres (936,318,000 feet board measure) after revisions in March 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1989 totalled 2 863 576 cubic metres (1,213,514,000 feet board measure), an increase of 10.1% compared to 2 601 428 cubic metres (1,102,423,000 feet board measure) in March 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The March 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **System of National Accounts - Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates 1988.**
Catalogue number 13-213P
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

✓ **Perspectives on Labour Income, Summer 1989.**
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: \$12.50/\$50; Other Countries: \$15/\$60).

✓ **Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry,**
1986 and 1987.
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 25, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, January-March 1989	2
Telephone Statistics, March 1989	2
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1989	2
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, March 1989	2

Publications Released	3
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Regional Reference Centres	4
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Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) – Disabled Persons

1986-87 (Microdata File 1)

The first of three microdata files created from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), 1986-87 is now available.

HALS was a post-censal survey of disabled persons residing in households and institutions. This microdata file has been produced from the adult household survey questionnaires and contains records for disabled and non-disabled persons aged 15 and over. It provides selected Census data for the disabled as well as information on the nature and severity of their disability, their lifestyle and the barriers they face in the conduct of their everyday activities.

Tabulations will be possible at the national, provincial and territorial levels, and for the following Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs): St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

This file is priced at \$3,000 and contains approximately 132,300 records.

Disabled adults in health-related institutions and disabled children 0 to 14 years of age are two other microdata files to be produced under the Health and Activity Limitation Survey in 1989.

To obtain further information or to order the HALS Microdata Tape for Adults in Households, contact Janet Morrison, Disability Database Program at (613-951-0025) or contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.



Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics - Canada, the Provinces and Territories January - March 1989

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at April 1, 1989 are now available. Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter January-March are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1 (quarterly population estimates); matrices 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); matrix 6516 (emigration); matrices 4, 5 and 6 (births, deaths and marriages); matrices 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration-Family Allowances).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics (91-002, \$7.25/\$29) will be available in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division for vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages) or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division for other demographic estimates, or contact your nearest regional reference centre.

Telephone Statistics

March 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,057.3 million in March 1989, up 4.0% from March 1988.

Operating expenses were \$779.5 million, an increase of 4.5% over March 1988. Net operating revenue was \$277.8 million, an increase of 2.4% from March 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of June 1. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Telecommunications Section, Services Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder April 1989

Production of process cheese in April 1989 totalled 5 470 886 kilograms, a decrease of 31.5% from March 1989 but an increase of 0.9% from April 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 24 527 240 kilograms, up over the corresponding 1988 amount of 23 818 977 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 390 911 kilograms, a decrease of 18.8% from March 1989 and a decrease of 29.3% from April 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 864 134 kilograms, compared to the 1 597 774 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

March 1989

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the first quarter of 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, \$6.50/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓**Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics,**
Fourth Quarter 1988.
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: \$42/\$168; Other Countries: \$50.50/\$202).

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**The
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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 26, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

International Travel Account, First Quarter 1989

2

- Unadjusted for seasonal variation, Canada's travel account reached a record deficit of \$2.0 billion.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1989

5

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$477.21, up 4.0% over a year earlier.

**Transactions in Outstanding Securities with
Non-residents, March 1989**

9

- Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong at \$1.1 billion.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending May 20, 1989

12

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1989

12

Shipments of Office Furniture Products, First Quarter 1989

12

Processed Fruits and Vegetables, March 1989

12

Building Board Industry, 1987 Census of Manufactures

12



Publications Released

13

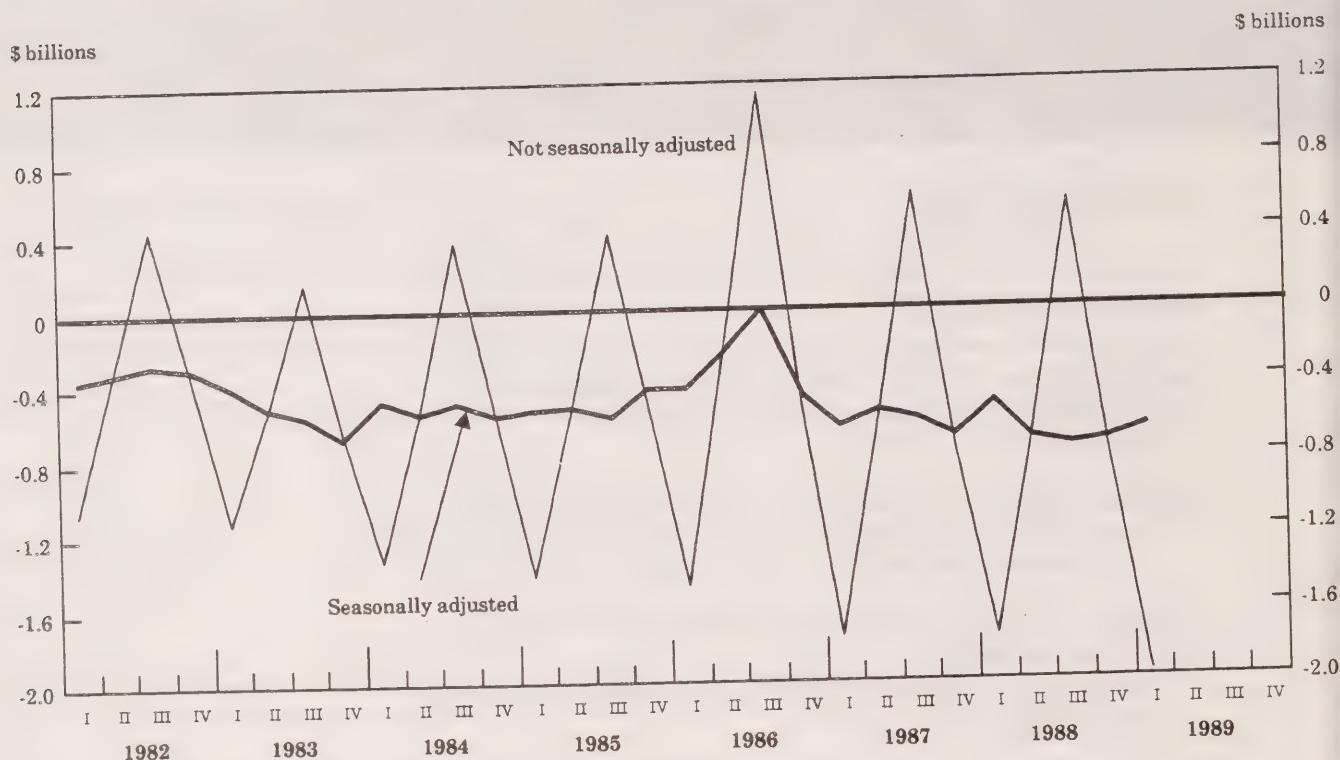
Major Release Dates: May 29 - June 2

14



Major Releases

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1982-1989



International Travel Account First quarter 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

Highlights (Unadjusted)

Record Deficit as Payments Outpace Receipts.

- Unadjusted for seasonal variation, the preliminary estimate for Canada's travel account deficit totalled \$1,989 million during the first quarter of 1989. Traditionally, Canada's travel account registers its largest quarterly deficit during this first quarter, when Canadians travel to warmer climates and foreign travel to Canada is at its lowest.
- Receipts from the United States were down 2.8% from a year earlier (then influenced by the Winter Olympics), while those from all other countries increased 20.3% over the same period.

As a consequence, the non-U.S. share of the Canadian international travel receipts reached an unprecedented level of 41% in the first quarter, up from 36% a year earlier.

- Overall, receipts rose by 5.5% over a year earlier, to \$868 million, marking the lowest rate of increase for a first quarter since 1984.
- International travel payments by Canadian residents increased 9.8% during the first quarter of 1989, to \$2,857 million. Spending in the United States was up by 17.7%, while payments to all other countries decreased by 1.1%. The drop in travel expenditures to countries other than the United States reduced the non-U.S. share of total payments to 38%, down from 42% a year earlier.

(continued on next page)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Growth of Travel Payments Halted.

- Canada's travel deficit continued its recovery into the first quarter of 1989, reaching the lowest level since the first quarter of 1988, when the Winter Olympics were held.
- Receipts from the United States remained at the same level this quarter as in the fourth quarter of 1988, while spending by all other countries increased by 4.3%. Total receipts rose by 1.8% from the previous quarter, to the highest level since the summer of 1986.
- A marginally lower level of payments to the United States was posted this quarter (down 0.6% from the fourth quarter of 1988), while expenditures in other countries decreased by 2.6%. The first quarter decline in total payments followed increases in the preceding three quarters.

- With the exception of the time periods around Expo 86 and the Winter Olympics, the travel account deficit has maintained a generally downward trend. However, a slight upward movement has started to emerge since the fourth quarter of 1988, as growth in payments subsided while receipts held on.

The January-March issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001,\$36.75/\$147) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

(See table on next page)

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section.

International Travel Receipts and Payments

	1988				1989 P
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1988
Not Seasonally Adjusted (millions of \$)					
United States					
Receipts	527	1,044	1,971	725	4,267
Payments	1,515	1,568	1,466	1,161	5,710
Balance	-988	-524	505	-436	-1,443
All other countries					
Receipts	296	706	1,150	475	2,627
Payments	1,086	903	1,109	823	3,921
Balance	-790	-197	41	-348	-1,294
Total all countries					
Receipts	823	1,750	3,121	1,200	6,894
Payments	2,601	2,471	2,575	1,984	9,631
Balance	-1,778	-721	546	-784	-2,737
1988 P					
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1988
Seasonally Adjusted¹ (millions of \$)					
United States					
Receipts	1,121	1,030	1,020	1,095	4,267
Payments	1,285	1,418	1,465	1,542	5,710
Balance	-164	-388	-445	-447	-1,443
All other countries					
Receipts	630	628	653	715	2,627
Payments	985	964	974	998	3,921
Balance	-355	-336	-321	-283	-1,294
Total all countries					
Receipts	1,751	1,659	1,673	1,810	6,894
Payments	2,270	2,382	2,439	2,540	9,631
Balance	-519	-723	-766	-730	-2,737

¹ Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

P Preliminary figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

March 1989 (Unadjusted for seasonal variations)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$477.21 for March, an increase of 0.5% from February. Average weekly earnings increased over March 1988 by 4.0%² (\$18.47). Manufacturing and community, business and personal services were the largest contributors to this increase.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,184,000, an increase of 93,000 (+0.9%) from February. This is similar to the increases usually observed at this time of year. The employment increase of 325,000 (+3.3%) over March 1988 was the largest year-over-year percentage growth since December 1986. Community, business and personal services contributed half of this increase.

Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between February and March, average weekly earnings in forestry, and community, business and personal services increased at a time of year when decreases are usually observed.
- Increases in mines, quarries and oil wells in Alberta were due to higher than usual overtime payments.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

- Finance, insurance and real estate registered a smaller than usual increase, mainly due to decreased commission payments in both the security brokers and dealers, and real estate industries.
- Between February and March, earnings in Alberta and British Columbia increased more than usual, with increases spread across most industries.
- Prince Edward Island (+1.8%) had its lowest year-over-year increase in earnings in 14 months, while Quebec (+3.0%) had its lowest increase since March 1987.
- British Columbia registered its highest year-over-year increase since November 1987.

Number of Employees

- Between February and March, transportation, communication and other utilities increased more than usual, despite a labour dispute in the radio and television broadcasting industry.
- Mines, quarries and oil wells (-4.9%) showed a sixth consecutive annual decrease.
- Finance, insurance and real estate continued to decelerate, with its annual growth rate declining to 1.3%, the smallest increase in the last five years. In contrast, community, business and personal services (+4.7%) continued its rapid growth.
- Newfoundland registered an increase instead of the usual decrease between February and March, due to the ending of a labour dispute in the fish products industry.

(Continued on next page)

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.3 in March.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.4 in the goods-producing industries and 27.7 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.06: \$14.15 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.58 in the service-producing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The March 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

(See tables on next pages)

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
March 1989
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Mar. 1989 ^p	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989 ^p	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1988
	thousands				dollars	
Forestry	51.7	53.3	46.2	655.87	641.78	637.67
Mines, quarries and oil wells	148.8	149.5	156.4	822.74	806.48	768.84
Manufacturing	1,916.0	1,908.7	1,876.5	566.26	566.49	542.46
Durables	945.3	942.4	929.3	596.98	599.41	572.64
Non-durables	970.6	966.3	947.2	536.33	534.39	512.86
Construction	427.3	413.2	390.0	586.54	582.08	556.11
Building	365.5	350.9	327.8	572.38	563.89	538.34
Industrial and heavy	61.8	62.2	62.2	670.29	684.63	649.79
Goods-producing industries	2,543.8	2,524.7	2,469.0	586.49	584.84	560.74
Transportation, communication and other						
utilities	826.5	819.4	812.4	614.25	611.85	590.74
Transportation	464.5	454.2	448.4	560.82	557.69	550.18
Storage	14.1	13.4	14.8	519.89	537.01	526.51
Communication	225.6	230.0	230.8	649.79	644.60	600.09
Electric power, gas and water utilities	122.3	121.8	118.5	762.49	760.22	734.08
Trade	1,833.9	1,823.5	1,791.5	351.77	346.72	333.72
Wholesale	559.3	551.7	529.5	504.88	499.33	468.74
Retail	1,274.6	1,271.8	1,262.0	284.59	280.52	277.07
Finance, insurance and real estate	642.8	638.1	634.6	518.45	514.76	500.03
Community, business and personal services	3,650.2	3,606.0	3,486.5	401.00	399.03	387.03
Public administration	686.4	678.7	664.7	608.97	608.69	592.16
Service-producing industries	7,639.8	7,565.7	7,389.8	440.82	438.04	424.66
Industrial aggregate	10,183.5	10,090.3	9,858.8	477.21	474.77	458.74
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	137.4	134.0	137.0	463.39	463.68	438.77
Prince Edward Island	34.3	33.9	32.6	391.50	386.29	384.60
Nova Scotia	284.7	280.3	267.9	427.13	425.84	414.66
New Brunswick	213.1	212.7	203.0	433.97	431.35	419.04
Quebec	2,519.8	2,471.8	2,452.6	463.54	465.20	450.16
Ontario	4,226.0	4,215.6	4,104.2	496.10	494.91	474.58
Manitoba	386.3	380.5	378.1	436.55	433.79	410.95
Saskatchewan	295.1	291.4	292.2	420.59	414.38	409.74
Alberta	948.0	948.8	907.7	478.57	467.76	461.47
British Columbia	1,109.5	1,092.4	1,054.4	486.02	476.69	465.44
Yukon	9.9	9.8	9.9	564.61	562.27	547.84
Northwest Territories	19.5	19.2	19.3	650.60	635.61	612.02
Canada	10,183.5	10,090.3	9,858.8	477.21	474.77	458.74

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

March 1989

(data not seasonally adjusted)

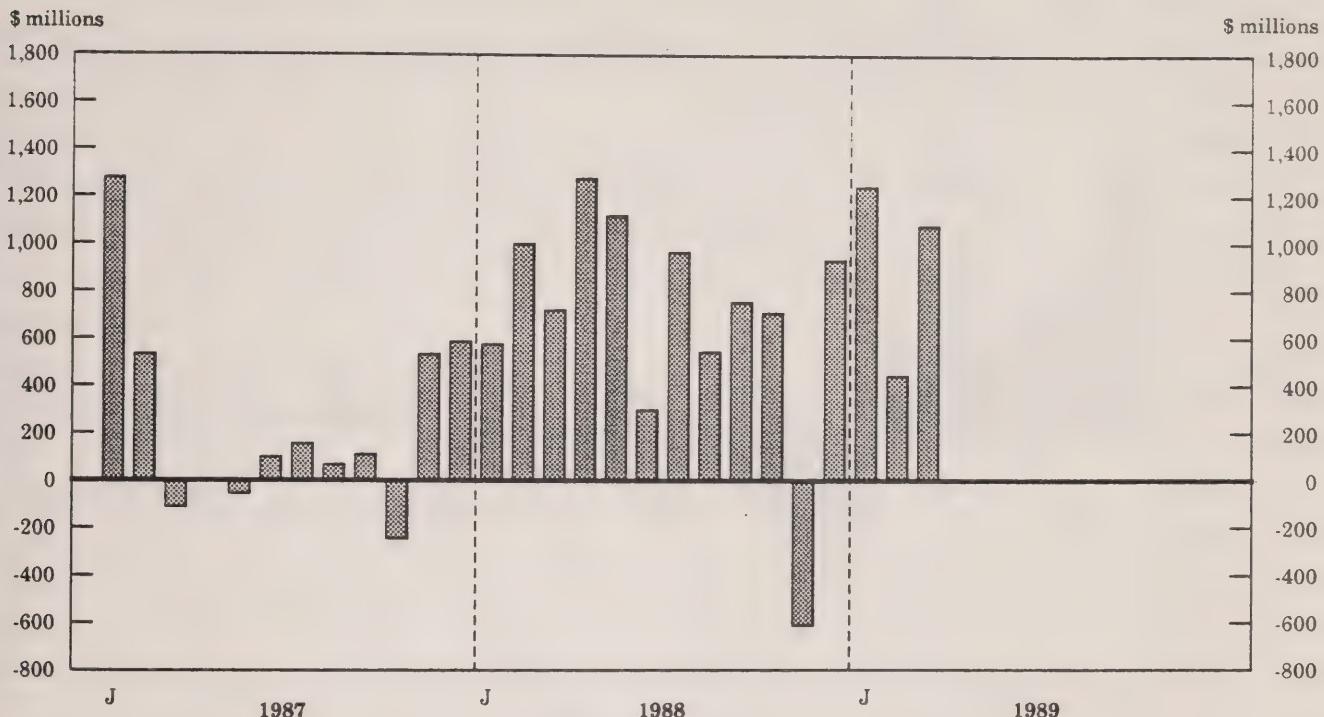
Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Mar. 1989 ^p	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989 ^p	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1988
	hours					
						dollars
Forestry	39.7	39.7	39.3	17.59	17.07	16.84
Mines, quarries and oil wells	41.0	40.2	41.0	18.25	18.26	16.78
Manufacturing	38.6	39.0	38.9	13.37	13.30	12.73
Durables	39.6	40.2	40.0	13.98	13.93	13.30
Non-durables	37.5	37.7	37.7	12.64	12.54	12.05
Construction	36.7	37.1	37.5	16.24	16.22	15.40
Building	36.2	36.6	37.1	15.96	15.88	15.14
Industrial and heavy	39.3	40.3	39.5	17.94	18.17	16.79
Goods-producing industries	38.4	38.7	38.8	14.15	14.07	13.42
Transportation, communication and other utilities	37.5	37.3	37.8	14.74	14.75	14.29
Transportation	36.9	36.6	37.4	13.94	13.93	13.53
Storage	34.9	36.2	38.4	13.56	13.78	12.47
Communication	36.7	36.8	36.3	15.41	15.44	14.97
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.4	40.2	40.5	17.15	17.11	16.75
Trade	27.7	27.2	27.9	9.11	9.09	8.76
Wholesale	35.5	35.6	35.6	10.80	10.83	10.28
Retail	26.0	25.3	26.3	8.61	8.56	8.33
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.3	26.0	26.9	10.57	10.47	9.86
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	27.7	27.3	28.1	10.58	10.53	10.04
Industrial aggregate	31.3	31.2	31.8	12.06	12.02	11.45
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.2	33.6	35.0	10.64	10.64	9.95
Prince Edward Island	29.7	29.3	31.1	8.41	8.36	7.93
Nova Scotia	32.0	31.6	32.4	10.30	10.28	9.97
New Brunswick	33.3	33.2	33.2	10.60	10.53	10.12
Quebec	32.0	32.3	32.6	11.69	11.70	11.20
Ontario	31.5	31.6	32.3	12.43	12.37	11.70
Manitoba	30.3	30.0	29.7	11.05	11.01	10.19
Saskatchewan	28.4	27.4	28.3	10.76	10.76	10.54
Alberta	30.5	29.4	30.5	11.61	11.53	10.92
British Columbia	30.2	29.4	29.8	13.42	13.34	12.88
Yukon	31.1	30.0	32.7	13.21	13.50	12.97
Northwest Territories	34.5	32.6	32.0	16.75	16.48	15.37
Canada	31.3	31.2	31.8	12.06	12.02	11.45

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



**Transactions in Outstanding Securities
with Non-residents**

March 1989

Outstanding Canadian Securities

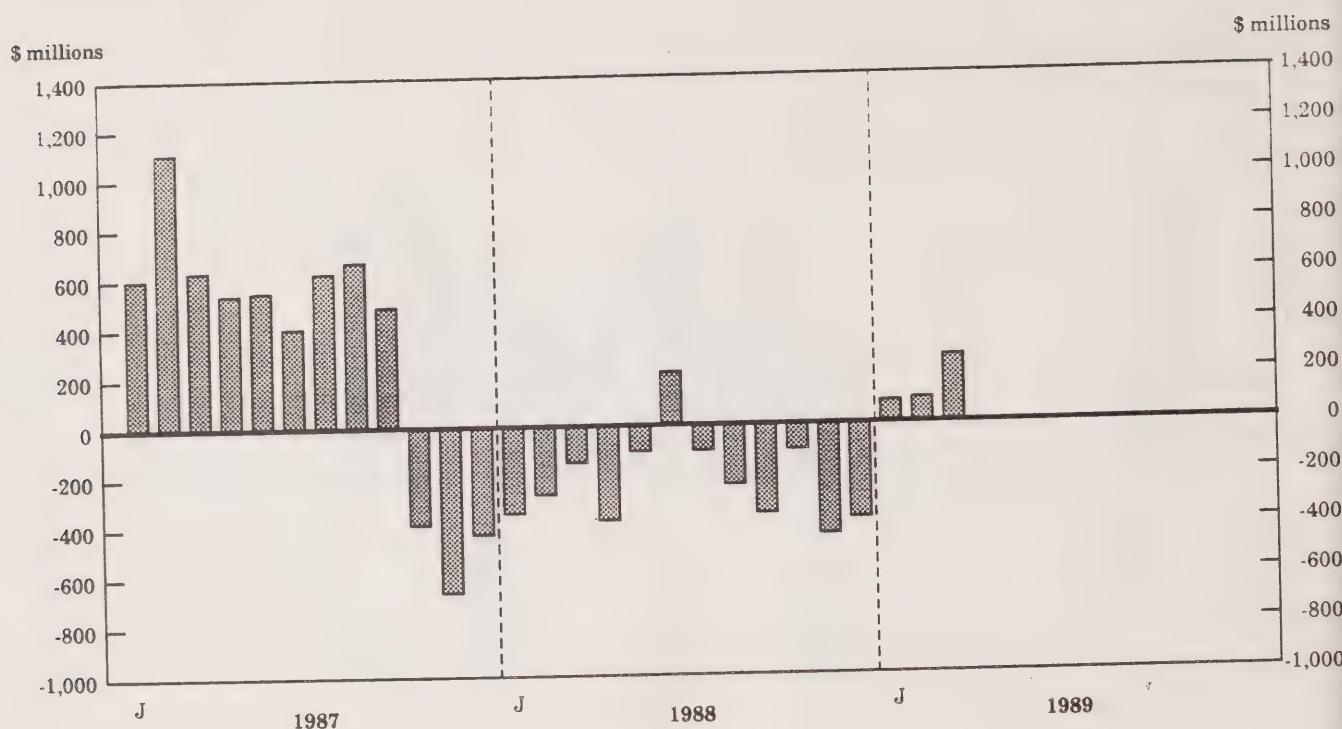
In March, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong at \$1.1 billion, bringing the net investment for the first quarter to \$2.8 billion. The net investment in the current month was widely distributed geographically; major buyers were the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom and West Germany. Residents of Japan have

acquired (on a net basis) over \$600 million of outstanding Canadian bonds in the last three months, following a small net disinvestment in the previous quarter.

Non-residents also invested \$265 million in outstanding Canadian stocks in the current month, with most of the investment coming from the United States. This marked the third consecutive month in which non-residents have been net buyers of Canadian stocks, in contrast to the large net disinvestments recorded throughout 1988.

(Continued on next page)

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



Outstanding Foreign Securities

In March, residents reduced their holdings of foreign securities by \$230 million, most of which resulted from bond trading. The net sale of bonds, mainly U.S. Government securities, amounted to nearly \$200 million, in contrast to a net investment totalling over \$700 million in the first two months of the year.

The March 1989 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications."

(See table on next page)

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

March 1989
(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	6,103	5,006	+ 1,096
Common and preferred stocks	1,834	1,569	+ 265
Total - March 1989	7,937	6,575	+ 1,362
Total - February 1989	7,610	7,057	+ 553
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	4,003	3,806	+ 196
Common and preferred stocks	1,819	1,786	+ 33
Total - March 1989	5,822	5,592	+ 230
Total - February 1989	6,093	5,991	+ 102

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 20, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 20, 1989 totalled 309 983 tonnes, a decrease of 2.5% from the preceding week's total of 317 983 tonnes, but up 1.0% over the year-earlier level of 306 796 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 6 262 851 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% over 5 866 967 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Railway Operating Statistics

February 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$10.6 million in February 1989. Operating revenues of \$553.3 million were down \$67.8 million from the February 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 15.4% from February 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 9.8% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 12.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10/\$100) is to be released the first week of June.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

First Quarter 1989

For the quarter ending March 31, 1989, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$247.6 million, an increase of 25.7% over the \$197.0 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1989 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The March 1989 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.25/\$25) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

March 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for March 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables- Monthly* (32-011, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Building Board Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled \$110.2 million, up 6.4% from \$103.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Fuel Consumption Survey**, October-December 1987.

Catalogue number 53-007

Free.

✓ **Industry Price Indexes**, March 1989.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area**, March 1989.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, December 1988.

Catalogue number 63-014

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

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**The
Daily**

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Major Release Dates

Week of May 29 - June 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
29	Wholesale Trade	March 1989
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1989
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	February 1989
31	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1989
31	Farm Net Income	1988
31	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1989
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1989
31	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1989
31	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1989
June		
1	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 29, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1989

2

- Higher interest rates on farm loans were responsible for more than one-third of the 1.5% rise in the index in the first quarter.

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing, April 1989

4

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, 1987 and 1988

4

Publications Released

5



Major Release

Farm Input Price Index

First Quarter 1989

The Farm Input Price Index (FIPI, 1981 = 100) for the first quarter of 1989 stood at a preliminary level of 115.4, up 1.5% from the previous quarter and 2.3% from a year earlier. All nine major group indexes of the FIPI rose in the latest quarter.

Highlights

- The interest index increase of 5.4% accounted for one-third of the overall quarterly rise in the FIPI, mainly due to increases in interest rates on non-mortgage loans.
- The animal production index also contributed significantly to the quarterly increase of the total FIPI. Within this major group, prices rose 9.5% for weanling pigs and 5.0% for turkey poult, while prices for feed fell 0.2%.

- The crop production index increased due to higher seed (11.3%) and fertilizer (1.0%) prices, although prices for pesticides marginally declined (-0.2%).
- On a year-over-year basis, the interest index was responsible for over half of the total increase, followed closely by the increase in the crop production index. An offsetting effect came from the 0.8% decline in the animal production index, as prices for feeder cattle were down by 11.4% and prices of piglets down 18.4%.

Available on CANSIM. matrices 1900-1909.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$11.75/\$47) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

	1st Quarter 1989	4th Quarter 1988	1st Quarter 1988	% Change
			1st Q 1989/ 4th Q 1988	1st Q 1989/ 1st Q 1988
Eastern Canada				
Total Farm Input^p	118.9	116.3	114.5	2.2
Building and fencing	146.2	145.4	141.9	0.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	122.4	121.6	121.8	0.7
Crop production	116.4	113.7	114.5	2.4
Animal production	114.7	111.8	111.6	2.6
Supplies and services	142.0	138.2	136.4	2.7
Hired farm labour	145.1	144.1	138.9	0.7
Property taxes ^p	109.7	105.9	105.9	3.6
Interest ^p	97.0	91.6	81.7	5.9
Farm rent ^p	69.9	67.9	67.9	2.9
Western Canada				
Total Farm Input^p	112.8	111.8	111.6	0.9
Building and fencing	126.4	126.8	126.7	-0.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.4	116.6	116.5	-0.2
Crop production	97.2	94.8	92.8	2.5
Animal production	119.7	120.7	124.7	-0.8
Supplies and services	126.2	126.3	126.9	-0.1
Hired farm labour	133.0	130.9	126.9	1.6
Property taxes ^p	154.1	148.1	148.1	4.1
Interest ^p	90.8	86.5	79.1	5.0
Farm rent ^p	85.8	78.0	78.0	10.0
Canada				
Total farm input^p	115.4	113.7	112.8	1.5
Building and fencing	136.6	136.4	134.5	0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	118.4	118.2	118.2	0.2
Crop production	104.7	102.2	101.2	2.4
Animal production	117.2	116.2	118.1	0.9
Supplies and services	133.5	131.7	131.3	1.4
Hired farm labour	139.9	138.4	133.7	1.1
Property taxes ^p	138.7	133.5	133.5	3.9
Interest ^p	93.5	88.7	80.2	5.4
Farm rent ^p	82.3	75.7	75.7	8.7

^p preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing April 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 123 881 bundles in April 1989, an increase of 10.1% from the 2 837 328 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1989 shipments were 10 561 874^r bundles, down 5.4% from 11 160 998 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The April 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, 1987 and 1988

Estimates of 1987 and 1988 apparent per capita food consumption are now available for cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and byproducts, poultry, eggs and meats.

The 1988 issue of *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I* (32-229, \$26) will be available in early June. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, April 1989.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).
- ✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, March 1989.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)**, April 1989.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, April 1989.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Railway Operating Statistics**, January 1989.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Gas Utilities**, January 1989.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).
- ✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, December 1988.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin**, Quarter Ended March 31, 1989.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, April 1989.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, April 1989.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47, Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 30, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, April 1989	2
• Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.9% from March 1989.	
Wholesale Trade, March 1989	4
• Wholesale merchants' sales decreased 1.3% from March 1988.	

Data Availability Announcements

Rigid Insulating Board, April 1989	5
Gypsum Products, April 1989	5
Electric Storage Batteries, April 1989	5
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), March 1989	5
Government Expenditures on Culture, 1987-88	5

Publications Released



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

April 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates placed April sales of refined petroleum products at 7.1 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 1.9% from March, when total sales rose 3.7% over February.
- Three of the four main products contributed to the April decrease. Following an increase of 6.1% in March, April sales of motor gasoline were down 4.9%. Similarly, light fuel sales posted a drop of 9.2%, following a rise in sales volumes in March. Heavy fuel sales, down 5.9%, posted their third decline this year. The only increase was registered by diesel fuel sales, which rose 4.1% over volumes recorded in March.

(Unadjusted)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products rose 7.3% over April 1988, recording a volume of 6.4 million m^3

sold. All four of the main products contributed to the year-to-year increase. Motor gasoline sales were up 6.0% over last April. Diesel fuel sales posted a gain of 14.7%. Heavy fuel sales continued their strong upward trend with an increase of 31.0%. Light fuel sales increased by 6.2% over levels recorded last year.

- As a result of April's increase, total product sales for the first four months of 1989 are now up 5.3% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 29.3%, while sales of diesel fuel have risen 4.8% and motor gasoline 2.8%. Light fuel sales are up 2.5% over last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The April 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	January 1989	February 1989	March 1989 ^r	April 1989 ^p	April 1989/ March 1989
(thousands of cubic metres)					
(Seasonally Adjusted)					
Total, All Products	7 162.8	7 027.2	7 288.3	7 149.4	-1.9
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 927.0	2 857.7	3 032.0	2 884.2	-4.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 499.1	1 401.5	1 487.2	1 548.3	4.1
Light Fuel Oil	549.0	515.6	651.2	591.6	-9.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	765.0	803.0	795.2	748.1	-5.9
	April 1988	April 1989 ^p	Total January-April 1988	Total January-April 1989	Cumulative 1989/ Cumulative 1988
(thousands of cubic metres)					
(Unadjusted)					
Total, All Products	5 985.5	6 423.1	26 040.0	27 412.9	5.3
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 518.2	2 669.6	10 272.5	10 560.6	2.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 279.8	1 468.1	4 913.5	5 151.4	4.8
Light Fuel Oil	512.3	544.0	3 395.6	3 480.6	2.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	482.2	631.9	2 483.0	3 210.6	29.3

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Wholesale Trade

March 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for March 1989 were \$15.9 billion, a decrease of 1.3% from March 1988. In the first three months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 3.6% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- In March 1989, four of the nine trade groups within wholesale trade registered decreased sales from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-39.2%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-12.9%), wholesalers of apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise (-4.9%) and wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (-4.5%). The three largest trade groups recorded modest increases over March 1988: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+0.8%), other wholesalers (+0.4%) and wholesalers of food (+3.9%).

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for March 1989/1988

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories			Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	February 1989/1988 ^r	March 1989/1988 ^p	January-March 1989/1988 ^p	February 1989/1988 ^r	March 1989/1988 ^p	March 1988	March 1989 ^p	
Total all trades	1.9	-1.3	3.6	2.3	-0.1	1.45	1.47	
Food	8.0	3.9	7.7	4.4	5.8	0.68	0.69	
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-5.0	-4.5	-5.8	-10.9	-5.3	0.86	0.85	
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	4.5	-4.9	17.8	-2.9	-5.2	1.83	1.83	
Motor vehicles and accessories	-6.4	3.0	-1.8	3.2	5.4	1.82	1.86	
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-31.7	-39.2	-31.7	-9.7	-10.2	3.00	4.43	
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	4.0	0.8	7.4	5.6	2.4	1.36	1.38	
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	13.8	3.0	10.2	18.2	11.0	1.49	1.60	
Lumber and building materials	-12.1	-12.9	-10.1	-9.6	-15.3	1.83	1.78	
Other wholesalers ²	7.7	0.4	7.7	4.0	-0.2	1.58	1.57	
Regions								
Atlantic provinces	--	-3.8	8.0	2.8	2.2	1.43	1.52	
Quebec	1.8	-6.5	3.1	7.2	5.5	1.42	1.61	
Ontario	6.2	2.4	6.3	1.0	-1.7	1.41	1.35	
Prairie provinces	-2.8	-4.2	-2.5	-0.5	-2.9	1.80	1.82	
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	-4.9	0.9	2.4	0.7	-2.4	1.24	1.20	

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Rigid Insulating Board

April 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 456 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1989, a decrease of 0.1% compared to 3 458 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1988.

For January to April 1989, year-to-date shipments amounted to 11 843 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 13 535 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988, a decrease of 12.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

April 1989

Manufacturers shipped 22 687 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1989, down 9.9% from the 25 166 thousand square metres shipped in April 1988 and down 11.6% from the 25 657 thousand square metres shipped in March 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 92 996 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.5% from the January to April 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

April 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 138,441 automotive replacement batteries in April 1989, an increase of 19.5% from 115,874 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 669,900 automotive replacement batteries from January to April 1989, up 1.6% from 659,198 for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The April 1989 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

March 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for March 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The March 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Government Expenditures on Culture 1987-88

Preliminary information regarding federal, provincial and municipal government expenditures on culture in 1987-88 is now available.

For further information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries:
\$15.70/\$157).

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, January 1989.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 31, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, March 1989	2
• Real GDP decreased by 0.3% in March 1989.	
Industrial Product Price Index, April 1989	7
• The IPPI declined 0.1%, mainly because prices for primary metal products fell 2.8%.	
Raw Materials Price Index, April 1989	9
• The RMPI rose 1.4% in April, primarily as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oil.	
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1989	10
• Benefits paid during the first quarter of 1989 totalled \$3.4 billion, up 3.8% from the same period in 1988.	
Net Farm Income, 1988	13
• Total net farm income declined 11% as a result of the 1988 drought.	
Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1989	16
• Farm cash receipts for January to March 1989 rose 11% to \$5.9 billion.	
Farm Capital Value, July 1, 1988	18
• The value of farm capital at July 1, 1988 was \$103.4 billion, down 1% from 1987.	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1989	20
Electric Power Statistics, March 1989	20
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, January-April 1989	20
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), March 1989	20

Publications Released

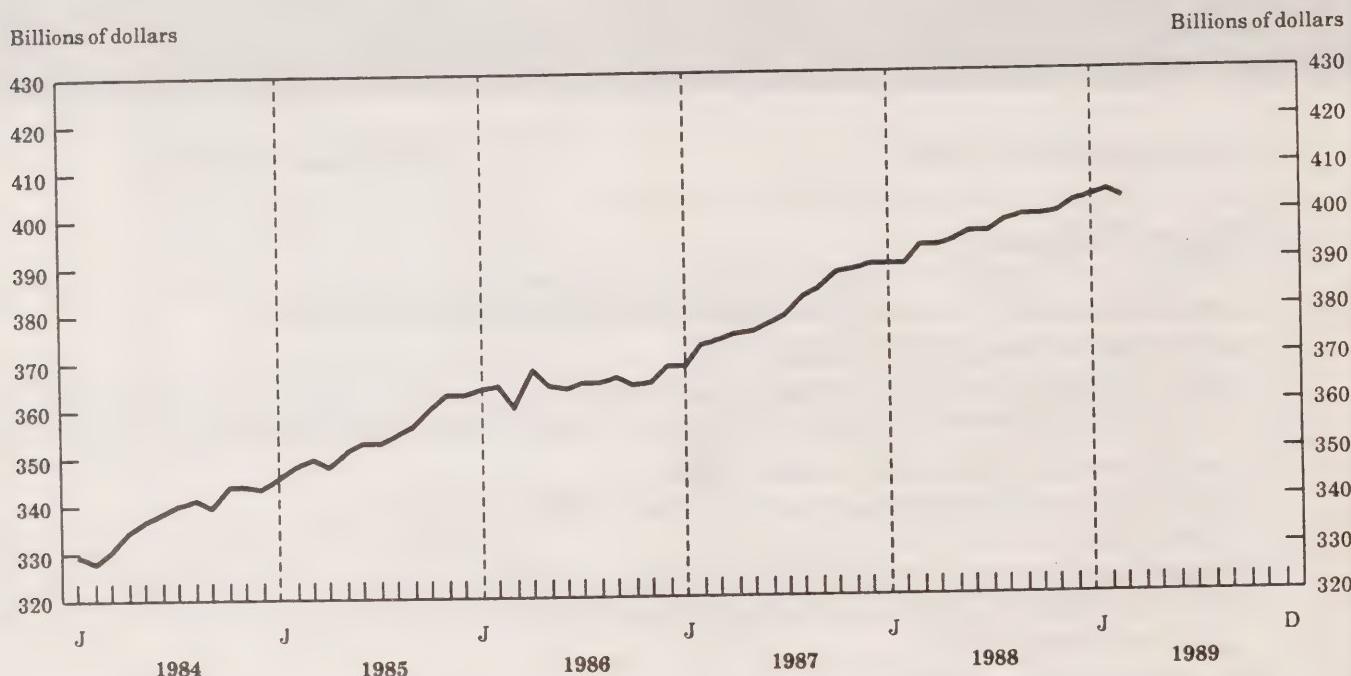
Major Release Dates: June 1989	22
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Major Releases

Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

March 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, declined 0.3% in March, following a 0.2% increase in both February and January. This was the first significant monthly decrease in economic activity since October 1986, when GDP fell 0.5%. Output of both goods and services producing industries fell 0.3% in March.

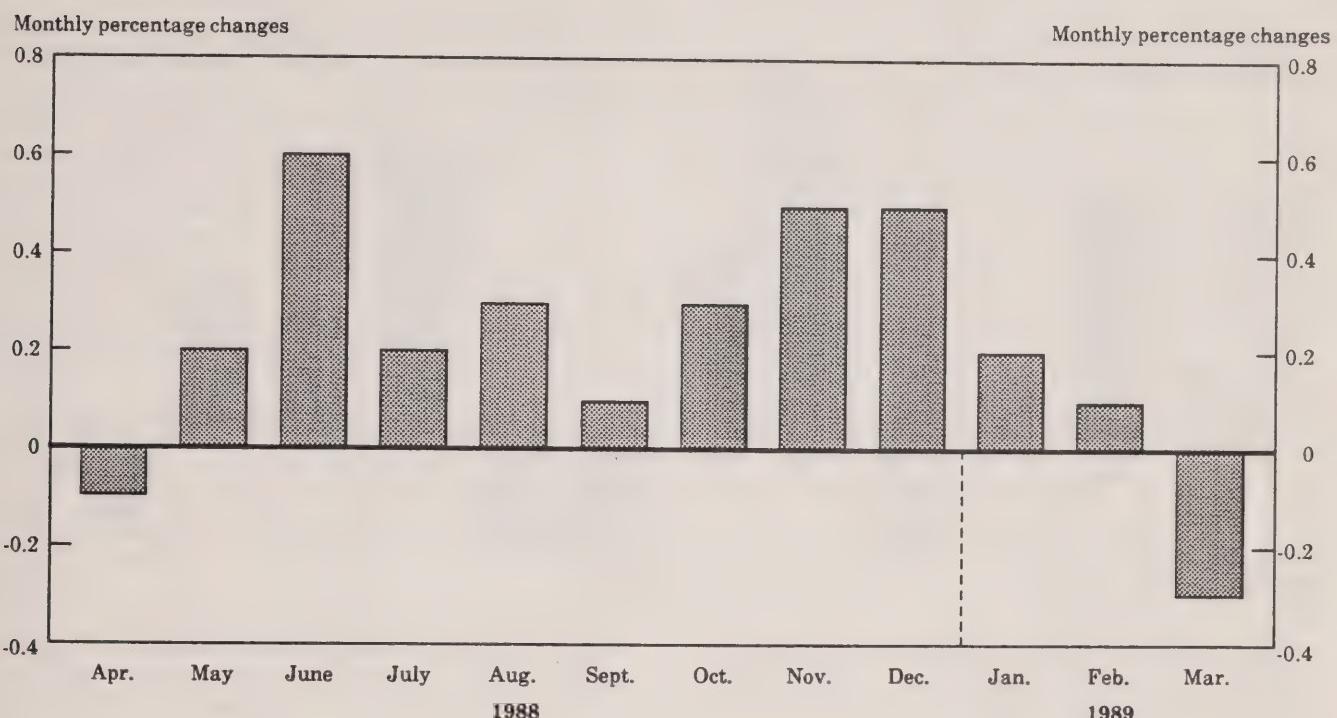
GDP in March stood 2.5% above the corresponding month of last year.

Services Producing Industries

Output of services producing industries dropped, marking the first monthly decline since April of last year. The most substantial decline originated in the finance, insurance and real estate industries. Smaller reductions in output occurred in retail trade, wholesale trade, and community, business and personal services industries. Production in transportation, storage and communication industries increased in March.

A sharp decline in output of real estate agencies and brokers and substantially lower trading activity on stock exchanges were the major factors in the decrease in finance, insurance and real estate industries. Housing sales in the resale market were down sharply in March.

Gross Domestic Product, Services Producing Industries, seasonally adjusted



Retail trade decreased 1.0% in March, the third consecutive decline. Output by the retail trade industry now stands 2.6% below the peak in December. Most of the drop in March was due to lower sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers, and by general merchandise stores. Smaller declines were widespread across a variety of different types of retail outlets. Since December, new motor vehicle dealers' sales have fallen 9.0%.

Wholesale trade declined to its lowest level since July 1988. Lower sales volumes were widespread, with significant declines recorded by wholesalers of food products, lumber and building materials, and metal and hardware products.

Lower output by business services, accommodation and food services, and amusement and recreational services contributed to a moderate decline in community, business and personal service industries.

Output of transportation and storage industries rose 0.8%, due to growth in pipeline and railway transport.

Goods Producing Industries

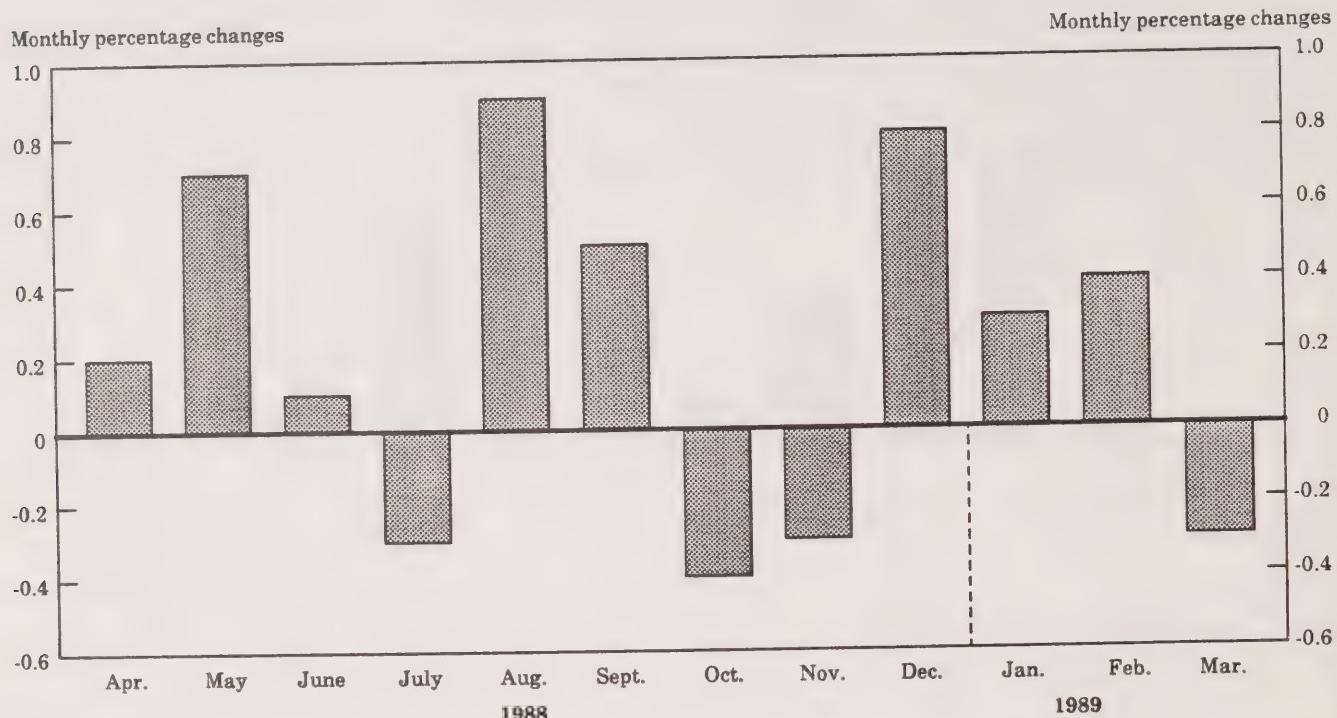
Output of goods producing industries fell 0.3% in March, mainly due to lower production in manufacturing and construction. Smaller declines were recorded in agriculture, public utilities, and forestry. Mining output rose 0.5% in March.

Manufacturing production was lower for the second consecutive month, mainly due to declines in output of transportation equipment, paper and allied products, non-metallic mineral products, and wood products. The decline in transportation equipment was the largest of these, as production of motor vehicles and parts fell.

Output of the construction industry dropped 0.4% in March, the first monthly decrease since June of last year. The decline was due to a 1.4% drop in non-residential building construction, and more than offset a small gain in residential construction activity.

(continued on next page)

Gross Domestic Product, Goods Producing Industries, seasonally adjusted



Production by public utilities fell in March, largely because of reduced generation of electric power.

Increases in production of natural gas, coal, and miscellaneous metals were the main contributors to the growth in mining.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

First Quarter 1989

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (at 1981 prices) rose 0.8% in the first quarter of 1989, equal to the 0.8% average quarterly growth rate for 1988. About one-third of the growth in the first quarter, however, was due to increased agricultural output. The large impact of agriculture on total GDP this quarter was due to the combined effect of a projected recovery of grain production in 1989 from the drought-depressed level of 1988, and of a seasonal adjustment convention, whereby the grain crop for a year is evenly distributed throughout the quarters of the year. As a result, estimated agricultural output in

the fourth quarter of 1988 was still depressed by the effect of the drought, while the estimate for the first quarter of 1989 is free of this effect. Excluding agriculture, GDP increased 0.5% from the fourth quarter of 1988.

Production among goods producing industries increased 0.9%, primarily due to the large gain in agriculture, as well as to gains in construction and manufacturing industries. Output of services producing industries advanced 0.7% in the first quarter, compared to 0.8% in the third quarter and 0.9% in the fourth quarter of last year.

Goods Producing Industries

The projected output increase for agriculture accounted for about three-quarters of the growth among goods producing industries in the first quarter. The construction industry recorded another significant gain (+2.5%), following increases of 3.0% in the fourth and 2.3% in third quarter. Manufacturers' production advanced 0.3% in the first three

months of the year, following a 0.1% gain in the final quarter of last year. Output declined in mining, fishing and public utilities.

The advance in construction output resulted from gains in both residential and non-residential building construction. Following a 3.0% increase in the last quarter of 1988, residential construction was up 4.0% in the first quarter, with most of the gain concentrated in the construction of single-family dwellings. Residential construction output may not be as robust in the next quarter, however, as total dwelling starts were down 2.2% in the first quarter.

Non-residential building construction continued to progress at a robust rate of growth, climbing 4.4% above the fourth quarter level. Most of the gain was due to increased industrial and commercial building activity.

Manufacturing output, which had almost stalled in the final quarter of 1988, edged up 0.3% in the first quarter of this year. The increase was concentrated among producers of durable goods, where output rose 0.5% due to gains reported by manufacturers of electrical products, machinery, and fabricated metal products.

Mining output continued on a downward trend during the first quarter, falling a further 1.1% after a 2.9% decline in the previous period. Lower levels of crude petroleum and natural gas production, and a decline in production of non-ferrous metals accounted for most of the weakness in mining.

A substantial decrease of production in the fishing industry was attributed to labour disputes in Newfoundland during February and March.

The decline in output of public utilities originated with decreased electric power generation.

Services Producing Industries

Services producing industries grew at a rate of 0.7% in the first quarter of 1989, following increases of 0.9% in the fourth and 0.8% in the third quarter. The average quarterly growth rate throughout 1988 was 1.0%. A little more than half of the current quarterly increase originated in the finance, insurance and real estate industries. Gains were also recorded in communication industries, community, business and personal services, and in government industries. Retail trade fell 0.6%, while wholesale trade and transportation and storage declined marginally.

Growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industries was led by a sharp increase in activity of real estate agencies and brokers, as well as by

increased output by insurance brokers and carriers. An exceptionally active resale housing market, which prevailed throughout 1988, carried over into the first quarter of this year.

Most of the growth in communication industries was recorded by telecommunication carriers, as long distance telephoning increased.

In the community, business and personal service industries, output progressed at a slower rate of growth (0.4%) than the 1.3% pace of the previous quarter. This slowdown was due to lower production in the accommodation, food, amusement and recreational services industries. All these industries reported substantial gains in the previous quarter. An increase in professional business services accounted for most of the quarterly gain.

Wholesale trade output declined 0.1%, following advances recorded in the final two quarters of last year. Declining sales were reported by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, lumber and building materials, and miscellaneous products.

The growth in retail trade came to a halt following solid gains in the last three quarters of 1988, as output fell 0.6% in the first quarter of 1989. Sales increases by furniture and television stores, service stations and garages, and drug stores were more than offset by substantial declines in sales by new motor vehicle dealers, and by household furniture, general merchandise and department stores.

Output by transportation and storage industries declined 0.1%. Railway transport, pipeline transport and grain elevators were the major sources of lower production. A drop in carloadings of wheat, automobiles, coal, lumber, iron ore, chemicals and potash accounted for most of the weakness in railway transport. Lower exports of natural gas resulted in a significant decline in pipeline transport, while activity in grain elevators was down for the third consecutive quarter, as exports of wheat and other grains fell.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

The March 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release late in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly
 (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
 (\$ millions)

	1988		1989		
	March	December	January	February	March
Total Economy	392,971.0	402,199.1	403,155.1	404,108.1	402,909.4
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,115.1	9,917.9	10,969.2	11,044.8	10,996.8
Fishing and trapping industries	767.8	593.5	517.2	505.2	496.8
Logging and forestry industry	2,861.7	3,095.3	3,016.8	2,889.6	2,857.2
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,581.1	23,405.2	22,704.2	23,239.1	23,348.8
Manufacturing industries	76,920.0	78,731.6	79,070.6	78,763.3	78,478.1
Construction industries	27,704.9	29,416.9	29,583.6	30,108.0	30,001.2
Transportation and storage industries	18,306.4	18,298.8	18,211.2	18,284.4	18,426.0
Communication industries	11,794.9	12,595.2	12,745.2	12,904.8	12,956.4
Other utility industries	11,479.1	11,535.6	11,311.2	11,391.6	11,349.6
Wholesale trade industries	22,411.8	22,782.6	22,793.6	22,651.6	22,418.8
Retail trade industries	25,517.1	26,509.6	26,199.3	26,068.9	25,809.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	57,246.1	59,403.1	60,024.9	60,028.9	59,596.1
Community, business and personal services	40,251.9	41,225.5	41,166.1	41,318.7	41,199.1
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	57.6	80.8	80.4	7.2	6.0
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	297.4	309.4	308.4	308.4	309.6
Transportation industries	1,521.1	1,555.9	1,569.6	1,579.2	1,585.2
Communication industries	46.7	52.7	52.8	50.4	48.0
Water systems industry	559.3	564.1	565.2	562.8	562.8
Insurance and other finance industry	407.9	421.1	433.2	441.6	445.2
Government service industry	23,748.5	23,927.3	23,996.4	24,088.8	24,138.0
Community and personal services	37,319.4	37,721.8	37,780.8	37,815.6	37,825.2
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	328,957.9	337,510.8	338,313.1	339,198.9	337,934.2
- goods	153,429.7	156,696.0	157,172.8	157,941.6	157,528.5
- services	175,528.2	180,814.8	181,140.3	181,257.3	180,405.7
Non-business sector:	64,013.1	64,688.3	64,842.0	64,909.2	64,975.2
- goods	672.1	700.1	700.8	625.2	624.0
- services	63,341.0	63,988.2	64,141.2	64,284.0	64,351.2
Goods producing industry	154,101.8	157,396.1	157,873.6	158,566.8	158,152.5
Services producing industry	238,869.2	244,803.0	245,281.5	245,541.3	244,756.9
Industrial production	112,652.3	114,372.5	113,786.8	114,019.2	113,800.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,101.6	33,265.7	33,362.9	33,344.9	33,168.6
Durable manufacturing industries	43,818.4	45,465.9	45,707.7	45,418.4	45,309.5

Industrial Product Price Index

April 1989

Preliminary estimates for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) indicate that the index declined 0.1% in April, to a level of 130.9. This monthly decrease was largely due to a 2.8% drop in primary metal product prices. The 0.6% decline in the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, which mainly affected the auto and truck group, was also a factor in the downward movement of the overall index. These decreases were moderated by the estimated 1.4% increase for petroleum and coal products.

Since April 1988, the IPPI has risen 3.2%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 3.5%.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index fell 2.8% in April 1989, mainly in response to price reductions of 12.7% for nickel products, 4.1% for aluminum products and 4.3% for other non-ferrous metal products. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has risen 5.2%, with increases ranging from 3.8% for iron and steel products to 34.0% for copper and copper alloy products. Only nickel products were down, recording a 17.2% decrease.
- The index for autos, trucks and other transportation equipment edged down 0.2% during the month, primarily as a result of a decline in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar and the resulting impact on export prices for autos and trucks, quoted in U.S. dollars. This downward movement was moderated by a 0.4% price increase for motor vehicle parts.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal price index rose 1.4% during April 1989, mainly as a result of higher prices for gasoline and other refined petroleum products. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index was down 1.6%.
- The paper and paper products index rose 0.4% in April, largely on the strength of a 2.3% increase in the wood pulp group. This increase, in turn, was mainly due to rises of 2.1% for bleached and semi-bleached wood pulp, sulphite, and 2.5% for bleached and semi-bleached wood pulp, sulphate. These gains were moderated by a 1.0% decline in newsprint prices, reflecting, in part, the drop in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar. The 12-month change in the paper and paper products index was 4.7%, largely due to the 14.6% increase recorded for wood pulp.
- The beverages index rose 0.3% in April 1989, primarily under the influence of a 2.1% price increase for distilled alcoholic beverages. Over 12 months, the beverages index was up 7.0%, largely in response to higher beer prices (12.3%).

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The April 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index April 1989 ²	% Change	
			April 1989/ March 1989	April 1989/ April 1988
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	130.9	-0.1	3.2
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal Products³	89.3	135.3	-0.2	3.5
Intermediate goods	61.6	129.9	-0.3	3.6
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	134.8	-1.0	7.6
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.4	0.0	2.4
Finished goods	38.4	132.6	0.1	2.5
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	138.6	0.1	3.8
Capital equipment	10.2	134.6	-0.1	2.5
All other finished goods	17.9	128.6	0.1	1.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.5	0.0	1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	131.6	0.2	7.3
Beverages	1.9	155.8	0.3	7.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	-0.1	5.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	134.8	0.1	2.3
Textile products	2.4	120.0	0.0	2.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	126.5	-0.2	1.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	125.7	0.2	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	142.3	-0.1	3.6
Paper and paper products	8.1	145.1	0.4	4.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	158.1	-0.1	5.9
Primary metal products	8.8	140.9	-2.8	5.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	135.1	0.3	2.7
Machinery and equipment	4.8	134.6	0.1	4.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	130.5	-0.2	0.5
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.3	-0.1	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	142.7	0.1	1.5
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	93.7	1.4	-1.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	136.5	0.0	5.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	140.2	0.1	3.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	93.0	-0.9	-10.3

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1989

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) rose 1.4% between March and April 1989, to a preliminary level of 101.7. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 1.2%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 5.9%, mainly as a result of an estimated 7.9% increase in crude mineral oil prices.
- Non-ferrous metals, down 3.1% with lower prices for concentrates of nickel (-16.3%) and zinc (-8.4%). Most of the other metals declined, but by a smaller amount.
- The animal and animal product index was down 1.4%, mainly as a result of lower prices for slaughter cattle (-1.8%), hogs (-4.2%) and shellfish (-13.2%).

Year-over-year Change

Between April 1988 and April 1989, the RMPI increased 3.9%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component rose 2.5%. The main contributors to the yearly change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 6.4%, following price increases for crude mineral oil (9.7%), partially offset by lower prices for natural gas (-10.8%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 9.9%, primarily as a result of higher prices for concentrates of copper (38.4%), and zinc (64.5%). A number of other base metal and precious metal prices declined.
- Decreases in the price indexes for slaughter cattle (-5.6%), hogs (-9.1%) and fish (-7.8%) were largely responsible for the 2.8% decline in the animal and animal products index.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The April 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

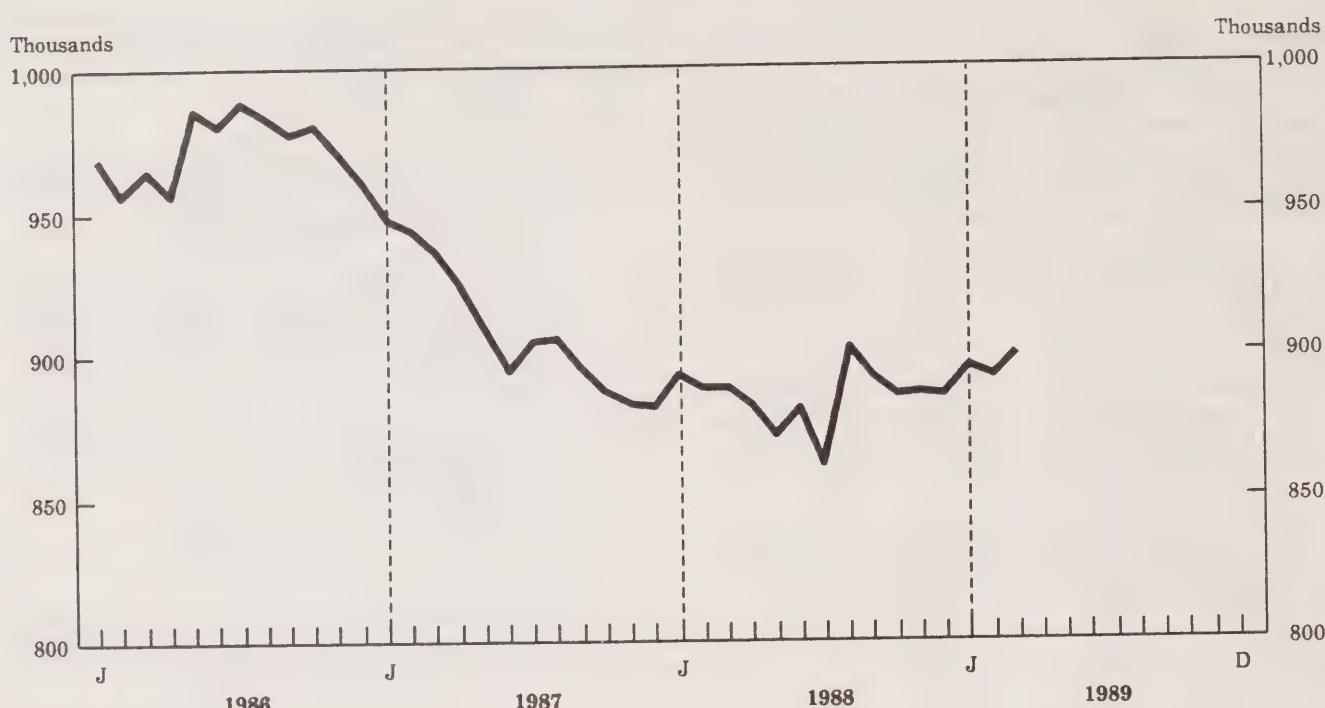
For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
 (1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index	% Change	
		April 1989 ¹	April 1989/ March 1989	April 1989/ April 1988
Raw materials total	100	101.7	1.4	3.9
Mineral fuels	45	83.7	5.9	6.4
Vegetable products	11	97.6	-0.1	11.4
Animal and animal products	20	112.4	-1.4	-2.8
Wood products	8	131.1	0.7	-2.1
Ferrous materials	2	111.5	-0.4	0.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	128.5	-3.1	9.9
Non-metallic minerals	3	134.6	0.4	2.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	116.5	-1.2	2.5

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1989



Unemployment Insurance Statistics

March 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- For the week ending March 18, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 900,000, up 0.9% from the preceding month.

- Between February and March 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits rose in all provinces and territories. The number increased 17.9% in the Northwest Territories, 5.4% in the Yukon, 1.7% in Newfoundland, 1.4% in Ontario and Manitoba, 1.2% in Quebec, and 1.1% in Saskatchewan. There were only small increases in the other provinces.
- In March 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 3.9% from the preceding month to \$923 million. The number of benefit weeks decreased 5.4% to 4.2 million in March 1989.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(Unadjusted)

- In March 1989, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,214,000, almost unchanged (+0.5%) from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 0.7% to 706,000, whereas the number of female beneficiaries increased 2.2% to 508,000.
- Benefits paid during March 1989 totalled \$1,146 million², down 3.0% from March 1988. For the first quarter of 1989, benefit payments amounted to \$3,434 million, advancing 3.8% from the same period last year. The increase resulted from a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment to \$217.35, which was partially offset by a 2.5% decrease in the number of benefit weeks to 15.8 million.

- A total of 236,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1989, down 4.9% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, 794,000 claims have been received, an increase of 1.0% from the same period a year earlier.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

Data for the months of January, February, March 1989 will be published in the March 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), available in June 1989. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

For special tabulations or further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

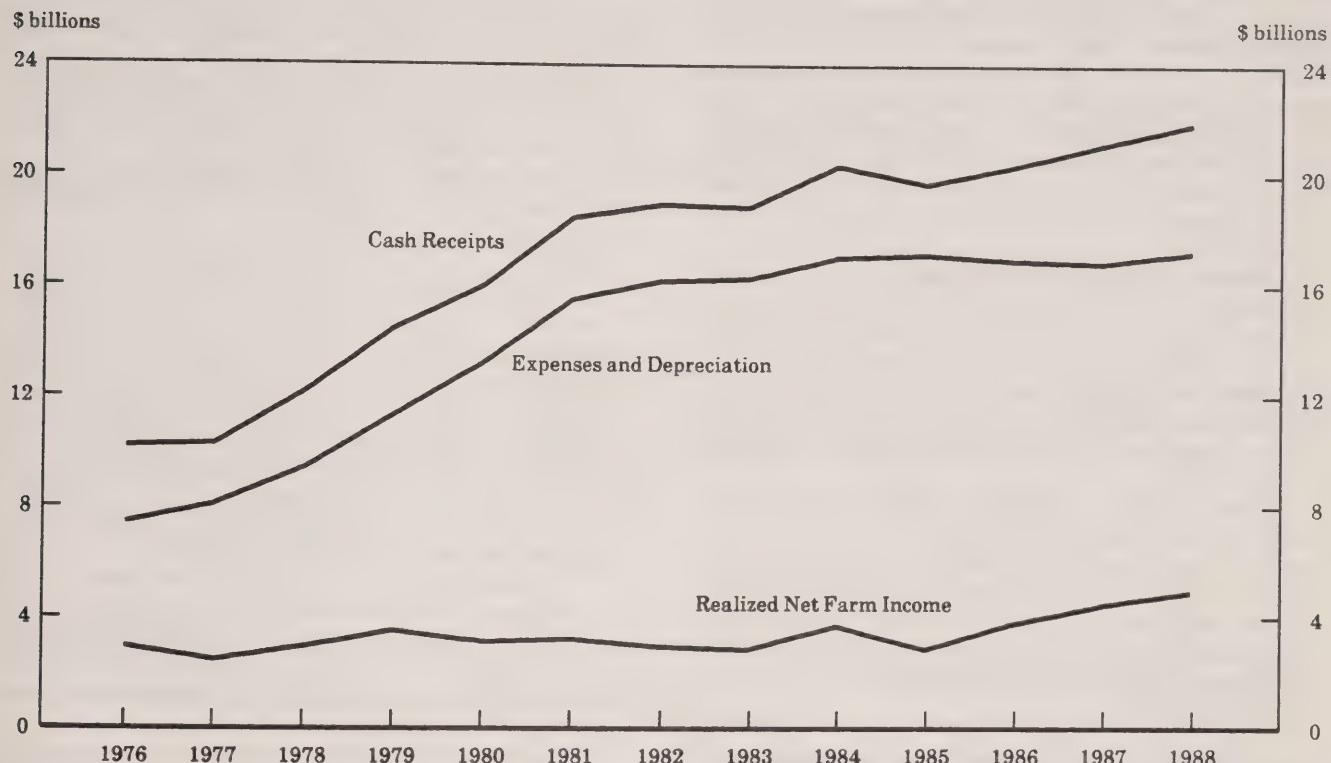
	March 1989	February 1989	January 1989	March 1988	March 1989/ February 1989	February 1989/ January 1989	% change from Mar 89 / Mar 88
Seasonally Adjusted							
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000)	923,121	960,764	966,239	899,827	-3.9	-0.6	
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,202	4,442	4,349	4,481	-5.4	2.1	
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	900 ^p	892 ^p	895 ^r	887 ^r	0.9	-0.3	
Unadjusted							
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000)	1,146,046	1,108,022	1,179,736	1,181,733	-3.0		
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,263	5,088	5,447	5,769	-8.8	6.3	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	217.74	217.77	216.58	204.85			
Claims received (000)	236	218	339	248			-4.9
Beneficiaries¹ (000)							
Total	1,214 ^p	1,229 ^p	1,233 ^r	1,208 ^r			0.5
Regular benefits	1,061 ^p	1,077 ^p	1,083 ^r	1,058 ^r			0.2
January to March							
	1989	1988					
							1989/1988
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000)	3,433,804	3,306,918					3.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	15,798	16,197					-2.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	217.35	204.17					6.5
Claims received (000)	794	786					1.0
Beneficiaries, Year-to-date average¹ (000)	1,225 ^p	1,215 ^r					0.8

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures

^r Revised figures

Cash Receipts, Expenses and Depreciation, Realized Net Farm Income, 1976-1988



Net Farm Income

1988 (Preliminary)

- Total net farm income declined 11% as a result of sharp declines in farm-held grain stocks.
- Realized net farm income climbed 11% to reach \$4.9 billion, on the strength of higher farm cash receipts.

Total net farm income decreased 11% from 1987 to \$3.6 billion. This decrease can be attributed to the 1988 drought, which significantly reduced crop production in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Realized net farm income (measured in current dollars) totalled \$4.9 billion in 1988, up 11% over the previous year. A 4% rise in farm cash receipts more than offset the 2.4% increase in farm expenses. Realized net farm income rose for the third consecutive year. Much of this year's increase was in Alberta, where crop production was relatively unaffected by the drought.

Although the 11% increase in realized net income may appear large, it is well within a normal range of change. Adjustments to farm cash receipts or farm expenses, between the preliminary and final estimates, could have a large impact on the net income level and year-to-year change in net farm income.

Farm Cash Receipts

- 1988 farm cash receipts amounted to \$22 billion, up 4% from the previous year.
- Crop receipts climbed \$788 million (11%), as cereal and oilseed prices escalated in the second half of 1988.
- Receipts from livestock operations and direct program payments remained stable.

(continued on next page)

Most of the 4% increase in farm cash receipts can be attributed to higher cereal and oilseed receipts, which resulted from price increases. Drought-reduced production in much of North America resulted in tighter supplies internationally and higher export prices. Rising export prices enabled the Canadian Wheat Board to increase initial prices and to make adjustment payments for both 1987-88 and 1988-89 crops. Oilseed receipts rose by \$385 million on the strength of a 46% increase from year-earlier prices.

Livestock and animal product receipts rose marginally, to \$10.7 billion. A sharp drop in hog receipts (-16%) was offset by higher receipts for other livestock items. The decline in hog receipts was due to a 22% drop in prices. Hog prices have been trending down since October 1987, in response to higher slaughter levels in both Canada and the United States.

Direct program payments remained unchanged at \$3.3 billion. The payments have been at record levels, in part due to the Special Canadian Grains Program, established to offset the effects of lower international grain prices caused by burdensome grain supplies. The oversupply resulted from subsidies in the European Economic Community and the United States.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

- Farm expenses reached \$17.3 billion, up 2.4% over the 1987 level.
- Feed costs and stabilization premiums were substantially higher in 1988.
- A decline in crop-related inputs moderated the overall increase in operating expenses.

Preliminary estimates show agriculture expenses rose 2.4% from the previous year, the first increase since 1985. The annual change in farm expenses was close to half the general inflation rate for Canada.

Feed expenses climbed 17% to \$2.3 billion, reflecting grain price increases across Canada. Most of the price rise can be attributed to the severe 1988 drought, which reduced feed supplies throughout much of North America. Coarse grain supplies in the United States fell 23% in 1988, while Canadian supplies were down 17%.

Net Farm Income Revisions

This release includes major revisions to net farm income and its component accounts for the period 1971 to 1988.

The revision incorporates the results from the Census of Agriculture. In addition, concepts, methods and format have been reviewed back to 1971 and changed to provide an historical times series which is conceptually and methodologically consistent.

Principal factors behind the changes include: Census benchmarking, accounting for approximately half of the change; conceptual changes (which affect the treatment of advance payments and business insurance), accounting for about 30% of the change to net income; and other changes, accounting for the remaining 20%.

Expense data were increased 5% in 1985. Farm cash receipts were adjusted down by 1%.

The estimate of net income is very sensitive to any changes in its component parts because it is derived by subtracting operating expenses from farm receipts; both are large in relation to the net figure. A 1% increase in total expenses would cause about a 4% fall in net income.

The largest impact was on 1985 net income. Total net farm income for 1985 was revised down \$952 million or -22%. Realized net farm income (which does not account for the value of inventory change) was revised by a further \$187 million. The magnitude of these revisions gradually decreases back to 1971.

The direction and magnitude of year-to-year changes previously estimated have been preserved in almost all cases.

Stabilization premiums escalated 35% from year-earlier levels, to \$230 million. All four western provinces posted significant increases in premiums, as a result of amendments to the Western Grain Stabilization Act. As a result of these same amendments, producer premiums increased to 4%, from 1% of the value of eligible grain receipts. Increased producer participation (+9%) was another factor affecting the level of stabilization premiums.

Many crop-related expenses fell as a result of the drought, which not only cut production but also reduced the general level of grain-related operations. Declines were recorded for fuel, pesticides, commercial seed, crop insurance and rent. Despite price increases for machinery repairs, wages and fertilizer, these expenses remained stable.

Value of Inventory Change

- The value of inventory change was -\$1.2 billion in 1988, down from the year-earlier level of -\$319 million.

The value of inventory change for crops was -\$1.3 billion, as inventories were reduced for all major cereals and oilseeds except canola. Wheat stocks fell by 57% during the year and resulted in a value of inventory change of -\$1.2 billion. The 1988 drought in Western Canada and Ontario was responsible for the low December 31st wheat stocks.

The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was +\$100 million, due to an increase in cattle and calf inventories. This is the second consecutive year that cattle and calf inventories have increased.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 155, 159, 162-172, 208-215, 225, 244, 263-272, 3571-3581 and 3593-3603.

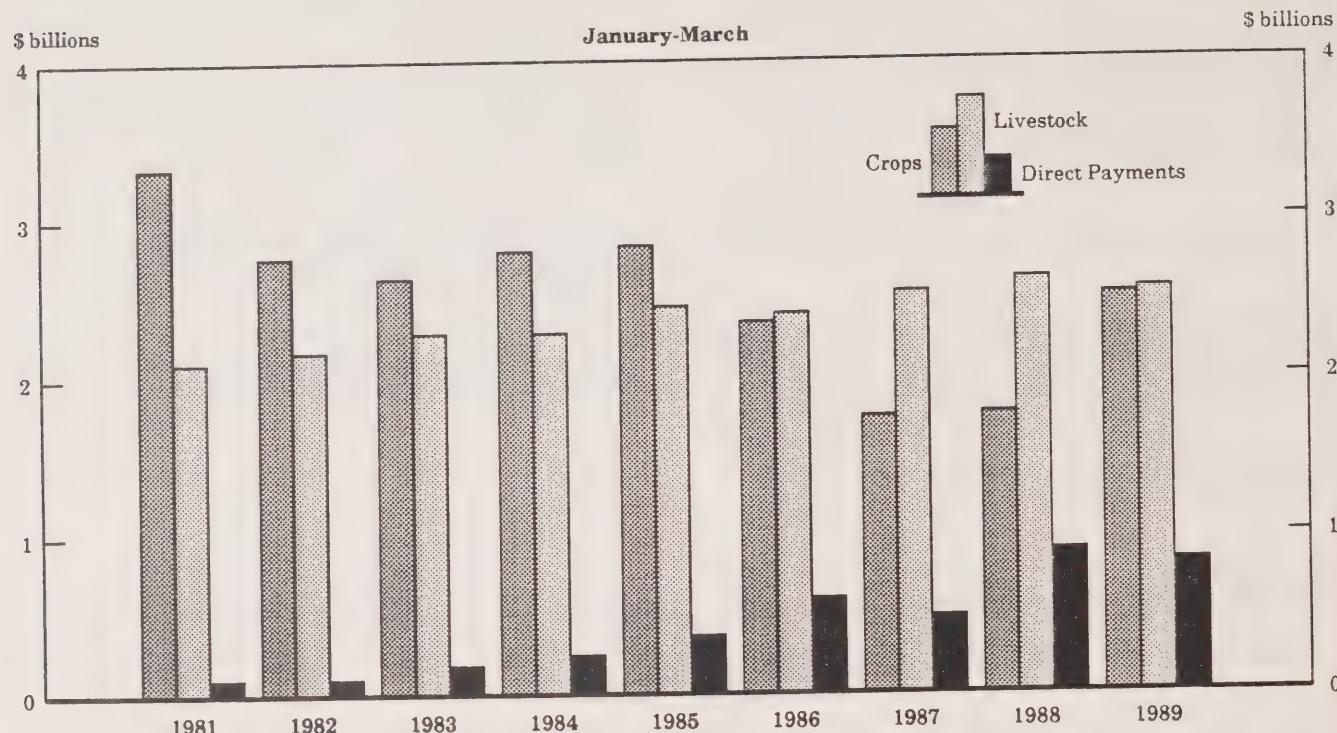
Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement I (21-603E, 89-001, \$20/\$40) is scheduled for release towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8707) or Mark Edward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
(thousands of dollars)											
1987											
Total Cash Receipts	52,664	213,380	295,827	241,019	3,274,026	5,449,943	2,097,253	4,369,511	4,011,415	1,063,324	21,068,362
Operating Expenses after rebates.	38,613	146,971	198,661	174,820	2,216,622	3,737,149	1,380,455	2,766,290	2,740,916	819,466	14,219,963
Net Cash Income (1-2)	14,051	66,409	97,166	68,199	1,057,404	1,712,794	716,798	1,603,221	1,270,499	243,858	6,848,399
Income in Kind	486	2,053	4,550	3,845	65,195	61,819	14,320	26,512	21,893	10,903	212,076
Depreciation Charges	1,943	18,137	23,783	19,698	269,306	569,563	265,332	708,480	666,193	92,868	2,635,303
Realized Net Income (3+4-5)	12,594	50,325	77,933	50,346	853,293	1,205,050	466,286	921,253	826,199	161,893	4,425,172
Value of Inventory Change	1,092	-8,173	-1,867	13,828	1,481	-42,849	-78,349	-184,456	-29,437	10,097	-318,633
Total Net Income (6+7)	13,686	42,152	76,066	64,174	854,774	1,162,201	387,937	736,797	596,762	171,990	4,106,539
1988											
Total Cash Receipts	54,561	206,153	307,316	251,593	3,436,042	5,625,686	2,053,566	4,445,193	4,435,175	1,117,773	21,933,058
Operating Expenses after rebates.	41,968	153,157	207,096	179,131	2,362,735	3,911,914	1,367,973	2,676,896	2,833,174	878,163	14,612,207
Net Cash Income (1-2)	12,593	52,996	100,220	72,462	1,073,307	1,713,772	685,593	1,768,297	1,602,001	239,610	7,320,851
Income in Kind	500	2,220	4,619	4,531	66,058	60,724	14,422	25,997	21,812	9,942	210,805
Depreciation Charges	1,985	18,227	24,336	19,880	276,066	583,873	271,727	688,299	666,699	90,326	2,641,420
Realized Net Income (3+4-5)	11,108	36,989	80,503	57,113	863,277	1,190,623	428,288	1,105,995	957,114	159,226	4,890,236
Value of Inventory Change	79	15,390	331	-13,002	-2,495	-125,699	-232,570	-943,172	29,368	22,315	-1,249,455
Total Net Income (6+7)	11,187	52,379	80,834	44,111	860,782	1,064,924	195,718	162,823	988,482	181,541	3,840,781

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada 1981-1989



Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1989

Farm cash receipts for January-March 1989 were up 11% over the revised figures for the first quarter of 1988, reaching \$5.9 billion. A 42% increase in crop receipts more than offset reductions in both livestock receipts and government program payments.

Highlights

Crops

Crop receipts rose \$748 million to \$2.5 billion, mainly due to higher Canadian Wheat Board payments and liquidations of deferred grain receipts. Grain and oilseed receipts were 10% higher, despite sharply reduced marketings.

- Payments issued by the Canadian Wheat Board totaled \$448 million, compared to \$58 million in the first quarter of 1988. The larger final payments reflected higher international export prices earned by producers on grain marketed during the 1987-88 crop year.
- Grain receipts, deferred from 1988, but cashed in 1989 reached \$615 million, a 42% increase over the previous year's level.
- Grain and oilseed receipts rose 10% as price increases ranging from 15% for canola to 113% for barley were registered. Prices reached levels last seen during the 1984-1985 crop year. The sharp reduction in North American grain and oilseed production, caused by last summer's drought, was responsible for higher grain and oilseed prices. Marketings were down 33% during the quarter.

- Tobacco receipts almost doubled during the first quarter of 1989, reaching \$132 million. This increase was mainly in Ontario and resulted from a 20% increase in production.

Livestock

Receipts for livestock and animal products dropped 3% to \$2.6 billion, as lower receipts for cattle and hogs offset increases for poultry, eggs and dairy product receipts.

- Hog receipts fell 10% to \$420 million, despite a 2% increase in slaughterings. Prices were 13% lower in the quarter and have been trending down since the fall of 1987. Higher supplies of slaughter hogs have contributed to the decline in prices.
- Receipts for cattle totalled \$796 million, down 10% from the first quarter of 1988. This decrease was primarily the result of a 10% reduction in slaughter and reflects producers' efforts to rebuild their herds.
- Price increases of 20% for chickens, 10% for turkeys and 13% for eggs accounted for the increase in cash receipts for poultry. Since prices are set using a cost of production formula, higher input prices have led to higher product prices.

Direct Payments

Direct payments dropped 9% to \$835 million despite increases in crop insurance and tripartite payments. In 1988, farmers received \$686 million in payments

Note to Users:

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

from the Special Canadian Grains Programs, compared to \$0.8 million in 1989. The drought in 1988 and market conditions for hogs led to higher payments for crop insurance and tripartite payments.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-March 1989 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$10/\$40) is scheduled for release June 13. See "How to Order Publications". It is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

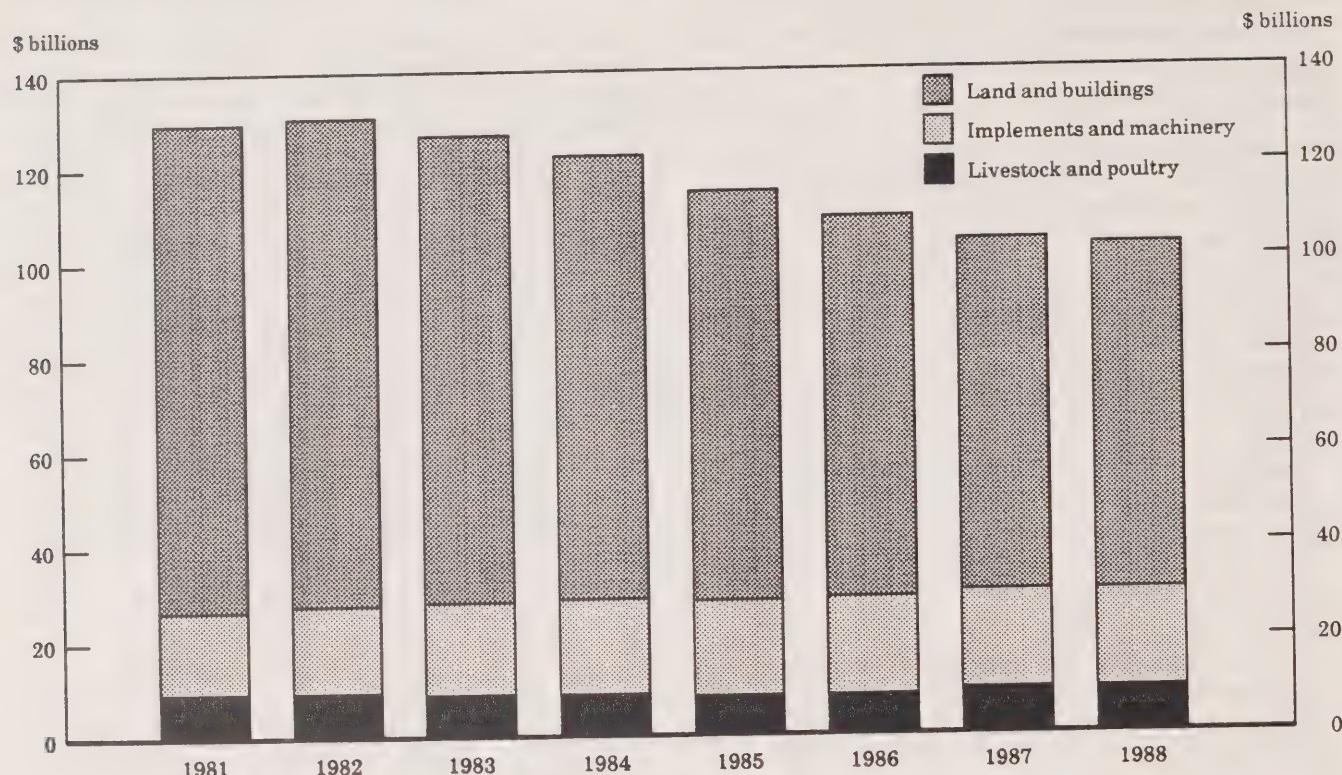
Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-March
(Millions of dollars)

	1988 ^r	1989	% change
			1989/1988
Newfoundland	13.2	13.6	2.7
Prince Edward Island	52.4	63.7	21.6
Nova Scotia	72.9	74.4	2.1
New Brunswick	56.9	62.6	9.9
Quebec	721.6	763.4	5.8
Ontario	1,300.2	1,339.8	3.0
Manitoba	485.0	574.5	18.5
Saskatchewan	1,243.7	1,517.6	22.0
Alberta	1,117.0	1,243.7	11.3
British Columbia	241.7	254.2	5.2
Canada	5,304.7	5,907.5	11.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

^r revised data

Value of Farm Capital, July 1, Canada 1981 to 1988**Farm Capital Value**

July 1, 1988

The value of farm capital at July 1, 1988 was \$103.4 billion, down 1% from the 1987 value of \$104.5 billion. This value has dropped every year since the 1982 peak, but the yearly rate of decline has slowed considerably. Farm capital value decreased \$1.1 billion in 1988, compared with an average yearly decline of \$5.4 billion for the 1982-87 period.

- Total farm capital value for Ontario was 6% higher in 1988, in contrast to Saskatchewan and Manitoba which were both 6% lower.
- The value of land and buildings, at \$73 billion, was down 1% from 1987 while the value of livestock and poultry was down 2%. This was slightly offset by an increase of less than 1% in the value of implements and machinery.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings also decreased by 1%, to \$436 in 1988. This value has continued to fall yearly since it reached a peak of \$615 in 1981. The descent in 1988 (-1%) was considerably less than the 5% to 8% declines recorded over the past five years. The slowing reflected increased expectations on the part of producers, resulting from higher grain prices. Crop prices in 1988 reached levels last seen in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement I (21-603E, series 89-001, \$20/\$40) is scheduled for release towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact May Holmes (613-951-2442) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Current Values of Farm Capital, July 1

	Livestock and Poultry	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
'000 of dollars				
1987				
Newfoundland	14,286	79,797	14,775	108,858
Prince Edward Island	78,657	485,629	167,407	731,693
Nova Scotia	130,916	653,207	180,075	964,198
New Brunswick	91,280	482,533	176,913	750,726
Quebec	1,578,565	6,022,787	2,101,111	9,702,463
Ontario	2,269,749	17,019,945	3,664,102	22,953,796
Manitoba	871,391	6,123,381	2,207,686	9,202,458
Saskatchewan	1,490,374	18,577,343	6,106,150	26,173,867
Alberta	2,743,475	19,817,938	5,370,517	27,931,930
British Columbia	568,353	4,663,764	712,216	5,944,333
Canada	9,837,046	73,926,324	20,700,952	104,464,322
1988				
Newfoundland	14,412	81,233	15,287	110,932
Prince Edward Island	77,891	481,744	169,132	728,767
Nova Scotia	129,260	651,247	187,689	968,196
New Brunswick	92,831	475,778	181,238	749,847
Quebec	1,515,020	6,034,833	2,174,103	9,723,956
Ontario	2,116,764	18,636,840	3,697,607	24,451,211
Manitoba	755,263	5,633,511	2,281,965	8,670,739
Saskatchewan	1,453,568	17,109,733	5,964,734	24,528,035
Alberta	2,862,266	19,302,672	5,408,932	27,573,870
British Columbia	589,019	4,593,808	696,453	5,879,280
Canada	9,606,294	73,001,399	20,777,140	103,384,833

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 3.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.9% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Electric Power Statistics

March 1989

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada for March 1989 was 44 629 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 2.1% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 52.3% to 1 467 GWh, while imports climbed from 433 GWh to 1 010 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 137 144 GWh, down 2.4% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 5 607 GWh, were down 40.7%, while imports, at 2 166 GWh, were up 47.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987 - 3999.

The March 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

January - April 1989

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1981 = 100) are now available for the period January to April 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The April 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

March 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for March 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The March 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **The Sugar Situation, April 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1986.**
Catalogue number 36-251
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).
- ✓ **Retail Trade, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries: \$20.20/\$202).
- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Help-wanted Index, 1988.**
Catalogue number 71-204
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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Major Release Dates: June 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
1	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1989
7	Help-wanted Index	May 1989
7-8	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Industries	March 1989
8	Housing Starts	April 1989
9	Labour Force Survey	May 1989
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	April 1989
9-13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1989
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1989
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	April 1989
16	Consumer Price Index	May 1989
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	April 1989
16-19	Building Permits	February 1989
19	Retail Trade	April 1989
20	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)	First Quarter 1989
20	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1989
21	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1989
23-28	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1989
23	Wholesale Trade	April 1989
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	April 1989
27	Financial Activity in Canada	First Quarter 1989
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1989
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1989
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1989
30	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1989
30	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1989
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	March 1989
30	Major Release Dates	July 1989

The July 1989 release schedule will be published on June 30, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 1, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1989

2

- Seasonally adjusted operating profits rose 2.7% in the first quarter of 1989.

Trusted Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1988

5

- The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached \$157 billion.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes, First Quarter 1989

7

- With an increase of 0.6%, the composite price index for machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry posted only its second year-over-year rise since the first quarter of 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending May 27, 1989

8

Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1989

8

Direct Selling in Canada, 1987

8

Publications Released

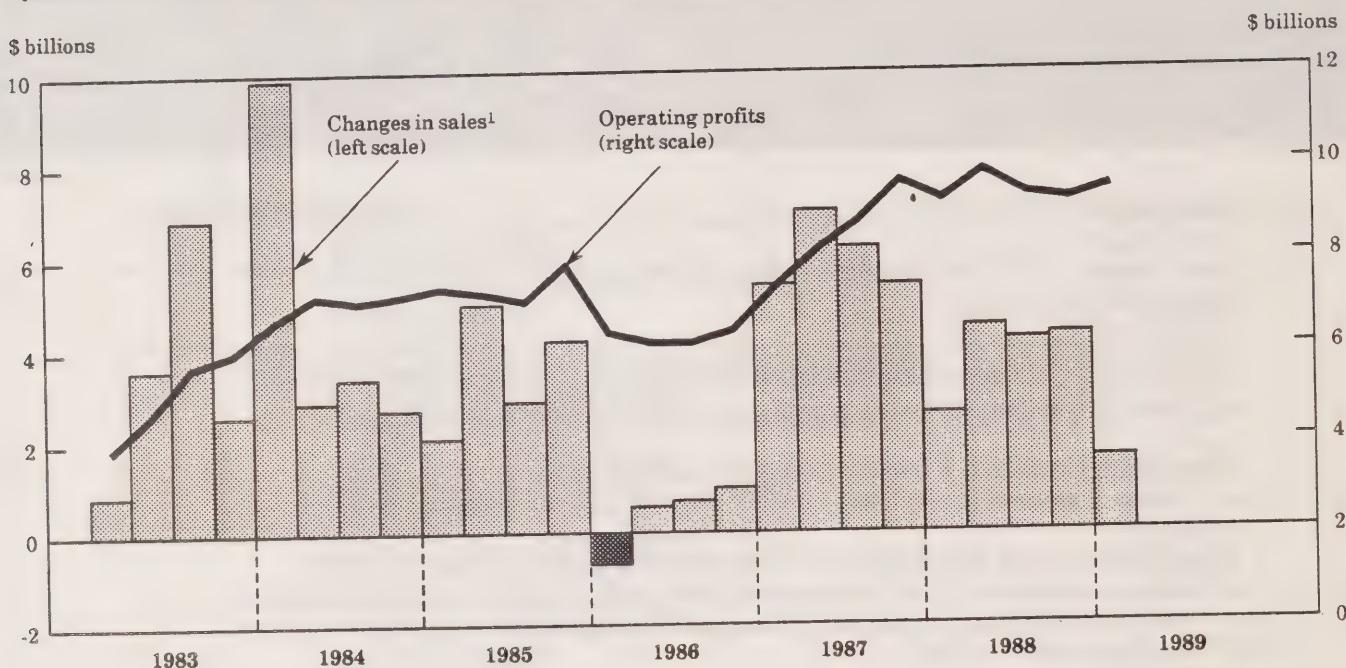
9

Index to Data Releases May 1989



Major Releases

Industrial Corporations – All Industries Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Sales (seasonally adjusted)



¹ Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Data)

In the first quarter of 1989, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations increased 2.7% (\$248 million) over the previous quarter, to \$9.5 billion. This followed declines of 5.2% in the third quarter and 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 1988. The current level of profits remained below the \$9.8 billion registered in the second quarter of 1988.

Sales rose 0.7% to \$235.8 billion in the first quarter. This was down from the sales increases averaging 1.7% over the four quarters of 1988.

Of the 47 industries, 21 recorded operating profit increases, 25 registered declines, and one industry remained unchanged. The mineral fuels industry posted the largest increase (\$249 million), spurred by an improvement in the selling price of crude oil. Other notable increases were in transportation equipment (\$166 million) and metal mining (\$120 million). The largest decline was in the electrical products industry (\$132 million), followed by the paper industry with a slide in profits of \$60 million.

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) fell \$670 million to \$13.6 billion. This is below the \$14.0 billion average pre-tax profit level throughout 1988. Reduced dividend receipts more than offset the increase in operating profits.

Highlights

Mineral Fuels: the first quarter operating loss of \$129 million was smaller by \$249 million than the loss of \$378 million in the previous quarter, largely due to improved crude oil prices. In the 1984-85 period, when crude oil prices were relatively strong, profits averaged \$1.2 billion. In 1986, prices plunged and operating losses were registered in three of the four quarters. Over the 1987-88 period, profits ranged from a high of \$402 million to a loss of \$378 million.

Transportation Equipment: operating profits advanced to \$532 million, from \$366 million in the previous quarter and from an average of \$382 million over the first three quarters of 1988. Largely due to strong exports of passenger automobiles, sales increased by \$93 million to a level of \$16.1 billion. This rate of sales increase, however, is well below the \$358 million quarterly average increase over the 1988 year, and reflects the weakening domestic demand for passenger automobiles in the first quarter.

Metal Mining: operating profits rose \$120 million to \$976 million in the first quarter. Continued strong metal prices have allowed profits to steadily climb over the past two years to their current high levels. In 1988, quarterly profits averaged \$680 million, while losses were recorded as recently as 1986.

Electrical Products: operating profits fell to \$179 million from \$311 million in the final quarter of 1988 and \$260 million in the third quarter of 1988. The current profit level, however, is about the same as the 10-quarter average ending in the second quarter of 1988.

(See table on page 4)

The information covers corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industries groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P, \$15/\$63) will be available the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

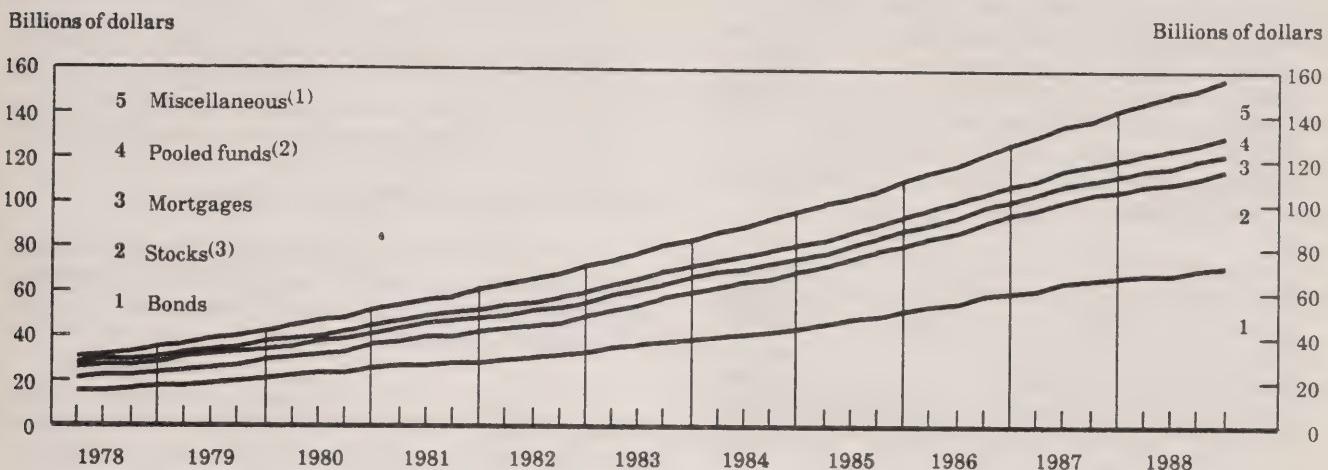
For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1989
(Billions of dollars)

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	3 rd Q 1988	4 th Q 1988	1 st Q 1989	1 st Q 1987	1 st Q 1988	1 st Q 1989
Sales:						
All Industries	229.9	234.1	235.8	193.6	214.6	229.2
Mining	9.5	9.4	10.0	7.8	9.3	10.1
Manufacturing	82.8	84.5	85.0	70.1	79.3	83.2
Other	137.6	140.2	140.8	115.7	126.0	135.9
Operating Profits:						
All Industries	9.3	9.2	9.5	7.0	8.9	9.1
Mining	.5	.5	.9	.2	.7	1.0
Manufacturing	5.3	5.1	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.7
Other	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.4
Profits before Taxes:						
All Industries	14.1	14.3	13.6	10.5	13.4	13.1
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.5	.8	1.4	1.6
Manufacturing	6.8	7.1	6.4	4.7	6.4	6.0
Other	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.6	5.5
Net Profits after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All Industries	9.3	9.8	8.8	6.5	8.6	8.4
Mining	.9	1.0	.9	.4	.8	1.0
Manufacturing	4.4	4.9	4.2	2.9	4.3	3.9
Other	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.5

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1978 - 1988



(1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

(2) Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

(3) Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.

Trusteed Pension Funds Fourth Quarter 1988¹

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trustee pension funds at the end of the fourth quarter of 1988 was estimated at \$157.0 billion, up 3.1% from the previous quarter and 9.5% from the amount held one year earlier. Both the year-to-year and the third-to-fourth quarter growth rates were the lowest recorded since the survey began in 1970.

¹ Based on a survey of 206 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trustee pension funds and hold over 85% of the total assets.

- Bonds, at 46% of total assets and stocks, at 27% continued to be the two major forms of investment. Since 1985, a slight decrease has been observed in the proportion of total assets invested in bonds, which has been accompanied by increases in the proportion held in both stocks and short-term investments². The latter represented 15% of the assets in 1988, up from 12% in 1985.
- From the third to the fourth quarter of 1988, assets grew by \$4.7 billion. Investment in bonds and stocks accounted for 34% and 27% respectively of this growth, while close to 30% was in the form of cash and short-term holdings².

(Continued on next page)

² Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables.

Income and Expenditures

- The total income of trustee pension funds in the fourth quarter of 1988 was estimated to be \$6.9 billion, 5.9% higher than that of the same quarter in 1987. Expenditures, estimated at \$2.5 billion, were almost 21% higher than those of the same period in the previous year. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the fourth quarter (\$4.5 billion) has remained relatively stable since 1985.
- Income derived from profit on the sale of securities dropped 32% relative to the same quarter of the previous year. Profit amounted to \$454 million or 7% of the total income for the fourth quarter of 1988, down from \$663 million (10% of the total) for the same period of 1987. This decrease reflects the continuing effect of the October 1987 drop in the price of stocks.
- The three other major components of income each recorded an increase relative to the same quarter of 1987: employer contributions (13.1%), employee contributions (8.2%) and investment income (9.5%). Investment income continued to represent the largest source of income (53%); the combined contributions by the employer and the employee accounted for 40%.

- The cumulated income for the four quarters of 1988 amounted to \$22 billion, 4.2% lower than the previous year. This can be related principally to a 53% drop in realized profits. In addition, the growth in investment income has been fairly modest in the past two years (7.6% in 1987 and 8.3% in 1988). The combined contributions of the employer and the employee increased by 9% from 1987, the largest growth recorded since 1982.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10.50/\$42) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

First Quarter 1989

- The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1971=100, MEPI) was at a preliminary level of 310.9 in the first quarter of 1989, down 0.1% from its revised fourth quarter level of 311.3. This was the first quarterly decrease since the second quarter of 1988.
- Domestic prices rose 0.7%, while prices for imported machinery and equipment dropped 1.0% during the quarter, a result which fits the general pattern of price movement during the past two years.
- Year-over-year the MEPI composite index was up 0.6%, only the second such increase since the first quarter of 1987. The domestic component rose 2.8%, while the more heavily weighted imported goods component declined 1.4%, under the influence of a Canadian dollar which continued to strengthen against its U.S. counterpart.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1971=100)

- Among the industry divisions during the first quarter of 1989, prices for new machinery and equipment purchased for forestry (0.4%), agriculture (0.2%), and trade (0.2%) displayed slight upward movements. All other industry division indexes dropped, ranging from -0.8% in fishing to -0.1% for transportation, communication, storage and utilities. On a year-over-year basis, agriculture led with an increase of 3.0%, while the mining, quarrying and oil wells and construction divisions trailed with decreases of 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index:

	Relative Importance ¹	1 st Q. 1989 ²	4 th Q. 1988 ²	1 st Q. 1988 ²	1 st Q. 1989/ 4 th Q. 1988	Percent Change 1 st Q. 1989/ 1 st Q. 1988
SIC Divisions:		100.0	310.9	311.3	308.8	-0.1
1. Agriculture	10.3	315.4	314.9	306.1	0.2	3.0
2. Forestry	0.7	319.7	318.4	316.6	0.4	1.0
3. Fishing	0.6	337.1	339.7	332.5	-0.8	1.4
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.5	354.0	355.0	356.6	-0.3	-0.7
5. Manufacturing	30.4	344.4	345.0	341.0	-0.2	1.0
6. Construction	4.1	291.1	291.6	293.1	-0.2	-0.7
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.5	297.7	297.9	297.9	-0.1	-0.1
8. Trade	4.8	286.8	286.2	282.7	0.2	1.5
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	251.8	252.2	247.5	-0.2	1.7
10. Business and Personal Services	9.4	240.8	242.4	240.8	-0.7	0.0
11. Public Administration	6.2	297.0	297.5	296.7	-0.2	0.1

¹ Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (*Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971*.)

² These indexes are preliminary.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 27, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary form production for the week ending May 27, 1989 totalled 305 438 tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from the preceding week's total of 309 983 tonnes, but up 3.9% over the year-earlier level of 293 912 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 6 568 289 tonnes, an increase of 6.6% over 6 163 466 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

March 1989

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 340 kilotonnes in March 1989, up 1.0% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 17 853 kilotonnes, down 2.0%.

Exports in March rose 11.0% from March 1988 to 2 872 kilotonnes, while imports jumped 308.6% to 489 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 8 926 kilotonnes, 11.7% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 383 kilotonnes, 4.1% below March 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Direct Selling in Canada

1987

Highlights

- Direct sales to Canadian household consumers totalled \$2,757.1 million in 1987, an increase of 8.4% over 1986 sales of \$2,542.6 million. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail stores.)
- The main commodities sold by direct sellers were books, newspapers and magazines (\$809.6 million); food products (\$506.7 million); cosmetics and jewellery (\$263.6 million); and electrical appliances and household cleaners (\$203.1 million). Other commodities accounted for \$974.2 million.

The 1987 issue of *Direct Selling in Canada* (63-218, \$21) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended March 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).
- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended March 31, 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).
- ✓ **Primary Metal Industries, 1986.**
Catalogue number 41-250
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1989.**
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, April 1989.**
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), March 1989.**
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- ✓ **Culture Communiqué, Vol. 12, No. 1, Periodical Publishing, 1986-87.**
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

May 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Agricultural Chemical Industries, Other	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Appliances, Major	April 1989	May 23, 1989
Asphalt Roofing	April 1989	May 29, 1989
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	February 1989	May 16, 1989
Book Publishers and Agents	1987-88	May 1, 1989
Bus Statistics, Passenger	March 1989	May 8, 1989
Business Conditions Survey, Quarterly	April 1989	May 9, 1989
Canadian Economic Observer	May 1989	May 19, 1989
Cancer Statistics	1989	May 9, 1989
Cane and Beet Sugar Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Carrots, Pack of Processed	1988	May 9, 1989
Cement	March 1989	May 4, 1989
Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	April 1989	May 25, 1989
Chemical Fertilizer Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	First Quarter 1989	May 24, 1989
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes	First Quarter 1989	May 24, 1989
Chemicals and Synthetics Resins, Industrial	March 1989	May 4, 1989
Cocoa	March 1989	May 25, 1989
Coffee	March 1989	May 25, 1989
Commodity Imports	March 1989	May 31, 1989
Community Colleges, Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment	1988-89	May 8, 1989
Composite Leading Indicator	February 1989	May 2, 1989
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	March 1989	May 8, 1989

Index to Data Releases, May 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Construction Output Price Index, Non-residential	First Quarter 1989	May 23, 1989
Construction Type Plywood	March 1989	May 15, 1989
Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential	March 1989	May 15, 1989
Construction in Canada	1989	May 16, 1989
Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential	March 1989	May 15, 1989
Consumer Price Index	April 1989	May 19, 1989
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	April 1989	May 19, 1989
Crime Statistics	1988	May 12, 1989
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1989	May 12, 1989
Culture, Government Expenditures on	1987-88	May 30, 1989
Dairy Review	March 1989	May 15, 1989
Debt of Local Governments, Long-term	April 1989	May 23, 1989
Debt of Local Governments, Short-term	March 1989	May 23, 1989
Demographic Statistics	January-March 1989	May 25, 1989
Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas	1987	May 23, 1989
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1989	May 10, 1989
Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1989	May 24, 1989
Disabled Persons	1986-87	May 25, 1989
Earnings	March 1989	May 26, 1989
Education, Financial Statistics of	1985-86	May 10, 1989
Eggs, Production of	March 1989	May 11, 1989
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	January-April 1989	May 31, 1989
Electric Power Statistics	February 1989	May 2, 1989
Electric Storage Batteries	March 1989	May 31, 1989
Employment	April 1989	May 30, 1989
Enrolment of Community Colleges, Full-time Postsecondary	March 1989	May 5, 1989
Export and Import Price Indexes	March 1989	May 26, 1989
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	March 1989	May 8, 1989
Farm Capital Value	July 1, 1988	May 31, 1989
Farm Income, Net	1988 (Preliminary)	May 31, 1989
Farm Input Price Index	First Quarter 1989	May 29, 1989
Farm Income Estimates - Note to Users	May 18, 1989	May 18, 1989
Farm Product Price Index	March 1989	May 11, 1989
Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1989	May 31, 1989
Ferro-Alloys Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Fertilizer Materials Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Film and Audio-visual Distribution	1986-87	May 8, 1989
Flour Mixes/Cereal Foods Industry	1987	May 19, 1989

Index to Data Releases, May 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Food Consumption in Canada	1987 and 1988	May 29, 1989
Footwear Statistics	March 1989	May 4, 1989
Fruit and Vegetable Production	May 1989	May 12, 1989
Furniture Products, Shipments of Office	First Quarter 1989	May 26, 1989
GDP	March 1989	May 31, 1989
Gouvernement Enterprises, Provincial	1980-86	May 8, 1989
Government (Local), Long-term Debt	April 1989	May 23, 1989
Government Expenditures on Culture	1987-88	May 30, 1989
Government (Local), Short-term Debt	March 1989	May 23, 1989
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1989	May 31, 1989
Gypsum Products	April 1989	May 30, 1989
Hardboard	March 1989	May 5, 1989
Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS)	1986-87	May 25, 1989
Heating Products, Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning	First Quarter 1989	May 1, 1989
Help-wanted Index	April 1989	May 3, 1989
Homicide in the Family	1974-1987	May 19, 1989
Hours	March 1989	May 26, 1989
Housing Starts	March 1989	May 5, 1989
Housing Price Index, New	March 1989	May 9, 1989
Import Price Indexes, Export and Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	March 1989	May 17, 1989
Income Statistics for Postal Areas	1987	May 31, 1989
Industrial Product Price Index	April 1989	May 23, 1989
International Travel Account	First Quarter 1989	May 31, 1989
International Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian	March 1989	May 26, 1989
IPPI	April 1989	May 17, 1989
		May 31, 1989
Labour Force Survey	April 1989	May 5, 1989
Labour Income, Estimates of	February 1989	May 8, 1989
Labour and Income, Perspectives on	Summer 1989	May 24, 1989
Lamps, Electric	April 1989	May 11, 1989
Lime Industry	First Quarter 1989	May 10, 1989
	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	May 1, 1989	May 19, 1989
Metal Secondary Refining Industry, Precious	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Milling and Crushing Statistics	March 1989	May 12, 1989
Mineral Wool	April 1989	May 17, 1989
Mining, Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells	1987-88	May 3, 1989

Index to Data Releases, May 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Motor Carrier Freight	Third Quarter 1988	May 19, 1989
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	March 1989	May 12, 1989
National Balance Sheet Accounts	1988	May 4, 1989
Natural Gas, Sales of	March 1989	May 23, 1989
Natural Gas and Crude Oil	January 1989	May 12, 1989
Oil Pipeline Transport	February 1989	May 8, 1989
Oils and Fats	March 1989	May 12, 1989
Particleboard	March 1989	May 5, 1989
Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry	1987	May 19, 1989
Plastic Film and Bags	First Quarter 1989	May 17, 1989
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	May 1, 1989	May 15, 1989
Poultry and Eggs, Disappearance of	1988	May 3, 1989
Provincial Government Enterprises	1980-86	May 8, 1989
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	March 1989	May 8, 1989
Radio/Television Industry	1988	May 12, 1989
Railway Carloadings	Seven-day period Ending April 14, 1989	May 1, 1989
	Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1989	May 2, 1989
	Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1989	May 8, 1989
	Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1989	May 17, 1989
	Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1989	May 23, 1989
	Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1989	May 31, 1989
	March 1989	May 4, 1989
Railway Operating Statistics	December 1988	May 4, 1989
	January 1989	May 12, 1989
	February 1989	May 26, 1989
Raw Materials Price Index	April 1989	May 31, 1989
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales of	April 1988	May 30, 1989
Retail Trade	March 1989	May 24, 1989
Rigid Insulating Board	March 1989	May 1, 1989
RMPI	April 1989	May 30, 1989
Rubber Hose and Belting Industry	April 1989	May 31, 1989
	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Sawmills in British Columbia	March 1989	May 19, 1989
Sawmills East of the Rockies	March 1989	May 24, 1989
Shipping in Canada	1987	May 1, 1989
Shopping Centres in Canada	1986	May 10, 1989
Soft Drinks	April 1989	May 18, 1989
Steel Exports	April 1989	May 15, 1989
Steel Foundries Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	March 1989	May 11, 1989
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Week Ending April 29, 1989	May 4, 1989
	Week Ending May 6, 1989	May 11, 1989
	Week Ending May 13, 1989	May 18, 1989
	Week Ending May 20, 1989	May 26, 1989
Steel Ingots	March 1989	May 4, 1989
Steel Pipe and Tubing	March 1989	May 5, 1989

Index to Data Releases, May 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	March 1989	May 9, 1989
Sugar Sales	April 1989	May 9, 1989
Surveys and Questionnaires, Index to Statistics Canada's	1988	May 15, 1989
Tea	March 1989	May 25, 1989
Telephone Statistics	March 1989	May 25, 1989
Television/Radio Industry	1988	May 12, 1989
Tobacco Products Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Tobacco Products	April 1989	May 15, 1989
Tobacco Leaf Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	March 1989	May 26, 1989
Travel, International Account	First Quarter 1989	May 26, 1989
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March and First Quarter 1989	May 5, 1989
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1989	May 31, 1989
Unemployment Insurance Statistics - Contributors and Contributions	1987	May 4, 1989
Unemployment Mosaic, Canada's	1985-1988	May 24, 1989
Urban Transit Statistics	March 1989	May 8, 1989
Vegetable Oil Mills Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	May 12, 1989
Videocassette Wholesaleing	1986-87	May 8, 1989
Wafer-Board Industry	1987	May 19, 1989
Waferboard	March 1989	May 5, 1989
Wage Rate Index, Construction Union Wholesale Trade	March 1989	May 8, 1989
	March 1989	May 30, 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 2, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, April 1989

2

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades remained unchanged from March.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport, March 1989

3

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1989

3

Telecommunications Statistics, First Quarter 1989

3

Selected Financial Indexes, April 1989

3

Publications Released

4

Major Release Dates: June 5 - 9

5



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Major Release**Construction Union Wage Rate Index**

April 1989

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) for April 1989 remained unchanged from March's figure of 149.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.8%, from 141.1 to 149.3.

The following table shows wage rates for reinforcing steel erectors, roofers and asbestos mechanics.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹(In dollars)
April 1989

	Trades					
	Reinforcing Steel Erector		Roofer		Asbestos Mechanic	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
St. John's	14.92	17.95	15.03	17.16	16.53	19.47
Halifax	16.66	18.84	15.93	17.75	19.83	24.31
Saint John	14.80	16.28	13.55	15.69	18.14	20.61
Montreal	17.59	20.72	18.27	21.47	19.66	23.01
Ottawa	19.23	24.31	17.40	21.17	19.14	23.95
Toronto	18.92	24.97	21.09	23.33	20.97	25.97
Thunder Bay	22.38	24.73	17.73	21.13	20.35	25.29
Winnipeg	17.05	20.51	16.61	18.98	17.00	19.40
Regina	18.13	21.65	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	19.69	25.46	19.66	24.57	19.52	25.61

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

.. Figures not available.

B = Basic rate

B&S = Basic rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

March 1989

Highlights

- In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 1.1% from the same period last year, to 14 535 441 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 42 679 646 m^3 are up 0.1% from 1988.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 8.3% from March 1988, while pipeline imports rose 1.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 are now down 2.3% from 1988 levels, while imports are up by 0.4%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 5.2% over 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 24.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

April 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 108 152 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1989, a decrease of 12.8% from the 123 958 tonnes produced in April 1988.

January to April 1989 production totalled 469 049 tonnes, down 4.5% from 491 210 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for April 1989, April 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Telecommunications Statistics

First Quarter 1989

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported revenue of \$123.4 million in the first quarter of 1989, down 14.5% from the first quarter of 1988. Operating expenses were \$107.6 million, a decrease of 1.2% from the same period in 1988. Net operating revenue was \$15.8 million, down 55.2% from a year earlier.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics* (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release the week of June 12. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

April 1989

April 1989 figures are now available for the selected financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, March 1989.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Asphalt Roofing, April 1989.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓Telephone Statistics, March 1989.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

✓Juristat Vol. 9, No. 2 - Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.40/\$44).

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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of June 5-9

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
7	Help-wanted Index	May 1989
8	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Industries	March 1989
8	Housing Starts	April 1989
9	Labour Force Survey	May 1989
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	April 1989
9-13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 5, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, April 1989	2
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1989	2
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1989	2
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April 1989	3
Footwear Statistics, April 1989	3

Publications Released

4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

April 1989

Highlights

Total (All Areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, 207,000 housing starts were registered in April, an 8.4% drop from a revised level of 226,000 in March.
- This decrease in the number of housing starts was attributable to both the single dwelling sector and, to a lesser extent, the multiple sector.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Starts in urban centres declined 8.8% in April, to a level of 187,000 units.
- On a regional basis, gains were reported in the Atlantic region and in Quebec, while all other regions showed losses.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

The April 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$13.70/\$137) is scheduled for release the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact F. Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

April 1989

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 2 010 387 cubic metres in April 1989, a decrease of 4.8% from 2 112 552 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 698 530 cubic metres, down 0.9% from 4 743 273 cubic metres in April 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 442 994 cubic metres, an increase of 2.8% over 8 216 714 cubic metres reported the

previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 19 303 392 cubic metres, an increase of 7.2% over 18 011 439 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 14 521 505 cubic metres, an increase of 3.0% from 14 096 429 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 2.3% to 18 070 442 cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 18 488 819 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 34 527 184 cubic metres, was up 1.6% over 33 971 336 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

April 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 129,097 kitchen appliances in April 1989, up 74.1% from the 74,161 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 31,505 in April 1989, a decrease of 2.9% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 402,775 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 353,898 units.

The April 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

April 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for April 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 65 317 tonnes in April 1989, a decrease of 5.3% from the 68 943 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19)

The April 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

April 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,940,207 pairs of footwear in April 1989, a decrease of 0.1% from the 2,942,588^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to April 1989 totalled 10,905,126^r pairs of footwear, down 7.1% from 11,741,074^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The April 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products)**, April 1989.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Gypsum Products**, April 1989.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products**, February 1989.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

✓ **Communications Service Bulletin**, Vol. 19, No. 3,
Broadcasting Statistics - Radio and Television
(Including CBC), 1988
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$7.80/\$47, Other Countries: \$9.30/\$56).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 6, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1989	2
Steel Ingots, April 1989	2
Cement, April 1989	2

Publications Released	3
-----------------------	---



Data Availability Announcements

Steel Pipe and Tubing

April 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1989 totalled 156 626 tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from the 162 014 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 547 354^r tonnes, down 12.5% from the 625 363 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

April 1989

Steel ingot production for April 1989 totalled 1 355 941 tonnes, an increase of 7.7% from 1 258 892 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 5 376 696 tonnes, up 7.1% from 5 019 827 tonnes (revised figure) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Cement

April 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 911 286 tonnes of cement in April 1989, an increase of 0.1% from the 910 781^r tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 19.3% from the 735 483 tonnes shipped in March 1989.

January to April 1989 shipments totalled 2 590 765^r tonnes, down 1.7% from the 2 635 482^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The April 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), March 1989.**
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 7, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1989

2

- Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales increased a sharp 8.6% in April.

Help-wanted Index, May 1989

5

- The May preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada remained unchanged at 153.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, April 1989

7

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, April 1989

7

Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Walks, 1987

7



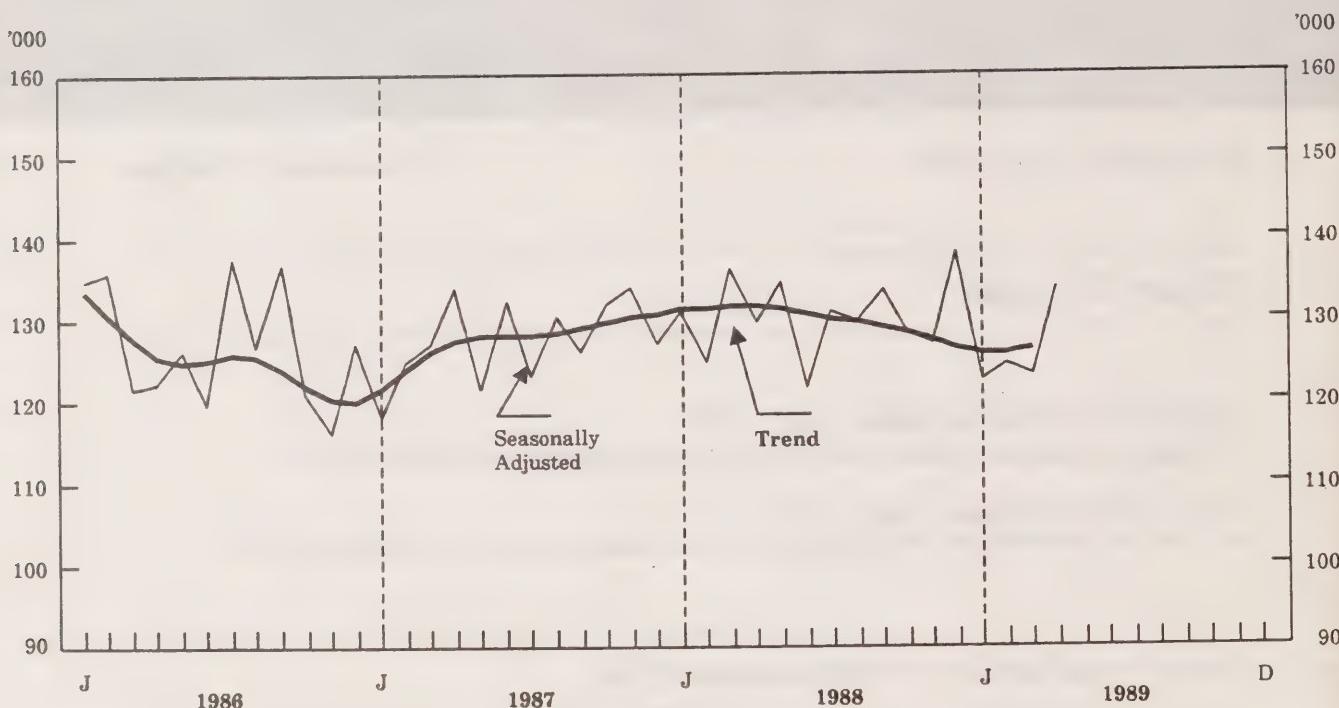
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



New Motor Vehicle Sales

April 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 134,000 units in April 1989, a sharp increase of 8.6% over the revised level for March. In April, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars (+10.0%) and commercial vehicles (+5.7%).
- In the first four months of 1989, new motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly, experiencing no overall growth. Declines in January and March more than offset the gains in February and April 1989.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a gain of 13.1% in April, to a level of 62,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars increased by 4.0%, to a level of 29,000 units. The April increase for North American passenger cars followed three consecutive monthly declines. The increase in imported passenger car sales followed a drop of 3.2% in March.

(Unadjusted Sales)

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 174,000 units in April 1989, up 9.1% over the year-earlier level. Passenger car sales recorded a gain of 11.2%, while commercial vehicle sales increased by 4.5%.

(continued on page 3)

- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down a modest 0.4% from their level in April 1988, as a decline in cars imported from "other countries" (-22.8%) more than offset a sales increase in Japanese cars (+8.0%). Sales of North American passenger cars increased by 16.4%.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 72.5% in April, from 69.3% a year earlier. The North American share grew mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from "other countries" as their market share declined to 5.8% from 8.4% in April 1988.
- All provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in April 1989 compared to April 1988, with increases ranging from 28.7% in Alberta to 3.1% in Ontario.
- For the first four months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 3.8% from the same period last year, to 495,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 3.9% to 230,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 5.3% to 103,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 162,000 units during this period, down 2.6% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is, however, not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

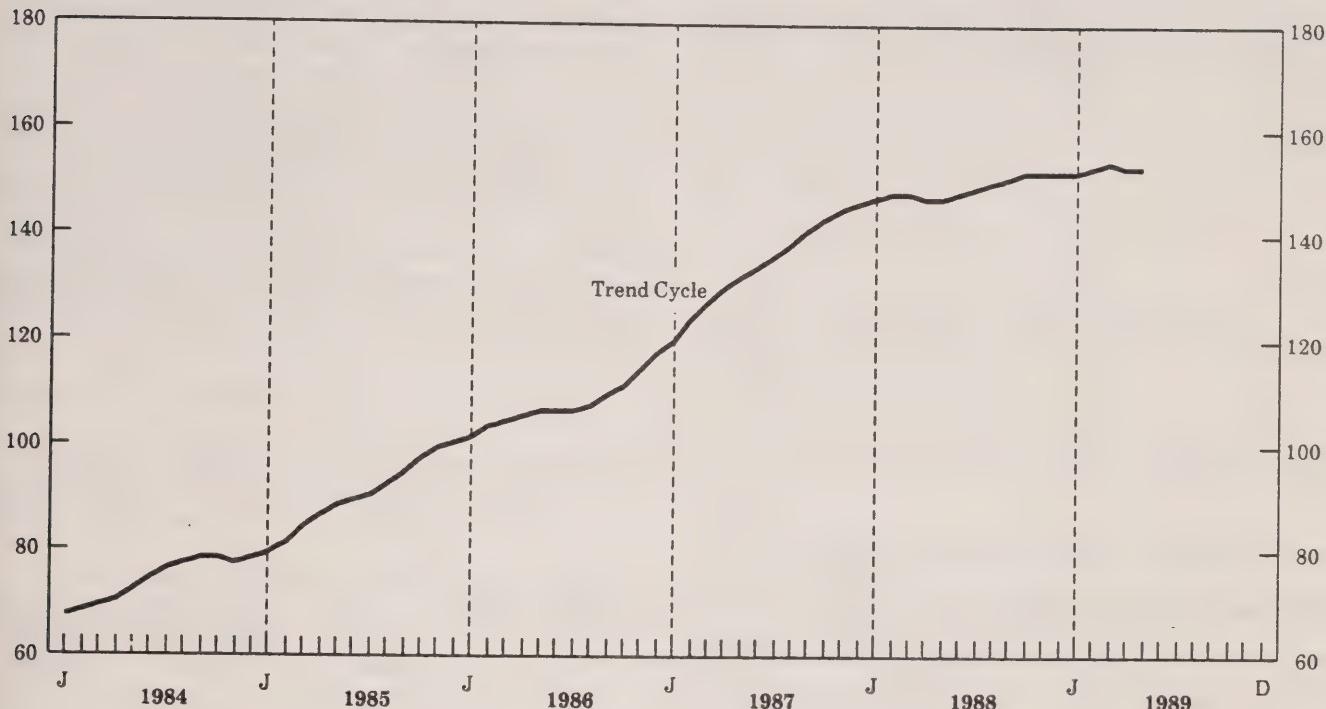
For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
April 1989

	January 1989 ^r	February 1989 ^r	March 1989 ^r	April 1989 ^p
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	122,579 -11.2	124,330 1.4	123,262 -0.9	133,825 8.6
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	55,458 -19.2	54,510 -1.7	54,486 -	61,600 13.1
Overseas	26,139 0.9	28,378 8.6	27,464 -3.2	28,560 4.0
Total	81,597 -13.7	82,888 1.6	81,950 -1.1	90,159 10.0
Commercial Vehicles	40,982 -5.8	41,442 1.1	41,313 -0.3	43,665 5.7
	April 1989	Change 1989/88	January - April 1989	Change 1989/88
(Unadjusted)				
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	174,451	9.1	495,059	-3.8
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	87,683	16.4	229,762	-3.9
Japan	26,128	8.0	78,829	1.7
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	7,059	-22.8	23,995	-22.7
Total	120,870	11.2	332,586	-4.3
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	47,969	3.5	142,492	-5.6
Overseas	5,612	13.6	19,981	25.0
Total	53,581	4.5	162,473	-2.6

^r Revised
^p Preliminary

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index May 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights - Trend-Cycle Estimates - Preliminary

- After remaining at 152 between October 1988 and January 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) advanced in February and March. In April, it dropped back to the February level (153), and in May, it remained unchanged.

Changes by Region:

- Between April and May 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Indices for the Atlantic provinces (191) and Quebec (175) remained unchanged. In May, both indices were one point below the level recorded two months earlier.
- In Ontario, the Help-wanted Index declined for the fourth consecutive month, to 171 in May.
- The Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces declined to 88.
- The preliminary index for British Columbia continued to advance, reaching 131. The index has been increasing without interruption since February 1988.

(continued on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can mask the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, a trend-cycle estimate has been calculated and is published. Essentially, the trend-cycle of the index is a nine or 13-term Henderson moving average which removes the irregular influences from the seasonally adjusted data.

Users should note that the three most recent data points are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Since the new data points carry the most weight, they have the most influence on the current trend-cycle estimates, and therefore, can change the direction of the trend.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
May	147	176	170	180	81	92
June	148	177	170	180	82	95
July	149	179	171	180	83	97
August	150	181	173	180	84	100
September	151	183	174	180	85	102
October	152	185	175	180	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	192	176	174	89	123
April	153	191	175	172	89	128
May	153	191	175	171	88	131

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

April 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.6 million tonnes in April 1989, a decrease of 14.8%r from the April 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from connections in the United States.

Total year-to-date loadings in Canada showed a decrease of 9.7%r from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 7.7%r.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.90/ \$79) will be released the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1989

In April 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 127,326,563 fare passengers, a decrease of 10.9%r from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$93,832,789, down 8.2%r from March 1989.

During the same period, 24 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,196,700 fare passengers, down 20.2%r from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$15,263,482, a 19.6%r decrease from the March 1989 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Walks

1987

This database provides 1987 demographic and income statistics at the postal walk level, which is the route walked by a Canada Post letter carrier to deliver the mail every day. The database contains socio-economic characteristics of the taxfiler population for close to 16,000 postal walks across Canada.

The 1987 Postal Walk data are available on paper, on diskette or on magnetic tape.

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 8, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 1989

2

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments decreased by 0.7% to \$24.6 billion in March.

Data Availability Announcements

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1989

5

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending June 3, 1989

5

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, April 1989

5

Publications Released

6



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

March 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Shipments were down 0.7% in March, continuing the fluctuating pattern of change in recent months. Decreases in transportation equipment and primary metal industries accounted for most of the decline in March.

Unfilled orders increased 0.7% in March. The growth in the short-term trend remained fairly stable, averaging about 1.0% between August 1988 and February 1989.

Averaging out monthly fluctuations, the short-term trend for shipments has increased at a steady 0.3% a month for the last seven months, while the trend for inventories for the same period was 0.4%.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments decreased by 0.7% to \$24.6 billion in March. Decreases in transportation equipment and primary metal industries accounted for most of the decline in March. The rate of growth in the **short-term trend** for shipments was fairly stable at 0.3% a month for November 1988 through February 1989. This was up slightly from the rate of growth of 0.2% a month in September and October 1988.
- March inventories increased 0.9% to reach a record high of \$38.6 billion. The growth in the trend for inventories continued to slow, from 0.7% a month between April and June 1988, to a rate of 0.4% in February 1989. Transportation equipment and electrical and electronic products industries were the major contributors to the increase in the level of March inventories.
- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** for March increased to 1.57:1. The trend for the ratio has remained stable at 1.55:1 since September 1988.

Note to Users:

With the March 1989 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1985. These revisions reflect the incorporation of annual benchmarks from the Census of Manufactures. The benchmarking process adjusts the monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year 1986 to the annual Census levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors. The March issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001) contains a supplement with revised historical data.

Inventories referred to in the accompanying text are those owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

Trend. A seasonally adjusted series still shows the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short-term trend is a measure which depicts the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series. It is calculated by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

- **Unfilled orders** increased 0.7% in March, to reach a level of \$32.4 billion. The main contributors to the March increase were the primary metal and transportation equipment industries. The rate of growth in the trend remained stable with increases around 1.0% between August 1988 and February 1989.
- **New orders** were up 0.3% to \$24.8 billion following two consecutive decreases.

(Unadjusted)

- Manufacturers' shipments in March 1989 were estimated at \$25.8 billion, 0.7% higher than the March 1988 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first three months of 1989 were estimated at \$72.3 billion, 3.0% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The March 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

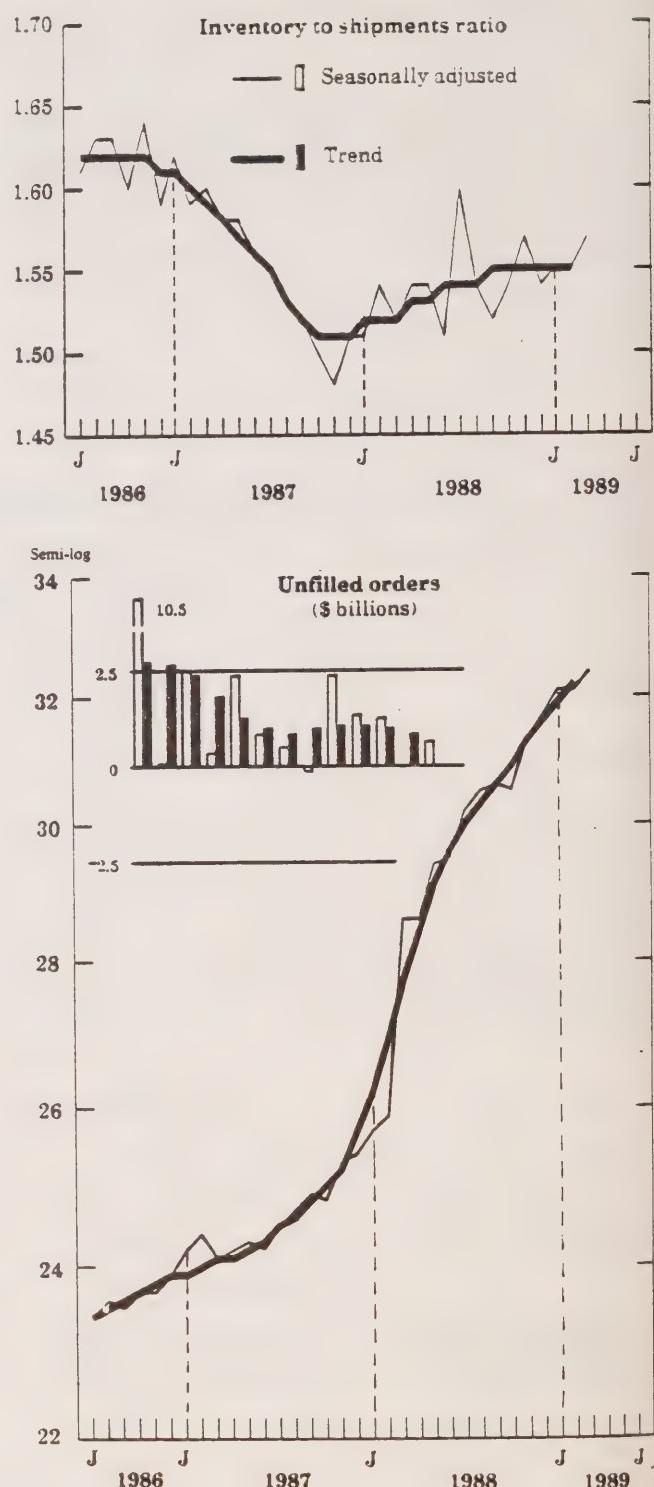
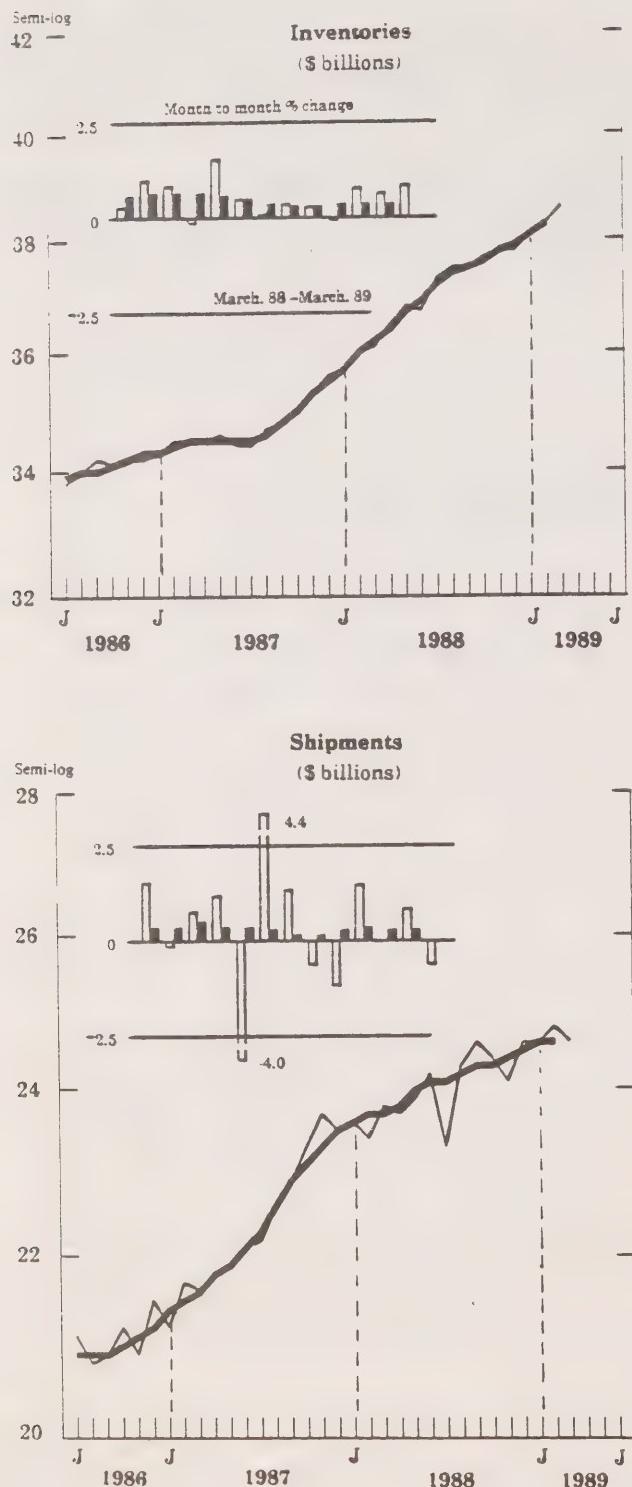
(see chart on page 4)

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(millions of dollars)

	February 1988 ^r	March 1988	December 1988 ^r	January 1989 ^r	February 1989 ^r	March 1989 ^p
(Seasonally Adjusted)						
Shipments	23,399	23,779	24,565	24,561	24,773	24,610
New Orders	23,605	26,496	25,010	24,976	24,768	24,848
Unfilled Orders	28,856	28,572	31,720	32,136	32,131	32,369
Inventories	35,974	36,085	37,758	38,052	38,310	38,643
Ratio of Inventories to Shipments	1.54	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.57
(Unadjusted)						
Shipments	22,893	25,605	22,675	22,964	23,511	25,790
New Orders	23,402	28,480	22,914	23,627	23,840	26,171
Unfilled Orders	25,854	28,729	31,150	31,813	32,143	32,524
Inventories	36,460	36,497	37,241	38,187	38,819	39,042

^p Preliminary figures
^r Revised figures

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, 1986-1988



Data Availability Announcements

Fruit and Vegetable Production

May 1989

Information is now available on the latest 1988 production and value of vegetables. The current publication also contains a report on quantity and value of vegetables processed in 1988 by Canadian companies.

The latest fruit estimates for 1988 were released separately on May 12, 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1392, 5614-5620 and 5627.

The May issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$16.50/\$66) will be available late in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 3, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 3, 1989 totalled 304 122 tonnes, a decrease of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 305 438 tonnes but up 0.9% from the year-earlier level of 301 545 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 6 872 411 tonnes, an increase of 6.3% from 6 463 532 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

April 1989

Canadian firms produced 182 766 cubic metres of waferboard in April 1989, an increase of 33.0% from the 137 425 cubic metres produced in April 1988. Particleboard production totalled 118 107 cubic metres, down 1.1% from 119 448^r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for April 1989 was 4 040 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (43,481 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 21.0% from the 3 339 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (35,937 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in April 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first four months of 1989 totalled 669 792 cubic metres, up 14.3% from the 586 189 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 470 926 cubic metres, up 9.6% from the 429 603^r cubic metres in January to April 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 15 012 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (161,588 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 5.7% from the 14 196 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (152,806 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 1989**

Catalogue number: 31-001

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

✓ **Labour Force Information, May 1989**

Catalogue number: 71-001P

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72).
Available Friday at 7 a.m.

✓ **Canada's International Investment Position,**

1986

Catalogue number: 67-202

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$42).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 9, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, May 1989

2

- The unemployment rate edged down to 7.7.

New Housing Price Index, April 1989

5

- Movements in the Vancouver, Windsor, London, Victoria and Toronto price indexes contributed significantly to an increase in the Canada total new housing price index, which was up 0.9% from March 1989 and 15.7% from a year earlier.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, April 1989

7

- Canadian overnight visits to the United States continued to grow, but at a slower rate.
-

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, April 1989

10

Milling and Crushing Statistics, April 1989

10

Sugar Sales, May 1989

11

Industrial Organic Chemical Industries N.E.C., 1987 Census of Manufactures

11

Publications Released

12

Major Release Dates: June 12 - 16

13

Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

May 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for May 1989 show an increase of 62,000 in the seasonally adjusted level of employment, offsetting a decline of similar magnitude in April. This continues the period of unsettled employment levels noted since the beginning of the year. Strong labour force growth this month resulted in only a slight decline in overall unemployment. The unemployment rate edged down to 7.7 (-0.1).

Employment among full-time students, both those who will be returning to school in the fall and those who have not made plans to return, show significant improvements from May 1988. This continues the trend since 1984 of improvements in the labour market estimates noted for students during the summer months. Overall, there were 845,000 returning students employed in May and their unemployment rate was 11.8 (both figures are unadjusted).

Employment

For the week ended May 20, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,446,000, an increase of 62,000 from April. The employment/population ratio rose to 61.9 (+0.2).

- Employment grew by 37,000 for men and by 25,000 among women. For men and women, the growth in employment was the result of large gains posted by persons aged 25 and over.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of full-time employment jumped 81,000 in May, with gains of 55,000 among men and 26,000 for women. Part-time employment fell by 19,000, with the decline concentrated among men.
- Employment increased in construction (+40,000), transportation, communications and other utilities (+20,000) and in finance, insurance and real estate (+19,000) while it declined in trade (-18,000). There was little change in the remaining industries.

- The estimated level of employment rose by 24,000 in Ontario, and by 21,000 in Alberta. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined slightly in May 1989 to 1,037,000 and the unemployment rate edged down to 7.7 (-0.1). The participation rate increased to 67.1 (+0.2), similar to the rates recorded during the first quarter of the year.

- Unemployment declined slightly among persons aged 25 and over (-10,000) as the result of a decrease for men. Unemployment among persons aged 15 to 24 remained virtually unchanged.
- There was little change in the unemployment rate for both men and women. The rate for persons aged 25 and over declined for the first time this year, to 6.7 (-0.2), while it remained unchanged for young people at 11.5.
- The participation rate and employment/population ratio for persons aged 15 to 24 rose to 70.7 (+0.5) and 62.6 (+0.4), respectively.
- The estimated number of unemployed declined slightly in Ontario (-8,000) and Alberta (-6,000) while it edged up by 6,000 in Quebec and British Columbia. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 1.5 in Prince Edward Island (12.8), 0.9 in Nova Scotia (9.5), 0.6 in Alberta (6.9) and by 0.4 in Saskatchewan (7.7). The rate also declined in Newfoundland (14.4), New Brunswick (12.0) and Ontario (5.1). The unemployment rate edged up in Quebec (9.8), Manitoba (8.0) and British Columbia (9.7).

Changes Since May 1988 (Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment increased by an estimated 194,000 (+1.6%) to 12,577,000.

- Full-time employment rose by 209,000 to 10,704,000 (+2.0%) while part-time employment declined slightly to 1,873,000.
- Employment grew by 1.2% in the goods-producing industries and by 1.7% in the service-producing industries. Strong year-over-year gains were observed in transportation, communications and other utilities (+7.0%) and in construction (+6.3%) while employment declined in agriculture (-5.9%).
- The estimated number of unemployed remained virtually unchanged at 1,027,000.
- The unemployment rate edged down to 7.5 (-0.1).
- The participation rate increased by 0.2 to 67.7 and the employment/population ratio rose by 0.3 to 62.6.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1989 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1989; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students:

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 11.8 in May, a decline of 0.9 from the rate noted last year. The rate fell by 1.3 among students age 15 to 19 and it edged down to 14.4 (-0.2) for those in the 20 to 24 age group.
- Employment among returning students was estimated at 845,000, an increase of 24,000 from the previous year and their employment/population ratio rose by 1.6 to 50.2.
- The participation rate increased by 1.2 to 56.9.

Other Students:

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 12.0 in May 1989, a drop of 2.3 from the estimate of one year ago.
- Employment among this group of students was estimated at 193,000, an increase of 22,000 over last year and the employment/population ratio advanced 3.3 to 58.7.
- The participation rate increased to 66.7 (+2.1).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the May 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of June, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

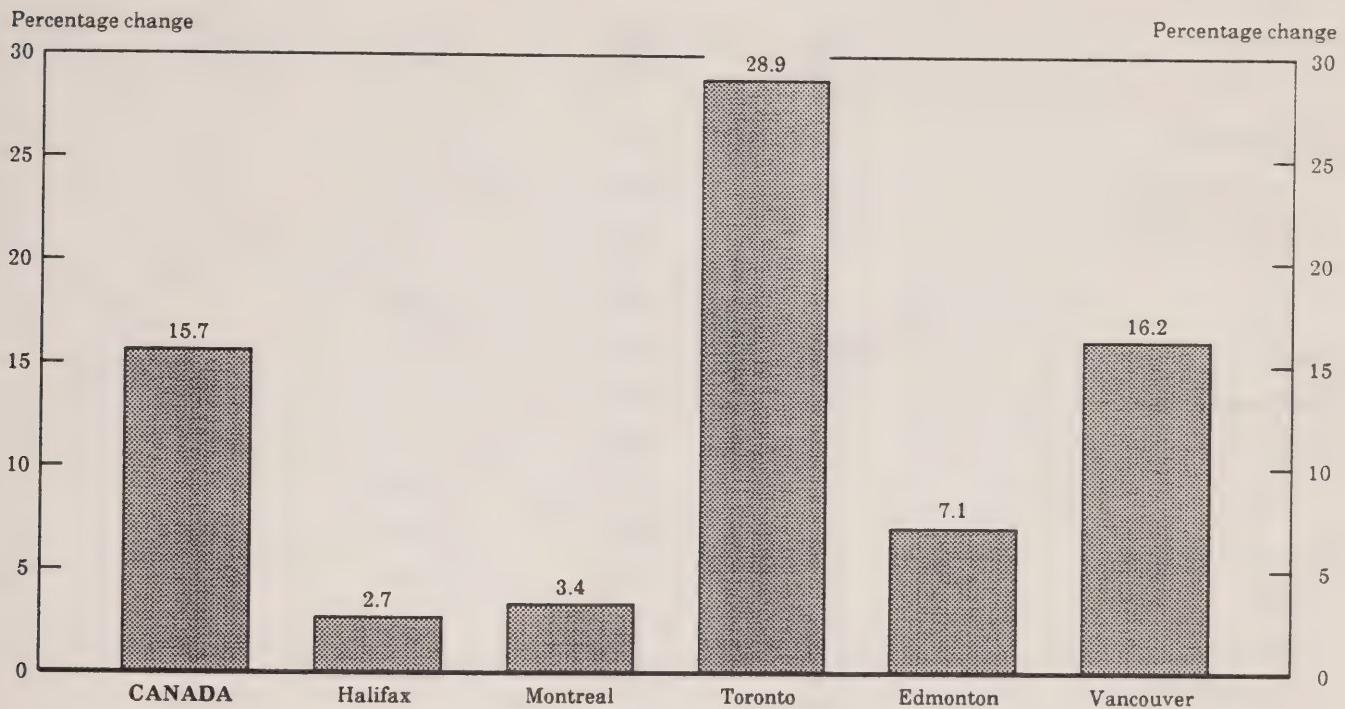
For summary information, available on the day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001p, \$6/\$60).

(see table on page 4)

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	May 1989	April 1989	May 1988
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,483	13,430	13,284
Employment (,000)	12,446	12,384	12,254
Unemployment (,000)	1,037	1,046	1,030
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	7.8	7.8
Participation Rate (%)	67.1	66.9	66.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.9	61.7	61.7
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,604	13,270	13,401
Employment (,000)	12,577	12,166	12,383
Unemployment (,000)	1,027	1,105	1,018
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	8.3	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	67.7	66.1	67.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.6	60.6	62.3

**Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year,
Canada and Selected Cities, April 1989**



New Housing Price Index

April 1989

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 148.4 in April 1989, up 0.9% over March. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 15.7% higher than the year-earlier level. It should be noted that the cities of Vancouver, Windsor, London, Victoria and Toronto registered monthly increases which impacted significantly on the Canada total index.
- Between March and April 1989, the estimated House Only index increased 0.5%, while the estimated Land Only index increased by 1.5%.
- Notable monthly increases were exhibited for Vancouver (2.2%), Windsor (2.1%), London (1.6%) and Victoria (1.1%).

- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (28.9%). However, with a monthly increase of 1.0%, it appears that this market is moderating.
- Index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, despite price increases this month in all three cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

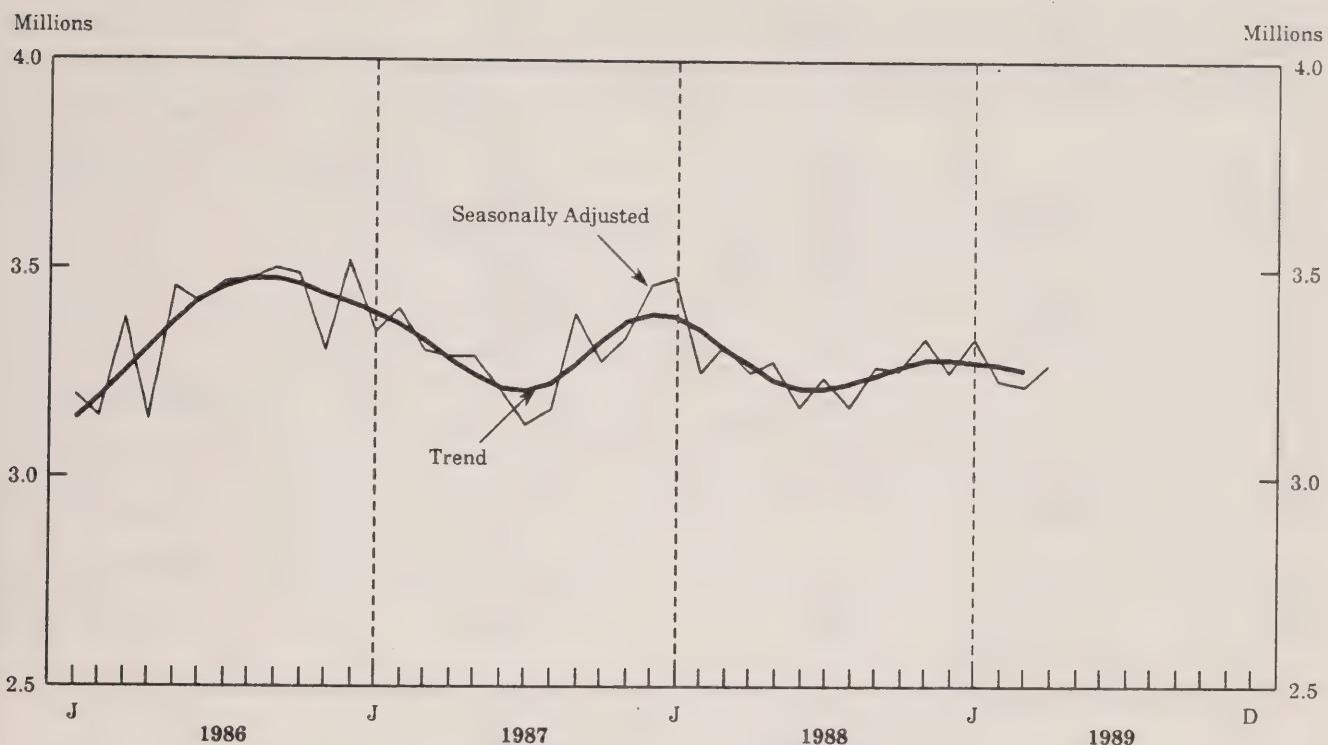
(see table on page 6)

New Housing Price Indexes
1981=100

	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	% change April 1989/ March 1989	% change April 1989/ April 1988
Canada Total	148.4	147.1	128.3	0.9	15.7
Canada (House only)	147.6	146.9	134.8	0.5	9.5
Canada (Land only)	155.0	152.7	117.9	1.5	31.5
St. John's	119.8	119.8	114.2	-	4.9
Halifax	135.9	135.9	132.3	-	2.7
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.5	141.4	137.5	0.1	2.9
Quebec City	166.7	166.5	156.1	0.1	6.8
Montreal	170.9	170.3	165.3	0.4	3.4
Ottawa-Hull	152.7	152.3	145.0	0.3	5.3
Toronto	212.0	209.8	164.5	1.0	28.9
Hamilton	188.7	189.0	173.6	-0.2	8.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	178.9	178.0	167.2	0.5	7.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	192.3	191.8	172.1	0.3	11.7
London	173.1	170.3	157.0	1.6	10.3
Windsor	140.6	137.7	128.0	2.1	9.8
Winnipeg	134.9	135.1	136.0	-0.1	-0.8
Regina	119.3	119.7	118.8	-0.3	0.4
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	111.5	-	1.2
Calgary	106.8	106.7	101.4	0.1	5.3
Edmonton	99.2	98.8	92.6	0.4	7.1
Vancouver	92.6	90.6	79.7	2.2	16.2
Victoria	80.6	79.7	73.2	1.1	10.1

Note: Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

April 1989

Highlights

Overnight Travel (Unadjusted)

- Preliminary estimates show that the number of non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada in April 1989 was 753,700, 7.2% below the level in April 1988. In the first four months of 1989, the figure was down marginally (-0.8%) from the same period in 1988.
- Overnight visits to Canada by United States residents dropped 10.6% below the April 1988 figure, but remained higher than in April 1986, the last year in which Easter fell in March.
- Trips of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 8.7% in April.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents continued to increase in April, over the same period in 1988, up 7.5%

to the United States and 8.9% to other countries. During the first four months of 1989, these volumes increased at a faster rate for trips to the United States (15.1%) than to other countries (5.4%). In the first four months of 1988, it was the reverse situation with trips by residents returning from countries other than the United States growing faster.

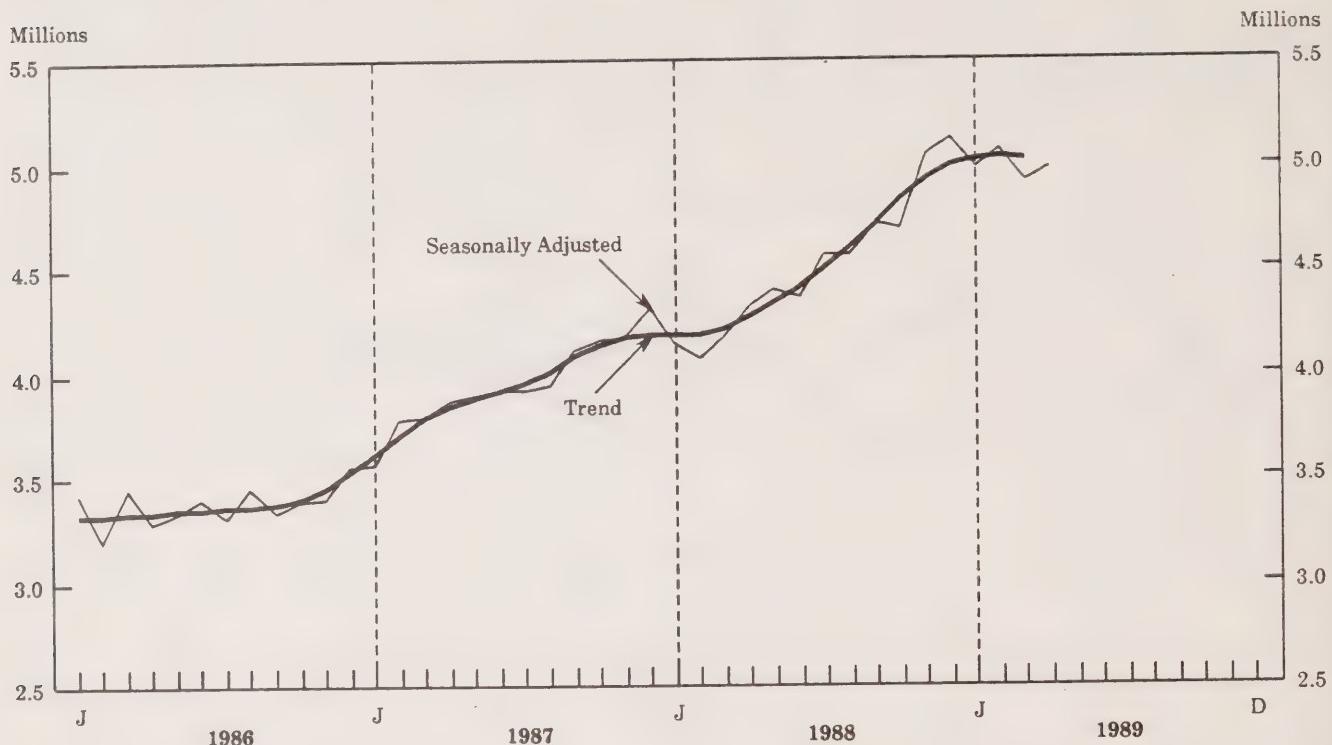
- Easter occurring in March this year instead of April may have accounted for part of the changes.

Total Travel (Unadjusted)

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 6.7% from April 1988 to 2.2 million. An overall decline of 3.8% was observed for the first four months of the year.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States numbered 178,000, an increase of 3.4% over April 1988. This is the

(continued on next page)

Total Trips Abroad by Canadian Residents, Seasonally Adjusted



highest number of trips for the month since 1972, the year present statistical methods were established.

- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents were 12.1% above last April. On a year-to-date basis, this number rose by 18.5% from the comparable period last year.

Total Travel (Seasonally Adjusted)

- Revised numbers (taking into account the Easter effect on international travel flows) indicate that the upward trend noted since mid-1988 in foreign travel to Canada was brought to a stop at the end of 1988. Despite the increase of foreign travel to Canada in April 1989, the trend now appears to be pointing slightly downward.
- Total international trips by Canadian residents (measured on their return) were 1.5% above the previous month. This marginal increase was in line with a slowdown apparent since the start of the year. Travel outside Canada had generally grown throughout 1987 and 1988.

Note to Users:

Data users should note that the seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised for the period starting in January 1989 and incorporate Easter adjustment factors.

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada. The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2696.

The April 1989 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section.

(see table on page 9)

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
April 1989

	April 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88	January-April 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88
(Unadjusted)				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	753,736	-7.2%	2,523,547	-0.8%
United States	594,549	-10.6%	2,022,053	-4.1%
Other Countries	159,187	8.7%	501,494	14.8%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,500,119	7.7%	5,581,638	12.8%
United States	1,242,805	7.5%	4,358,476	15.1%
Other Countries	257,314	8.9%	1,223,162	5.4%
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,351,575	-6.0%	8,180,929	-2.8%
United States	2,173,575	-6.7%	7,624,770	-3.8%
Other Countries	178,000	3.4%	556,159	12.5%
Residents of Canada:				
All countries	4,946,942	12.1%	18,056,193	18.5%
United States	4,689,628	12.2%	16,833,031	19.6%
Other Countries	257,314	8.9%	1,223,162	5.4%
1989				
	April ^p	March ^r	February ^r	January ^r
(Seasonally Adjusted) ²				
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,269,400	3,221,200	3,229,500	3,335,600
United States	2,986,500	2,937,300	2,939,000	3,038,100
Other Countries	282,900	283,800	290,500	297,500
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	4,985,600	4,911,700	5,067,000	4,985,500
United States	4,742,300	4,672,100	4,813,200	4,739,200
Other Countries	243,300	239,600	253,800	246,300

¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

² Totals may not add up due to rounding. Seasonally adjusted overnight trips will be available at a later date.

^p Preliminary

^r Revised

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

April 1989

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,022 million in April 1989, up 1.9% over the revised year-earlier level of \$1,003 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first four months of 1989 totalled \$3,462 million, an increase of 2.4% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- Department store sales during April 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from April 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$11.0 million (+2.4%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.2 million (-3.1%);
- Nova Scotia, \$31.8 million (+2.9%);
- New Brunswick, \$20.8 million (-0.1%);
- Quebec, \$196.9 million (-3.2%);
- Ontario, \$421.3 million (+2.3%);
- Manitoba, \$45.7 million (+0.3%);
- Saskatchewan, \$30.2 million (-2.8%);
- Alberta, \$115.2 million (+5.2%);
- British Columbia, \$142.9 million (+7.4%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$43.9 million (+4.7%);
- Edmonton, \$51.6 million (+7.2%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$17.2 million (-1.1%);
- Hamilton, \$33.1 million (+8.1%);
- Montreal, \$109.9 million (-5.0%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$47.0 million (-1.2%);
- Quebec City, \$27.6 million (-5.4%);
- Toronto, \$169.0 million (-0.6%);
- Vancouver, \$82.7 million (+7.3%);
- Winnipeg, \$41.4 million (-0.4%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of June 19.

The April 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Milling and Crushing Statistics

April 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in April 1989 was 157 552 tonnes, down 2% from the 159 792 tonnes milled in April 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 3% to 114 577 tonnes in April 1989, from 118 626 tonnes in April 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for April 1989 totalled 98 246 tonnes, down 27% from the 135 437 tonnes crushed in April 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 29% to 39 164 tonnes, from 55 150 tonnes in April 1988. Meal production decreased 28% to 55 898 tonnes, from 77 153 tonnes in April 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 17% to 69 554 tonnes in 1989, from 83 346 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 19% to 12 045 tonnes in April 1989, from 14 802 tonnes in April 1988. Meal production also decreased, by 18% to 53 401 tonnes, from 65 429 tonnes in April 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Sugar Sales

May 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 87 569 154 kilograms for all types of sugar in May 1989, comprised of 82 319 238 kilograms in domestic sales and 5 249 916 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 393 577 154 kilograms: 365 572 238 kilograms in domestic sales and 28 004 916 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 83 493 000 kilograms in May 1988, of which 79 714 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 3 779 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 378 042 000 kilograms: 357 258 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 20 784 000 kilograms in export sales.

The May 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Industrial Organic Chemical Industries N.E.C. 1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the Industrial Organic Chemical industries N.E.C. (SIC 3712) totalled \$5,118.3 million, up 2.9% from \$4,973.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$58/\$70). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **The Dairy Review**, March 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries: \$13.90/\$139).
- ✓ **Production of Poultry and Eggs**, 1988.
Catalogue number 23-202
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).
- ✓ **Retail Trade**, February 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries: \$20.20/\$202).
- ✓ **Culture Statistics: Heritage Institutions, Preliminary Statistics, 1985-86**
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$44).

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**The
Daily**

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of June 12-16

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
12	Farm Product Price Index	April 1989
13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1989
16	Consumer Price Index	May 1989
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	April 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 12, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release**Farm Product Price Index, April 1989**

2

- Farm prices declined 0.4% from March.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending May 31, 1989	4
The Dairy Review, April 1989	4
Oils and Fats, April 1989	4
Construction Type Plywood, April 1989	4
Shipments of Rolled Steel, April 1989	5
Electric Lamps, May 1989	5
Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles, First Quarter 1989	5

Publications Released

6

1987 FSA and Rural Postal Code Socio-Economic Data

This database provides demographic and income characteristics of taxfilers for areas defined by the postal code. Up to nine tables are available for nearly 7,000 urban FSAs (Forward Sortation Areas) and rural postal codes across Canada:

- Number of Taxfilers by Marital Status
- Number of Taxfilers by Age Group and Sex
- Number of Taxfilers by Source of Income by Sex
- Income Reported by Source of Income by Sex
- Number of Taxfilers in the Labour Force by Sex
- Income Range of All Taxfilers by Sex
- Income Range of Male Taxfilers by Age Group
- Income Range of Female Taxfilers by Age Group
- A Summary Table

These tables will prove invaluable to the business sector, analysts, planners, marketers, the academic community; in short, anyone requiring reliable and up-to-date data for small geographical areas.

The first table is sold for \$25.00, while additional tables are available at \$3.00 each (on paper).

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720) or your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre.

Also available on magnetic tape or diskette

REF ID: M-10



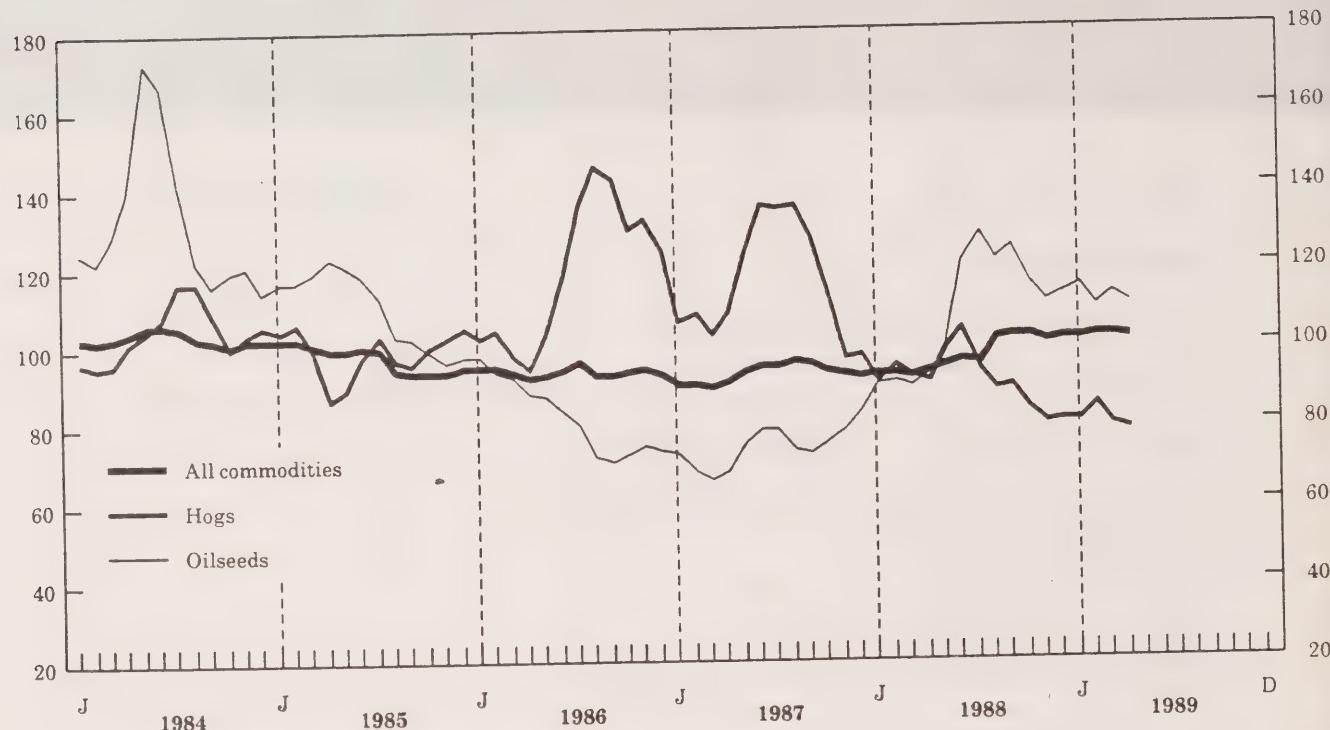
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
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Canada

Major Release

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

April 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 101.2 in April, down 0.4% from the revised March level of 101.6. Despite the decline, the index remained 9.2% above the year-earlier level. Both the crops and livestock indexes registered decreases in April.

The percentage changes in the index between March and April 1989 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+ 0.9%
• Prince Edward Island	+ 2.7%
• Nova Scotia	- 1.1%
• New Brunswick	+ 2.8%
• Quebec	- 0.6%
• Ontario	+ 0.1%
• Manitoba	- 1.4%

- Saskatchewan -0.8%
- Alberta no change
- British Columbia -1.1%
- Canada -0.4%

Crops

The crops index decreased 0.8% in April to a level of 91.7 as both cereal and oilseed prices fell. Nevertheless, the index stood 26.0% above the year-earlier level of 72.8. Cereal and oilseed prices rose substantially in the summer of 1988 as drought in North America reduced global grain surpluses.

- The oilseeds index declined 2.7% in April to a level of 109.5 as prices for flaxseed, canola and soybeans all decreased. Associated with the decline was the prospect of larger soybean

(Continued on next page)

supplies resulting from favourable growing conditions in Brazil. The index continued to display the month-to-month volatility that has become characteristic since the fall of 1988.

- The cereals index decreased 0.8% to a level of 82.4. The prices received by producers for deliveries to the Canadian Wheat Board were down, reflecting the lower grades of cereals marketed in April.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index registered a small decline (0.1%) in April to a level of 110.0. Prices for hogs and eggs decreased while those for cattle and poultry increased. Despite substantial movement during the last year in the prices of some of the livestock items, the index was only slightly lower than the year-earlier level of 111.0.

- The hog index stood at 77.9 in April, 1.4% below the level recorded in March. Hog prices have fallen 42.4% from the recent peak in August 1987 and are lower than at any time since the summer of 1980.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1988 are final prices. Beginning in August 1988, initial prices are used and, therefore, they exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for crops, livestock and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

- The cattle index increased for the third consecutive month in April and, at 112.2, stood 2.3% higher than the January 1989 level. Associated with the price increase were reduced slaughter levels in Canada and the United States. Slaughter for the first four months of 1989 was down 0.7% in Canada and 4.3% in the U.S. compared to the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The April issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.80/\$68) is scheduled for release June 28.

For more information, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending May 31, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic rose 18.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 20.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.7% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

The Dairy Review

April 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 344 tonnes in April, a 6.2% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 638 tonnes, an increase of 7.3% over April 1988.

An estimated 639 499 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in March 1989, an increase of 0.1% from March 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1989 to 1 815 176 kilolitres, a slight decrease from the January-March 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The April 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116.00) is scheduled for release on July 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Oils and Fats

April 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in April 1989 totalled 48 588 tonnes, an increase of 3.2% from the 47 061 tonnes produced in March 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 193 394 tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 196 387 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 758 tonnes in April 1989, up from the 9 590 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 38 088 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 37 009 tonnes (revised figure) in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 243 tonnes in April 1989 from 6 412 tonnes in March 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 26 407 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 23 905 tonnes (revised figure) in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47.00) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

April 1989

Canadian firms produced 177 755 cubic metres of construction type plywood during April 1989, a decrease of 2.6% from the 182 449 cubic metres produced during April 1988.

January to April 1989 production totalled 715 992 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.8% from the 729 381 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 1.1).

The April 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

April 1989

Rolled steel shipments for April 1989 totalled 1 140 961 tonnes, a decrease of 7.0% from the preceding month's total of 1 227 364 tonnes but an increase of 0.5% from the year-earlier level of 1 135 362 (revised figure) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 4 515 736 tonnes, a decrease of 1.2% compared to 4 572 363 (revised figure) tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/ \$47.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

May 1989

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for May 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47.00) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division

Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles

First Quarter 1989

Figures for the first quarter 1989 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, \$6.50/\$26.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1989.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1989.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).
- ✓ Railway Carloadings, April 1989.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

- ✓ Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, April 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 13, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, March 1989

- The smoothed version of the leading indicator grew by 0.3% in March, compared to 0.5% in February.

3

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, February 1989

- Natural gas exports declined for the second time this year, by 7.6% from February 1988.

5

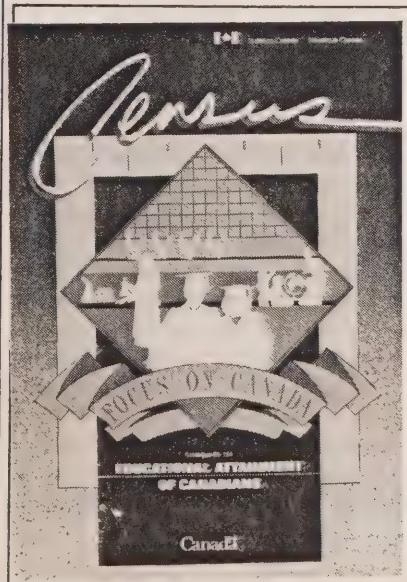
Focus on Canada Series - Educational Attainment of Canadians, 1986 Census

- Between 1961 and 1986, the number of Canadians with university degrees increased from 350,000 to 1.9 million.

6



(Continued on page 2.)



Focus on Canada Series - Educational Attainment of Canadians 1986 Census

Over the past quarter-century Canadians have continually improved their educational attainment. More are graduating from high schools, colleges and universities and fewer persons have less than a Grade nine education. Women now make up over half the students in many postsecondary institutions.

Educational Attainment of Canadians analyzes changes in schooling levels over the past 25 years (1961-1986). The study also presents new 1986 Census information on fields of study (or specialization) in postsecondary institutions and relates that schooling to selected economic indicators such as labour force activity and employment income.

Educational Attainment of Canadians (98-134, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 6 for further highlights.



Statistics Canada

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Data Availability Announcements - Concluded

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals, 1987	8
Production of Eggs, April 1989	8

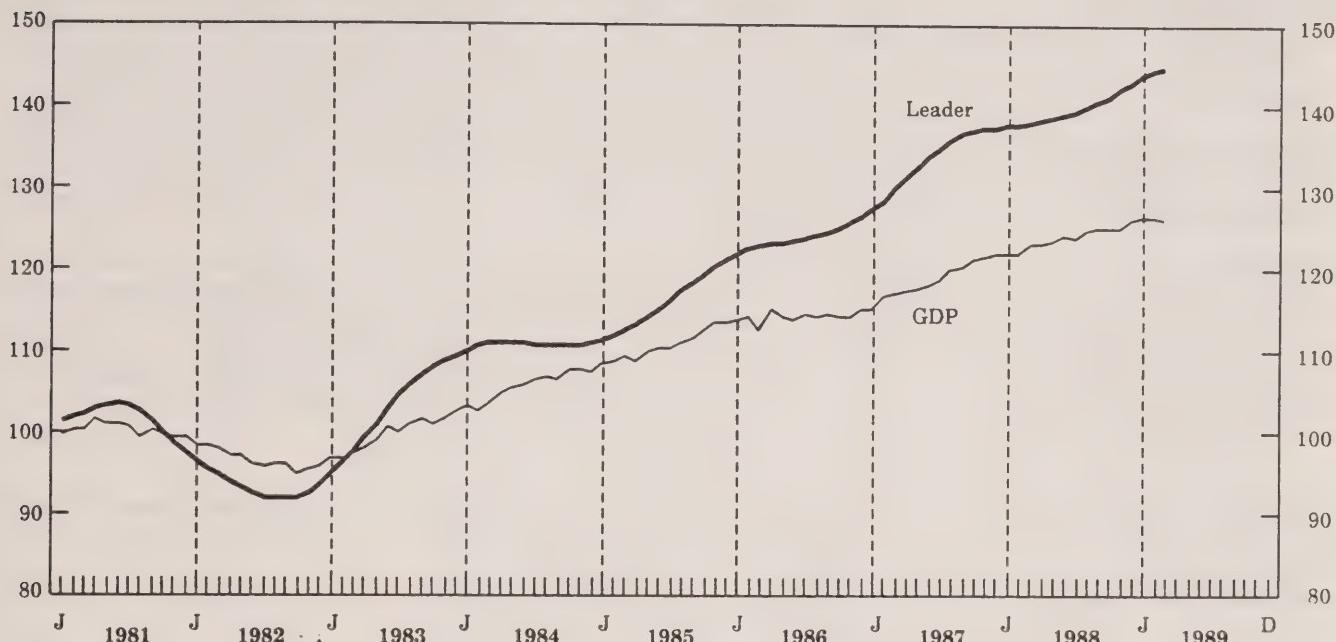
Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres	9
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Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981=100



Composite Leading Indicator

March 1989

The smoothed version of the leading indicator grew by 0.3% in March, compared to 0.5% in February. The 0.3% increase was the lowest since July 1988. Three of the 10 components declined. Slowing consumer demand for durable goods accounted for most of the slowdown, while business investment remained a source of strength.

Sales of consumer durable goods posted a decline in March, led by lower car sales, while housing and furniture and appliance sales continued to advance. Employment growth in business and personal services slowed, due to weakness in the personal services component.

New orders for durable goods were sluggish in March, reflecting the weakness in consumer demand and certain export industries in recent months. The average workweek also declined slightly. The ratio

of shipments to finished goods inventories rose slightly, however, as demand for capital goods remained vigorous.

The United States leading indicator rose by 0.2% in March, largely due to the strength of demand for capital goods. Household demand slowed, while the unsmoothed index rebounded by 0.8% in April.

The financial market indicators remained relatively firm. Stock market prices rose rapidly (1.4%), while the real money supply continued to grow.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The June issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210) will be available the week of June 19. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

(See table on page 4.)

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	January	February	March	February	March
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.6	0.5	0.3	144.4	144.8
Unsmoothed	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	145.3	144.5
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.6	0.7	0.6	1,061 ⁴	1066.9 ⁴
Other durable goods sales	0.3	0.0	-0.4	3,946 ⁴	3,929
House Spending index ¹	1.4	1.2	0.7	151.5	152.5
Manufacturing					
New orders - durable	0.8	0.3	0.0	10,227 ⁴	10,225 ⁴
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods ²)	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.44	1.45
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	38.9	8.8
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.6	0.3	0.2	1,722	1,726
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.3	0.3	0.2	193.9	194.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.3	1.5	1.4	3,441	3,488
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) ³	0.4	0.3	0.1	26,515 ⁴	26,551 ⁴

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

February 1989

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that marketable production of natural gas, at 8.5 billion cubic metres, registered an increase of 1.7% over February 1988. Milder temperatures in the United States contributed to a 7.6% decline in exports, the second consecutive decrease. Sales of natural gas, which include direct sales, rose 8.4%, bringing year-to-date sales 5.4% above those recorded during the January-February period last year.
- Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in February 1989 amounted to 7.6 million cubic metres, a decrease of 5.1% from February 1988. Following a period of 13 successive gains, crude oil exports were down 9.5% from February 1988, registering a second

consecutive yearly decline. Imports of crude oil continued to reflect increased demand by eastern refineries, posting an increase of 28.0%. Refinery receipts for the same period were up 3.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

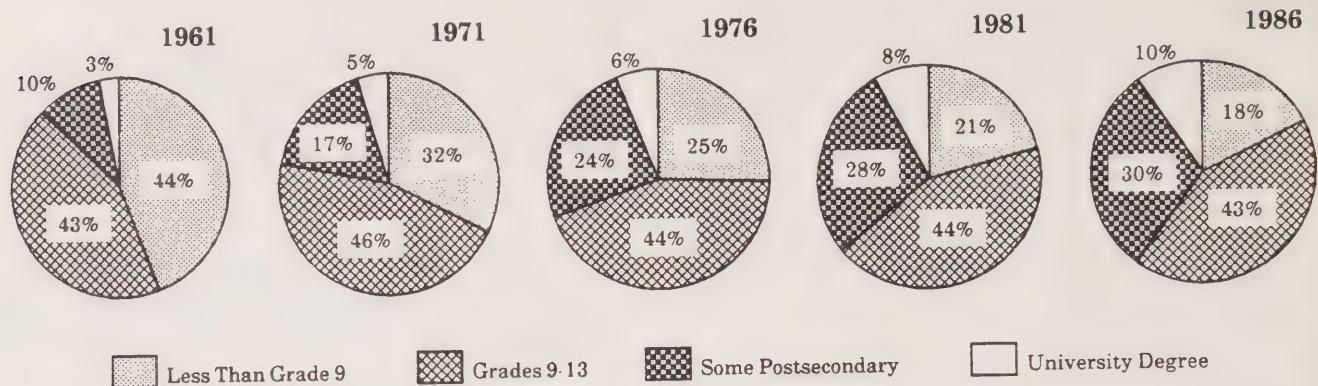
The February 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	February 1989	% Change from February 1988	January - February 1989	% Change from January - February 1988
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 559.6	-5.1	15 931.0	-1.1
Exports	2 935.3	-9.5	6 282.5	-4.7
Imports	2 200.9	28.0	4 824.3	21.9
Refinery receipts	6 775.2	3.2	14 534.0	2.5
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	8 548.6	1.7	17 444.9	-1.4
Exports	3 043.2	-7.6	6 321.4	-10.5
Canadian sales	6 677.0	8.4	13 373.7	5.4

Highest Levels of Schooling Attained in Canada, 1961-1986*



*Population 15 years-and-over.

Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Catalogue 93-110.

Focus on Canada Series – Educational Attainment of Canadians

1986 Census

Canadians are now spending more time in school and attaining higher levels of education than they did in the past. In 1986, the average Canadian had a median of 12.2 years of schooling. This was 1.6 years more than in 1971.

The past quarter of a century has seen a five-fold increase in the number of Canadians with a university degree. In 1986, an unprecedented 1.9 million Canadians had degrees and a further four million had attained other postsecondary qualifications. Conversely, the number of persons with less than a Grade 9 education declined from 5.3 million in 1961, to 3.5 million in 1986.

Educational Attainment of Canadians, released today, examines how schooling levels of Canadians (aged 15 and over) have changed over the past quarter-century. It also shows the current situation and how postsecondary fields of study or specialization influence subsequent labour force activity and employment income.

Highlights

- By 1986, almost six million Canadians had graduated from a trade school, college or university. Over five million had taken part in at least some trade or college level training and over four million possessed a trade school or college certificate or diploma.
- Male graduates of trade schools and colleges who displayed the highest economic performance in terms of stable employment and higher employment income had graduated from the fields of police work, para-legal and correctional technology and tool and die making.
- Female graduates of trade schools and colleges, however, had the best economic performance when they graduated from the fields of x-ray technology and air transportation.

(Continued on page 7.)

- Male university graduates with a bachelor's degree had the strongest economic performance when they had studied in the fields of chemical and biological engineering, rehabilitation medicine and geological engineering.
- In contrast, females with bachelor's degrees did best when graduating from the fields of pharmacy and pharmaceutical science, applied mathematics and computer science, mechanical engineering and mathematics (although the number of female graduates in these fields were relatively small).
- In spite of the changes in educational attainment over the past 25 years, immigrants to Canada generally had higher levels of schooling than the Canadian-born population.

Educational Attainment of Canadians is the third of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population.

Educational Attainment of Canadians combines census, survey and institutional data and is illustrated with a series of tables and charts. This "easy-to-read", bilingual publication will serve as an excellent reference tool for home, school or office.

Educational Attainment of Canadians (98-134, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about other titles in the *Focus on Canada Series*, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Data Availability Announcements

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals 1987

Microdata tapes containing information on the 1987 income of households, economic families, census families and individuals are now available. A "key file" is also available which allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis. Each file costs \$800.

In addition to income by source such as earnings, investment income and government transfer payments, the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household file includes information on housing characteristics and household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1988 Survey of Consumer Finances. The housing, facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1988 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. The household file contains approximately 33,000 records, the economic file about 44,000 records, the census family 46,000 records, the individual file 88,000 records and the key file 115,000 records.

An expanded Household Income, Facilities and Equipment file, containing additional information from the Shelter Cost Survey, will be available soon at a cost of \$1,000.

For further information on this release, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Production of Eggs

April 1989

Canadian egg production decreased by 1.7%, to 38.9 million dozen in April 1989. The average number of layers decreased by 2.6% from April 1988 to 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,118 from 2,098.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, (\$115/year), a Statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613- 951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1986**
Catalogue number 31-212
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

✓ **Focus on Canada - Educational Attainment of Canadians, Census 1986.**
Catalogue number 98-134
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 14, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential, April 1989

2

- With a decrease of 0.2% in April, the 12-month change was up 0.8%.

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential, April 1989

3

- With a decrease of 0.1% in April, the 12-month change was up 3.3%.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1989

4

Structural Steel Price Indexes, First Quarter 1989

4

Steel Exports, May 1989

4

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1984-86

4

Soft Drinks, May 1989

4



Publications Released

5

Major Releases

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

April 1989

- At 141.7, the April price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) was down 0.2% from the revised figure for the previous month, but 0.8% higher than a year ago.
- The most significant price movements between March and April 1989 were decreases in prices for paint, copper pipe and fittings, gypsum wallboard and lumber.
- Between April 1988 and April 1989, prices for electrical materials rose 7.9%, due primarily to increases for building wires and cables. Prices for mechanical materials increased 7.1%, mainly

due to elevator and escalator equipment, plumbing fittings and sanitary ware. Structural materials were down by 2.0%, due mainly to decreases in prices for lumber and particleboard. Architectural materials were up 0.2%, mainly because of increases in prices for polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding and carpets, which more than offset some price decreases, primarily for gypsum wallboard

Available on CANSIM matrix 423 (level 1).

The Second Quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential

April 1989
(1981 = 100)

	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	April 1989/ March 1989	April 1989/ April 1988
Total materials	141.7	142.0	140.6	-0.2	0.8
Architectural materials	140.0	140.2	139.7	-0.1	0.2
Structural materials	141.4	141.5	144.3	-0.1	-2.0
Mechanical materials	153.8	154.9	143.6	-0.7	7.1
Electrical materials	139.8	139.6	129.6	0.1	7.9

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

April 1989

- The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) dropped to 142.8 in April, down 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month, but 3.3% higher than a year ago.
- Between March and April 1989, there were significant decreases in prices for building wires and cables, paints, gypsum wallboard and metal doors, which more than offset increases in prices for thermal insulations, windows and sash and laminated and reinforced sheets.
- Between April 1988 and April 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 7.0%, principally due to increases in elevator and escalator equipment

and plumbing fittings. A 5.0% increase in the prices of electrical materials was due mainly to building wires and cables and conduit fittings. Prices for architectural materials were up by 2.7%, due mainly to polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding and thermal insulations. Structural materials were up by 1.3%, which was largely attributable to increases in prices for ready-mix concrete and concrete reinforcing bars.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The Second Quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential

April 1989
(1981 = 100)

	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	% Change	
				April 1989/ March 1989	April 1989/ April 1988
Total materials	142.8	142.9	138.2	-0.1	3.3
Architectural materials	142.9	142.8	139.1	0.1	2.7
Structural materials	139.3	139.2	137.5	0.1	1.3
Mechanical materials	153.1	152.9	143.1	0.1	7.0
Electrical materials	137.4	138.8	130.8	-1.0	5.0

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Operating Statistics March 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$32.7 million in March 1989. Operating revenues of \$631.2 million were down \$103.5 million from the March 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 9.5%^r from March 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 5.6%^r, while freight car kilometres decreased by 9.9%^r.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10/\$100) is to be released the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes First Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the first quarter of 1989 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available.

These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 1.5% from the fourth quarter of 1988 and an increase of 4.2% from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

The First Quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

Steel Exports May 1989

Preliminary data on steel exports for May 1989 are now available.

The May 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division

Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1984-86

Receipts for hotels, motels and other forms of traveller accommodation for 1986 are estimated at \$6,938 million, an increase of 8.8% from the \$6,378 million estimated for 1985 which, in turn, was up 9.5% over the revised 1984 level of \$5,824 million.

More detailed information will be available in the 1984-86 issue of *Traveller Accommodation* (63-204, \$21), scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this industry, contact W. Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services Division.

Soft Drinks May 1989

Data on soft drinks for May 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 146.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1989.**

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓**Footwear Statistics, April 1989.**

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries \$5.60/\$56).

✓**Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April 1989.**

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓**Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, 1986.**

Catalogue number 43-250

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

✓**Other Manufacturing Industries, 1986.**

Catalogue number 47-250

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

✓**Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 19, No. 4, Telecommunication Statistics, First Quarter, 1989.**

Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$7.80/\$47; Other Countries: \$9.30/\$56).

✓**Electric Power Statistics, March 1989**

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95, Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Touriscope Vol. 5, No. 4, International Travel.

April 1989.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: 6.40/\$64).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The
Daily

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 15, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending June 10, 1989	2
Chain Store Stocks, January, February and March 1989	2
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, June 1, 1989	2
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, April 1989	2
Registered Nurses Management Data, 1988	2

Publications Released	3
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Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 10, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary form production for the week ending June 10, 1989 totalled 304 533 tonnes, an increase of 0.1% from the preceding week's total of 304 122 tonnes and up 0.1% from the year-earlier level of 304 331 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 7 181 207 tonnes, an increase of 6.1% from 6 768 363 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division

Chain Store Stocks

January, February and March 1989

Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,094 million at the end of January 1989, a decline of 1.5% from the level reached in January the year before. At the end of February 1989, stocks stood at \$4,156 million, down 3.2% from the level reached a year earlier. At the end of March 1989, they totalled \$4,368 million, a drop of 1.7% from March 1988.

The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.12:1 in January 1989, down from the ratio of 1.15:1 observed a year earlier, but up significantly over the average ratio of 0.96:1 observed in the three previous months. In February 1989, this inventory to sales ratio was 1.18:1, down from the ratio of 1.27:1 observed in February 1988, but up over the average ratio of 0.96:1 observed in the previous three months. The ratio stood at 1.04:1 in March 1989, down from the ratio of 1.12:1 observed a year earlier, but up significantly over the average ratio of 0.98:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The January 1989 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of July. The February and March issues of this publication will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

June 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at June 1, 1989 and revised figures for May 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

April 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for April 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly* (32-011, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Registered Nurses Management Data 1988

Registered nurses data for the year 1988 are now available in advance of the publication. The data provides a description of the socio-economic characteristics of registered nurses.

For additional information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Health Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, April 1989.**
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1989.**
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1987.**
Catalogue number 56-204
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).
- ✓ **Consumer Price Index, May 1989.**
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107). Available Friday, June 16, 1989 at 7 a.m.
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1989.**
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), April 1989**
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70). Available Friday, June 16, 1989 at 7 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 16, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, May 1989

2

- In May, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.0%, up from the 4.6% rise reported in April.

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade
(H.S. Based), April 1989**

9

- The drop in exports in April and the relative strength of imports pushed Canada's trade surplus to its lowest level since September 1981.
-

Data Availability Announcements

Regional Distribution of Federal Expenditures

11

on Science and Technology, 1987-88

Electric Lamps, May 1989

11

Export and Import Price Indexes, April 1989

11

Grain Marketing Situation Report, May 1989

11

1987 Census of Manufactures:

Chewing Gum Industry

12

Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

12

Particleboard Industry

12

Pulp Industry

12

Paperboard Industry

12

Other Primary Steel Industries

12

Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries n.e.c.

13

Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabric Industry

13



Publications Released

14

Major Release Dates: June 19 to 23

15

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

May 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 1.0% between April and May, to reach a level of 150.5 (1981 = 100). All seven major component indexes rose in May, with increases ranging from 0.3% for the Health and Personal Care index, to 7.0% for the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index. The largest contributor to the latter index was a 17.6% advance in cigarette prices due to higher federal taxes. The Transportation index increased 1.1% as gasoline prices rose 6.7%, with about 40% of the advance due to a federal tax increase. This month's increase in the CPI is the highest since June of 1983.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.7%, up from the rate of 0.3% for April.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between May 1988 and May 1989 was 5.0%, up from the 4.6% reported for each of the past three months. This is the highest 12-month rate of increase since February 1984. The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (February to May) was 6.4%, up from the increase of 5.6% reported for the previous three-month period ending in April.

Food

The Food index rose by 0.6% in May following an increase of 0.4% observed in April. The latest increase resulted from advances of 0.7% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.5% in the index for food purchased from restaurants. The index for food purchased from stores rose primarily as a result of seasonal increases of 11.3% in the Fresh Vegetables index and 4.1% in the Fresh Fruit index. Price increases for tomatoes, potatoes, celery and cabbage led the rise in fresh vegetable prices, while price declines for cucumbers and lettuce slowed some of the overall increase. Price increases for citrus fruits led the Fresh Fruit index. A 0.9% decline in the Meat index, as beef prices fell 1.6% and cured meat prices dropped 3.9%, helped to slow the advance in food prices.

Over the 12-month period, May 1988 to May 1989, the Food index rose by 4.2%, the same rate as reported for April. The latest increase was composed of a rise of 3.8% in the index for food purchased from stores and an advance of 5.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding food index advanced 1.1% in May, up from an increase of 0.3% observed in April. All of the major components rose, with the indexes for tobacco products, alcoholic beverages and transportation providing the largest contributions.

Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages

The 7.0% jump in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages was mainly due to the increase in the federal excise tax of 50 cents per package of cigarettes. The higher excise tax combined with an increase in the federal sales tax and a tax increase in Nova Scotia led the Cigarette index to climb 17.6%. The initial impact of the higher federal sales tax and other price changes combined to produce a 1.2% increase in the alcoholic beverages index.

Transportation

A 6.7% increase in the price of gasoline explained most of the 1.1% rise in the Transportation index. About 40% of the gasoline price increase was due to higher federal taxes, with the remaining portion due to higher producer prices and the end of several price wars in Western Canada. A seasonal decline of 2.3% in the Air Fares index provided a slight offset.

Housing

The Housing index rose 0.4% in May, largely due to increases within the shelter component. These included increases of 1.2% for mortgage interest, 0.4% for rent, 1.5% for electricity and 3.1% for traveller accommodation. The increase for electricity was concentrated in Quebec, while the advance in the Traveller Accommodation index was due to seasonal increases in rates.

(continued on next page)

**The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)**

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1989 from	
	May 1989	April 1989	May 1988	April 1989	May 1988
All-items					
Food	150.5	149.0	143.4	1.0	5.0
All-items excluding food	140.7	139.8	135.0	0.6	4.2
Housing	153.3	151.6	145.7	1.1	5.2
Clothing	151.1	150.5	143.4	0.4	5.4
Transportation	135.6	134.7	130.4	0.7	4.0
Health and personal care	148.6	147.0	142.6	1.1	4.2
Recreation, reading and education	151.1	150.7	145.2	0.3	4.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	151.1	150.0	144.9	0.7	4.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	218.9	204.6	198.8	7.0	10.1
All-items Consumer Prices					
Index converted to 1971 = 100	66.4	67.1	69.7		
	356.5				

Recreation, Reading and Education

The Recreation, Reading and Education index advanced 0.7% in May, due to increases in the indexes for recreation (0.9%) and for reading materials (0.6%). Recreation rose as a result of price increases for motion picture tickets, summer recreational vehicles and boats, baseball tickets, and golf fees.

Clothing

The Clothing index increased 0.7% and the Health and Personal Care index rose 0.3%.

Over the 12-month period, May 1988 to May 1989, the All-items excluding food index advanced by 5.2%, up from the increase of 4.6% registered in April.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose by 1.5% in May following an increase of 0.2% in April. The Services index advanced by 0.4%, slightly lower than the 0.5% observed the month before. Over the 12-month period, May 1988 to May 1989, the Goods index increased by 4.5% (3.8% in April), while the Services index advanced by 5.5% (5.4% in April).

City Highlights

Between April and May, changes in the All-items index for cities for which CPI's are published varied from an increase of 0.6% in Victoria, to an advance of 1.9% in Regina. In Victoria, a decline in the Health and Personal Care index combined with lower than average increases for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages and for food led to the lower than national result. The end of a gasoline price war caused the Transportation index in Regina to increase faster than the national average. The higher overall rate of increase in Regina was also due to greater than average increases for food and for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Between May 1988 and May 1989 increases in the All-items index for cities varied from 3.3% in Calgary, to 6.2% in Toronto.

(continued on next page)

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index advanced 0.8%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from higher prices for cigarettes (resulting from increases in the federal sales and excise taxes). Prices for alcoholic beverages, gasoline, newspapers and personal care supplies were also up. The Food index advanced overall, reflecting higher prices for beef, pork, poultry and dairy products. Increased rented accommodation charges and higher fuel oil prices also exerted a notable upward impact. Household operating expenses declined. Since May 1988, the All-items index has increased 3.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for cigarettes (resulting from an increase in federal sales and excise taxes) and increased prices for gasoline and clothing explained most of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Charges for owned accommodation and recreational activities advanced. The overall Food index rose as well, mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh produce and restaurant meals. Between May 1988 and May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Halifax

The 1.2% rise in the All-items index was largely the result of higher prices for cigarettes (increased federal sales and excise taxes and the application of a provincial retail sales tax to tobacco products). Other notable contributors were higher prices for gasoline, increased recreational charges, higher owned accommodation costs and higher overall food prices. The rise in the Food index mainly reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables and increased charges for restaurant meals. From May 1988 to May 1989, the All-items index advanced 5.5%.

Saint John

Among the main contributors to the 0.9% rise in the All-items index were higher prices for cigarettes (the result of increased federal sales and excise taxes) and increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodations. Higher prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks caused the Food index to advance. A rise in gasoline prices resulted in an increase in the Transportation index. Advances in clothing prices, recreational charges and household equipment costs were also noted. Since May 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.7%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose 1.0%, reflecting increases in the tobacco and alcohol, food, and housing components. Within tobacco and alcohol, higher prices were observed for cigarettes (the result of higher federal sales and excise taxes) and alcoholic beverages. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, while the housing component reflected increases in mortgage interest costs, electricity charges and household furnishings and equipment prices. Traveller accommodation charges and rented accommodation costs advanced as well. Increases in gasoline prices and recreational charges also exerted a considerable upward impact. Between May 1988 and May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 1.0%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for cigarettes (reflecting higher federal sales and excise taxes), increased charges for electricity, higher gasoline prices and a rise in overall food prices. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, dairy products and pork, offset slightly by lower prices for beef. Advances in charges for recreational activities and traveller accommodation were also noted. The Clothing index declined, reflecting lower prices for women's wear. From May 1988 to May 1989, the All-items index rose 4.7%.

(continued on next page)

Ottawa

Higher prices for cigarettes (increased federal sales and excise taxes) and alcoholic beverages combined with increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodations explained a large part of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Other notable advances were observed in gasoline prices, household furnishings and equipment costs and in charges for recreational activities. Higher prices for men's wear were also observed. The Food index remained unchanged overall, reflecting higher prices for poultry, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals, offset by lower prices for soft drinks and for coffee and tea. Since May 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Toronto

The 1.0% rise in the All-items index reflected price increases for cigarettes (due to increased federal sales and excise taxes) and gasoline. Increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodations and higher prices for men's and women's wear exerted a notable upward influence as well. Advances in newspaper prices and recreational charges were also observed. The Food index rose slightly, mainly as a result of higher prices for fresh produce and restaurant meals, partly offset by lower prices for soft drinks. Between May 1988 and May 1989, the All-items index rose 6.2%.

Thunder Bay

Among the main contributors to the 0.9% rise in the All-items index were higher prices for cigarettes (mainly reflecting higher federal sales and excise taxes) and alcoholic beverages, combined with increased recreational charges and higher prices for gasoline. Prices for men's and women's wear advanced, as did charges for traveller and rented accommodations. The Food index rose overall, due largely to higher prices for beef, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Charges for owned accommodation and personal care supplies declined. Since May 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.0%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.9%, with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for cigarettes and gasoline. The rise in cigarette prices mainly reflected higher federal sales and excise taxes. Other notable advances were observed in charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodations, as well as in the prices of household textiles and men's and women's wear. Charges for recreational activities and personal care services also had a considerable upward influence. The Food index advanced overall, as higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, pork and bakery products. From May 1988 to May 1989, the All-items index rose 4.8%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 1.9%, reflecting higher prices for gasoline (largely due to the end of "price war" activity) and increased prices for cigarettes (mainly the result of higher federal sales and excise taxes). Higher prices for alcoholic beverages, clothing and personal care supplies exerted a notable upward effect as well. A rise in the Food index (particularly for fresh produce and soft drinks) also had a considerable impact. Between May 1988 and May 1989, the All-items index advanced 4.9%.

Saskatoon

Higher prices for cigarettes (due mainly to increases in federal sales and excise taxes) combined with increased prices for gasoline, clothing and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores explained most of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Advances in charges relating to rented, owned and traveller accommodations impacted noticeably, as did higher recreational expenses and increased prices for fresh produce. From May 1988 to May 1988, the All-items index rose 3.9%.

(continued on next page)

Edmonton

The 1.3% rise in the All-items index was largely explained by price increases for cigarettes (higher federal sales and excise taxes), gasoline (end of "price war" activity) and fresh produce. Higher charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodations had a notable upward impact, as did increases in clothing prices, taxi fares and recreational expenses. Between May 1988 and May 1989, the All-items index rose 4.1%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 1.4%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for cigarettes (due to an increase in federal sales and excise taxes), gasoline and clothing. Increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodations were observed as well. The Food index advanced, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce and soft drinks. Higher prices for health and personal care supplies and increased recreational charges were also noted. Since May 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 1.0%, reflecting advances in the food, housing and transportation components. Within food, most of the increase was centered around fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals, while within transportation, a rise in gasoline prices was the main contributor. The advance in the Housing index was largely due to increased charges for rented and traveller accommodations, higher mortgage interest costs and higher prices for new houses. Increased prices for cigarettes were also observed (the result of higher federal sales and excise taxes). Advances in personal care and recreational charges were noted as well. Between May 1988 and May 1989, the All-items index rose 4.1%.

Victoria

Among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the All-items index were increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodations and higher prices for cigarettes (the latter due to increased federal sales and excise taxes). Other notable advances were observed in charges for fuel oil, men's and women's wear and recreational equipment and services. The Food index rose slightly, as higher prices for pork, dairy products, cereal products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals were partially offset by lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh fruit. Charges for personal care services declined. Since May 1988, the All-items index advanced 4.4%.

(see tables on page 7 & 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The May 1989 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Hous-ing	Cloth-ing	Trans-porta-tion	Health and Personal Care	Recre-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
May 1989 index	143.3	128.0	141.4	141.9	141.9	147.8	148.0	202.2
% change from April 1989	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.1	4.7
% change from May 1988	3.9	4.4	2.3	5.5	4.0	4.7	4.7	6.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1989 index	141.0	131.5	135.5	129.8	135.0	153.5	155.5	224.4
% change from April 1989	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.4	-0.6	0.5	8.0
% change from May 1988	3.9	5.9	2.2	3.8	2.2	3.6	4.7	10.8
Halifax								
May 1989 index	147.9	135.5	146.2	129.5	144.0	158.8	157.3	230.5
% change from April 1989	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	10.9
% change from May 1988	5.5	8.5	4.1	3.1	3.4	5.3	4.2	15.2
Saint John								
May 1989 index	147.5	137.5	148.0	129.5	143.1	145.2	154.4	235.8
% change from April 1989	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.5	7.7
% change from May 1988	5.7	10.8	3.3	3.1	5.5	4.0	3.1	14.5
Quebec City								
May 1989 index	150.4	144.1	153.3	133.8	145.0	153.5	139.8	213.7
% change from April 1989	1.0	1.3	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	6.7
% change from May 1988	4.4	5.5	4.3	2.1	2.8	4.9	3.8	9.1
Montreal								
May 1989 index	152.2	146.0	154.9	132.8	150.3	150.6	145.8	216.0
% change from April 1989	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.9	7.9
% change from May 1988	4.7	5.6	4.7	2.7	3.3	4.2	4.4	9.9
Ottawa								
May 1989 index	150.7	135.3	153.9	136.7	152.1	157.1	150.3	214.8
% change from April 1989	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	6.7
% change from May 1988	4.7	4.8	4.8	3.0	3.7	5.3	3.7	9.7
Toronto								
May 1989 index	158.1	146.5	163.7	142.6	153.9	156.2	154.4	218.0
% change from April 1989	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.8	6.8
% change from May 1988	6.2	5.1	7.7	5.3	4.5	5.0	4.6	9.9
Thunder Bay								
May 1989 index	149.5	138.6	147.6	134.9	151.5	152.3	151.3	214.0
% change from April 1989	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.9	8.3
% change from May 1988	5.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	3.8	4.7	5.0	10.8
Winnipeg								
May 1989 index	148.2	132.6	149.3	135.6	144.9	149.1	155.2	233.9
% change from April 1989	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	6.1
% change from May 1988	4.8	3.4	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.8	3.7	11.0

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

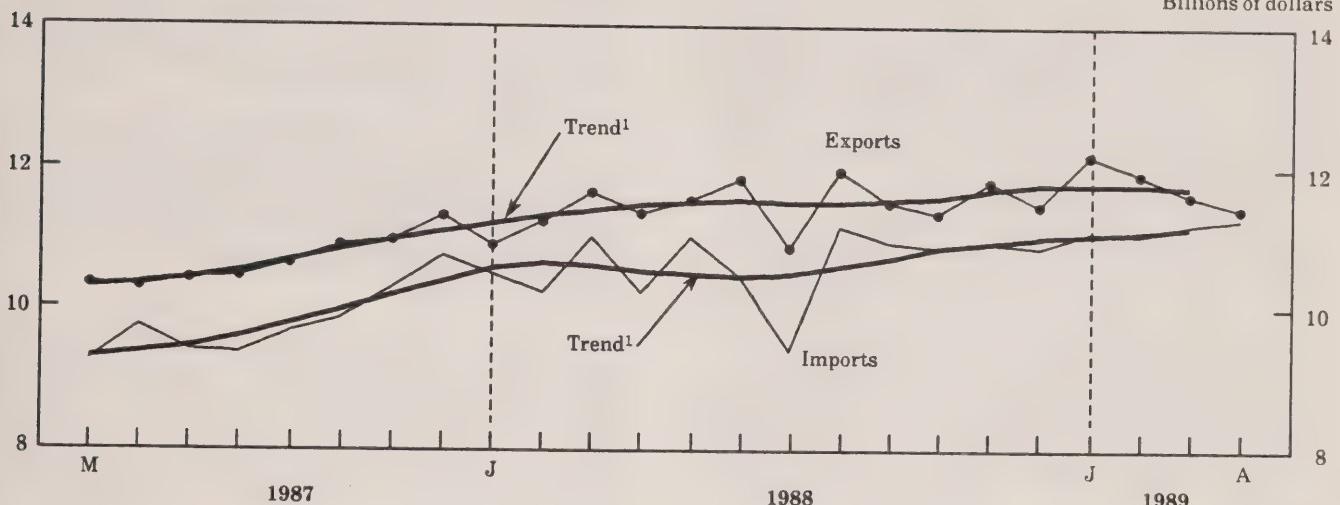
	All-items	Food	Hous-ing	Cloth-ing	Trans-porta-tion	Health and Per-sonal Care	Recre-ation Read-ing and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
May 1989 index	146.6	133.6	146.6	131.4	140.2	171.7	150.9	218.5
% change from April 1989	1.9	2.1	0.3	1.0	4.2	0.6	0.8	8.0
% change from May 1988	4.9	5.9	3.1	4.0	7.4	2.6	3.6	12.5
Saskatoon								
May 1989 index	147.0	132.5	146.7	135.1	140.0	179.4	151.9	205.3
% change from April 1989	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	5.6
% change from May 1988	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.5	2.9	9.1
Edmonton								
May 1989 index	143.4	141.3	131.4	132.8	147.6	151.6	149.7	234.0
% change from April 1989	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.2	0.7	7.0
% change from May 1988	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	5.4	4.7	3.3	8.1
Calgary								
May 1989 index	140.7	131.6	130.8	129.2	145.5	154.6	147.8	229.5
% change from April 1989	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.6	6.6
% change from May 1988	3.3	-1.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	9.2
Vancouver								
May 1989 index	143.3	134.2	136.3	133.6	150.8	139.4	156.1	200.7
% change from April 1989	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	3.1
% change from May 1988	4.1	0.0	5.3	4.3	6.0	0.9	3.5	6.1
Victoria²								
May 1989 index	115.0	115.1	107.9	115.2	115.4	112.3	124.0	146.3
% change from April 1989	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	-2.9	1.3	3.5
% change from May 1988	4.4	3.1	4.7	4.3	5.5	-0.3	4.6	6.4

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984=100

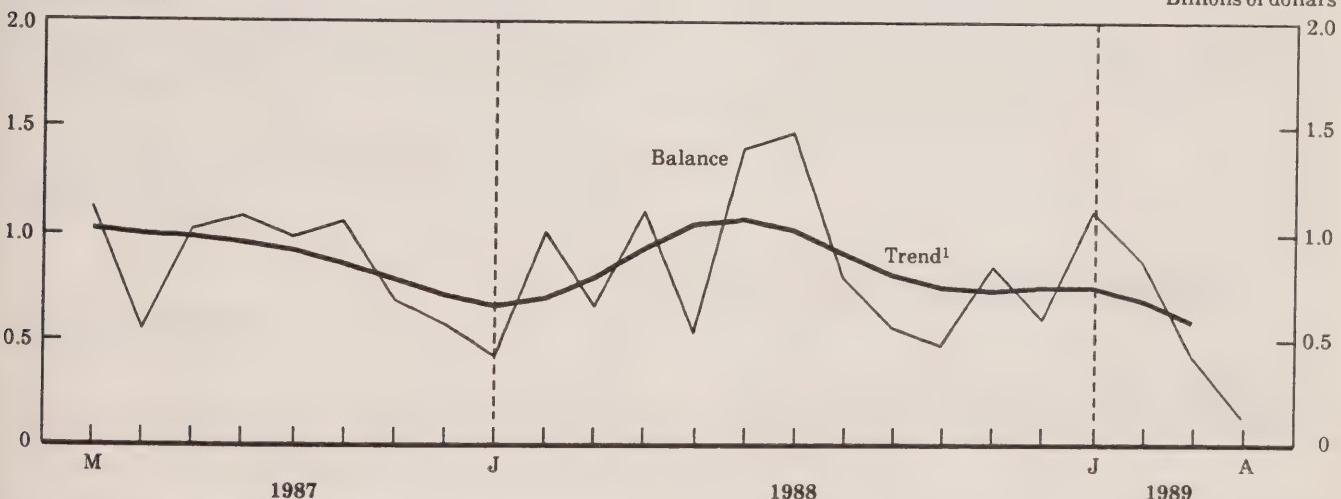
Merchandise Trade
 (Seasonally Adjusted)
 Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



Merchandise Trade Balance
 (Seasonally Adjusted)
 Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

April 1989

Canada's merchandise exports on a balance of payments basis (adjusted for seasonal variation) were down 1.7% in April 1989 from the previous month, to \$11.4 billion in current dollars. This was the third consecutive monthly decrease. Revised statistics indicate a 2.3% decline in exports in February and a 2.5% drop in March.

Imports, meanwhile, showed sustained growth, totalling \$11.3 billion in April, a 0.8% increase over March. All of the major categories of imported merchandise posted increases in April, notably energy products, machinery and equipment and automotive products.

As a result of the opposing movements in exports and imports, Canada's trade balance fell to a level of \$129 million in April, while the revised trade balance for March totalled \$417 million. This is the lowest

monthly trade surplus recorded by Canada since the month of September 1981. With the exception of the United States and Japan, Canada posted deficits with its major trading partners or groups of partners in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Regional Distribution of Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology

1987-88

Federal government departments have identified the regional distribution of \$3.9 billion spent on scientific and technological activities in 1987-88. Federal funding for the provinces was distributed as follows:

Newfoundland	1.8%
Prince Edward Island	0.4%
Nova Scotia	4.6%
New Brunswick	1.4%
Quebec	19.7%
Ontario	53.1%*
Manitoba	3.5%
Saskatchewan	2.3%
Alberta	4.8%
British Columbia	7.6%

* Ontario values are affected by the strong federal presence in the National Capital Region.

The Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 1, *Regional Distribution of Federal Expenditures on Science & Technology, 1987-88* (88-001, \$6.68) is now available See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-951-6347), Science and Technology Statistics Section.

Electric Lamps

May 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 16,337,953 light bulbs and tubes in May 1989, a decrease of 2.4% from the 16,732,589 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 98,824,005 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.8% from the 104,930,376 sold during the January to May period in 1988.

The May 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

Export and Import Price Indexes April 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to April 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to April 1989 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The April 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

May 1989

The situation report for May is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Chewing Gum Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled \$248.0 million, up 7.4% over \$230.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Pulp Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled \$5,817.3 million, up 34.5% over \$4,324.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the softwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2522) totalled \$584.0 million, up 6.9% over \$546.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Paperboard Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled \$1,690.0 million, up 12.9% over \$1,497.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Particle Board Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the particleboard industry (SIC 2592) totalled \$347.2 million, up 16.5% over \$298.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Other Primary Steel Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled \$7,999.9 million, up 7.3% over \$7,456.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

**Industrial Inorganic Chemical
Industries n.e.c.**
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the industrial inorganic chemical industries n.e.c. (SIC 3711) totalled \$2,662.1 million, up 6.9% over \$2,491.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

**Floor Tile, Linoleum, and Coated Fabric
Industry**
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the floor tile, linoleum, and coated fabric industry (SIC 3993) totalled \$271.3 million, up 16.7% over \$232.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1988.**
Catalogue number 32-217
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

✓ **Construction Type Plywood, April 1989.**
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended March 31, 1989.**
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

✓ **Farm Product Price Index, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 1, Regional Distribution of Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology, 1987-88.**
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

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The
Daily

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Major Release Dates

Week of June 19 - 23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
20	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)	First Quarter 1989
20	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1989
21	Building Permits	February March, 1989
21	Retail Trade	April 1989
21	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1989
23	Wholesale Trade	April 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 19, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas, April 1989

2

- Sales of natural gas in Canada reached 4 903.6 million cubic metres in April, a 10.2% increase over the level recorded the year before.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, March 1989

3

Tobacco Products, May 1989

3

Local Government Finance, 1985

3

Census of the Mining Industry, 1987

4

Publications Released

5



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release**Sales of Natural Gas**

April 1989

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during April 1989 totalled 4 903.6 million cubic metres, a 10.2% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in April 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over April 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 1 264.0 million cubic metres (+9.7%); commercial sales, 1 072.6 million cubic metres (+10.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 566.9 million cubic metres (+10.5%).

Year-to-date figures for the first four months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 24 759.0 million cubic metres, up 8.7% over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data

April 1989

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 7 449.7 million cubic metres (+8.9%); commercial sales, 6 142.2 million cubic metres (+8.2%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 11 167.0 million cubic metres (+8.9%).

The April 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
(thousands of cubic metres)					
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	74 094	153 369	294 485	4 000	525 948
Ontario	668 999	477 333	833 343	114 000	2 093 675
Manitoba	75 791	74 282	38 350	7 000	196 423
Saskatchewan	64 000	46 000	65 000	60 000	235 000
Alberta	253 164	212 335	830 355	-	1 295 854
British Columbia	127 849	109 286	231 244	88 171	556 650
April 1989 - Canada	1 263 997	1 072 605	2 293 777	273 171	4 903 550
April 1988 - Canada	1 152 388	972 576	2 068 542	254 365	4 447 871
% change	+9.7	+10.3	+10.5		+10.2
Year-to-date Canada 1989	7 449 727	6 142 223	9 929 626	1 237 421	24 758 997
Year-to-date Canada 1988	6 842 295	5 677 634	9 154 957	1 103 587	22 778 473
% change	+8.9	+8.2	+8.9		+8.7

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

March 1989

Highlights

- Preliminary financial data reported by Level I air carriers for the first three months of 1989 show an operating loss of \$83.4 million compared to an operating loss of \$14.8 million for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In February 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 8.6% from February 1988.
- The number of passengers travelling on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,778,290 during the third quarter of 1988, up 21.2% compared to the third quarter of 1987.
- Preliminary second quarter 1988 data show an increase of 12.4% in the volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on major scheduled services over the same period in 1987.

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports

This special review focuses on the third quarter 1988 enplaned and deplaned passenger traffic at Canadian airports for Canadian and foreign airlines' major scheduled services, regional and local scheduled services and major charter services.

- Preliminary data indicate that the number of enplaned and deplaned revenue passengers at Canadian airports reached 18.4 million during the third quarter of 1988, up 10.8% relative to the previous year.

The *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*, Vol. 21, No. 6 (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Tobacco Products

May 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.87 billion cigarettes in May 1989, an 8.0% increase from the 4.51 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988.

Production for January to May 1989 totalled 22.93 billion cigarettes, down 2.8% from 23.58 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in May 1989 totalled 2.16 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 42.6% from the 3.76 billion cigarettes sold in 1988.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 19.85 billion cigarettes, up 3.0% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 19.27 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Local Government Finance

1985

Actual data for local government revenues and expenditures for 1985 are now available. These actual data replace the estimates previously released. Users should also note that data for the years 1983, 1984, 1986, 1987 and 1988 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For further information on this release contact R Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Institutions Division.

Census of Mines

1987

The following table contains information from the 1987 Census of Mines. In addition to industry classification (1980 SIC) and CANSIM matrix numbers, this table provides information on value of production for 1986 and 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7950-7969.

For further information on the fuels industry, coal mines and crude petroleum and natural gas (conventional, non-conventional), please contact S. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

For information on all other mineral industries please contact J. Brennan (613-992-6439), Information Systems Division, Energy, Mines and Resources.

1987 Census of Mines

Mining Industry	1980 SIC	CANSIM Matrix	Value of Production		Percent Change
			1986	1987	
(\$ millions)					
Metal mines	061	7956	8,124.7	9,777.4	20.3
Gold mines	0611	7951	1,388.4	1,815.6	30.8
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	7952	941.0	1,225.9	30.3
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	7953	3,348.2	4,156.5	24.1
Iron mines	0617	7954	1,297.5	1,331.0	2.6
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	7955	1,149.6	1,248.3	8.6
Non-metal mines (except coal)	062	7962	1,393.8	1,570.7	12.7
Asbestos mines	0621	7957	237.0	238.8	0.8
Peat industry	0622	7959	95.0	113.9	19.9
Gypsum mines	0623	7958	84.8	86.5	2.0
Potash mines	0624	7960	598.6	774.4	29.4
Other miscellaneous non-metal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	7961	378.4	357.1	-5.6
Fuels industry ¹	063+0711	7969	17,596.9	18,470.7	5.0
Coal mines	063	7967	1,553.5	1,548.0	-0.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry ¹	0711	7968	16,043.4	16,922.7	5.5
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	7965	663.0	833.6	25.7
Stone quarries	081	7963	384.5	458.4	19.2
Sand and gravel pits	082	7964	278.5	375.2	34.7
Industrial minerals sector	062+08	7966	2,056.7	2,404.3	16.9
Mining industry total¹		7950	27,778.3	30,652.3	10.3

¹ Excludes non-conventional crude oil industry (SIC 0712)

Publications Released

✓**Cement**, April 1989.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓**Coal and Coke Statistics**, March 1989.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓**Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics**,

First Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Data).

Catalogue number 61-003P

(Canada: \$15.75/\$63; Other Countries: \$19/\$76).

✓**Wholesale Trade**, March 1989.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓**Exports by Country (H.B. Based)**, January-March 1989.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$78.75/\$315; Other Countries:

\$94.50/\$378).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 20, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1989	2
• The economy grew 0.9% in the first quarter of 1989, led by strong business investment.	
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1989	8
• The seasonally adjusted current account deficit remained high at \$3.7 billion.	
Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1989	11
• The total of funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors of the Canadian economy dropped 11% from the previous quarter.	

Data Availability Announcements

Greenhouse Industry, 1986 and 1987	14
Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1989	14

Publications Released



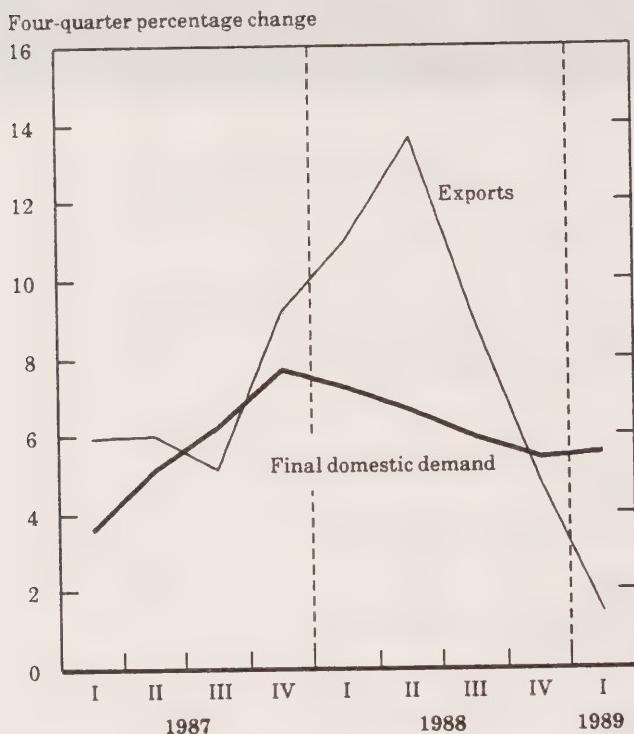
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Major Releases

Chart 1
Final Domestic Demand and Exports
in Constant 1981 Prices

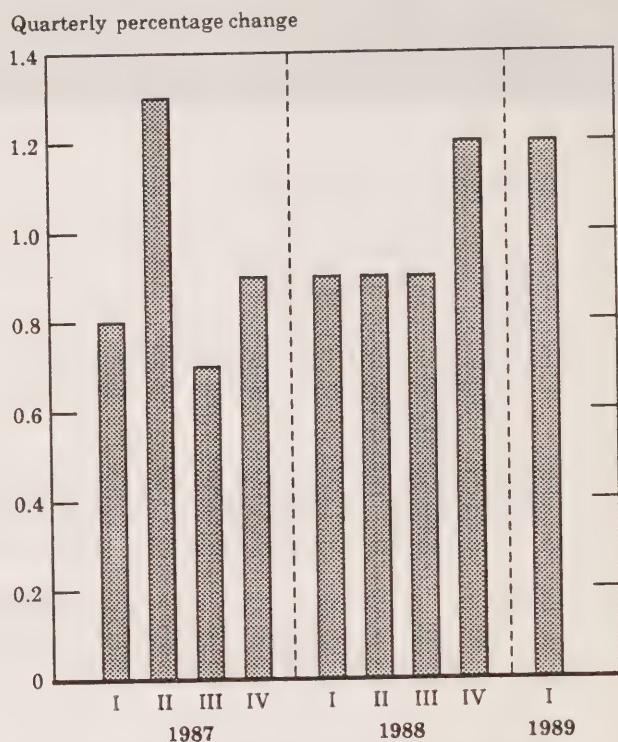


National Income and Expenditure Accounts First Quarter 1989

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 2.5% in the first quarter of 1989, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$634.9 billion. Measured at 1981 prices, the increase was 0.9%. In 1988, the average quarterly advance in real terms was 1.0%, with stronger growth in the first half and a more moderate pace of expansion in the second half. The GDP implicit price index rose 1.5% in the first quarter, compared to an average quarterly pace of 1.1% in 1988.

Final domestic demand grew 1.2% and exports grew 0.8% in real terms during the quarter. On a year-over-year basis the percentage changes were 5.5% and 1.4%, respectively (see Chart 1). The first quarter was characterized by a slowing of consumer spending, particularly for goods, and strength in residential and business plant and equipment

Chart 2
Chain Price Index, Final Domestic Demand



investment. Since mid-1987, the rapid growth of machinery and equipment investment has been reflected in higher imports. Correspondingly, net exports in real terms have been declining and, despite a slight pick-up in real exports in the first quarter, this decline in net exports continued. Some of the strength in imports was in industrial and consumer goods, and this was reflected in an accumulation of non-farm business inventories. The first quarter advance was partly the result of the improved grain crop outlook following the drought in 1988. Excluding this effect, real GDP growth was 0.6%.

The industry-output-based measure of gross domestic product at factor cost, released on May 31, indicates growth of 0.8% in the quarter. Output in the services-producing industries rose 0.7%, while the goods-producing industries expanded 0.9%. Growth was strongest in the communications, construction, finance, insurance and real estate and agriculture industries. Mining, wholesale and retail trade and forestry recorded output declines.

Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, accounting for about 56% of real final domestic demand, increased 0.4% in volume terms during the quarter. Spending on services expanded 1.0%, while in the goods component purchases remained essentially unchanged from the previous quarter. Higher rents accounted for a large portion of the advance in the services category. Other service items with substantial increases included restaurant meals, stock and bond commissions and other financial service charges. In the goods category, spending on non-durables increased 0.3%, while outlays for durables were essentially unchanged and those for semi-durables dropped 0.8%. The spending increase in the non-durables component occurred in food and heating fuels. In the durables category, the motor vehicles component, comprising motor vehicles, parts and repairs, fell 3.3%. Spending on furniture and appliances rose, consistent with the upturn in residential construction expenditure. The weakness in the semi-durable goods category reflected reduced purchases of clothing and footwear.

Government current expenditure on goods and services rose 1.0% in constant dollar terms, due to higher public sector employment and growth in outlays for military equipment. Government capital spending grew 3.6%. Altogether, the increase in government current and capital spending was equivalent to 0.3% of real GDP.

Residential construction activity grew 3.5% in the first quarter, following a 2.9% increase in the fourth quarter. Housing starts continued to increase and new construction put-in-place expanded substantially. The increase in activity was strongest for single family dwellings and was concentrated in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Housing resale activity was also very strong in the first quarter and real estate commissions increased 7.4% in volume terms. The alterations and improvements component of residential investment grew 0.3%. Although new construction starts were higher in the first quarter, monthly starts estimates for April and May suggest that weaker construction activity may be in prospect for later in the year. Large housing price increases since 1986 and higher mortgage rates over the past year have begun to exert a dampening influence on housing demand.

Chart 3
Chain Price Index, Terms of Trade

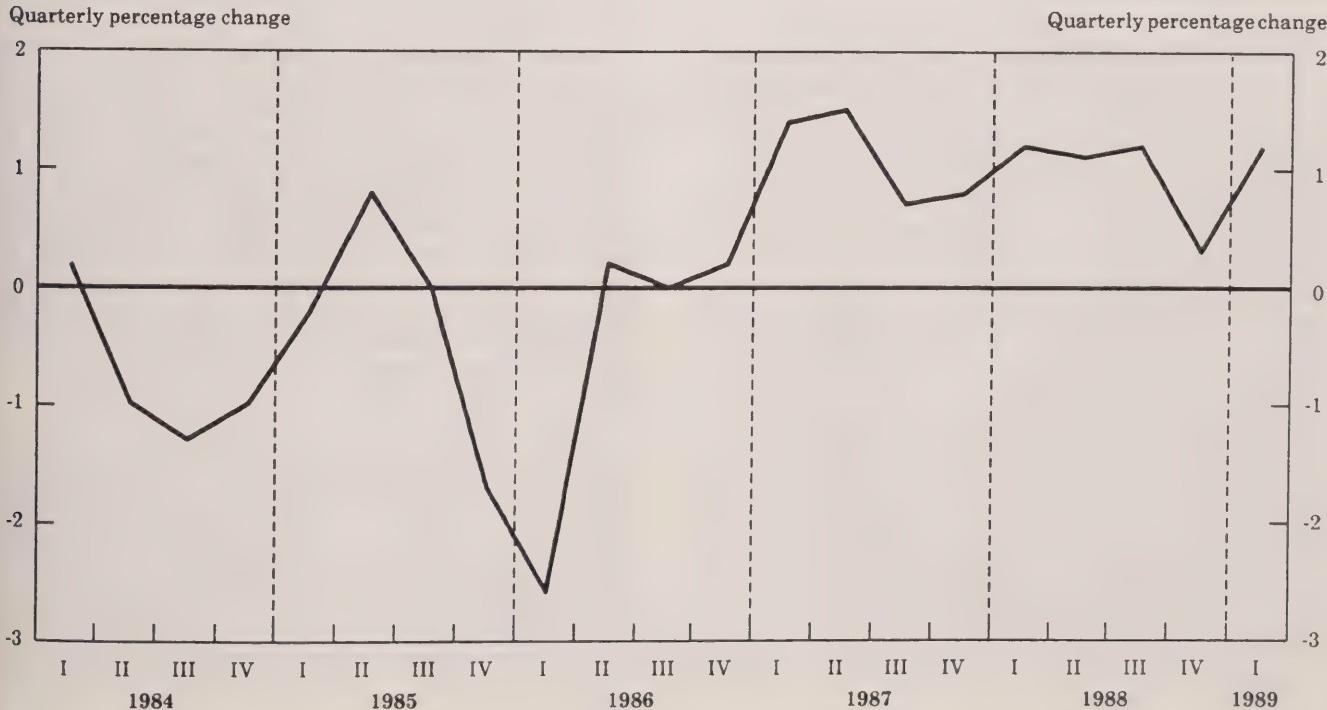
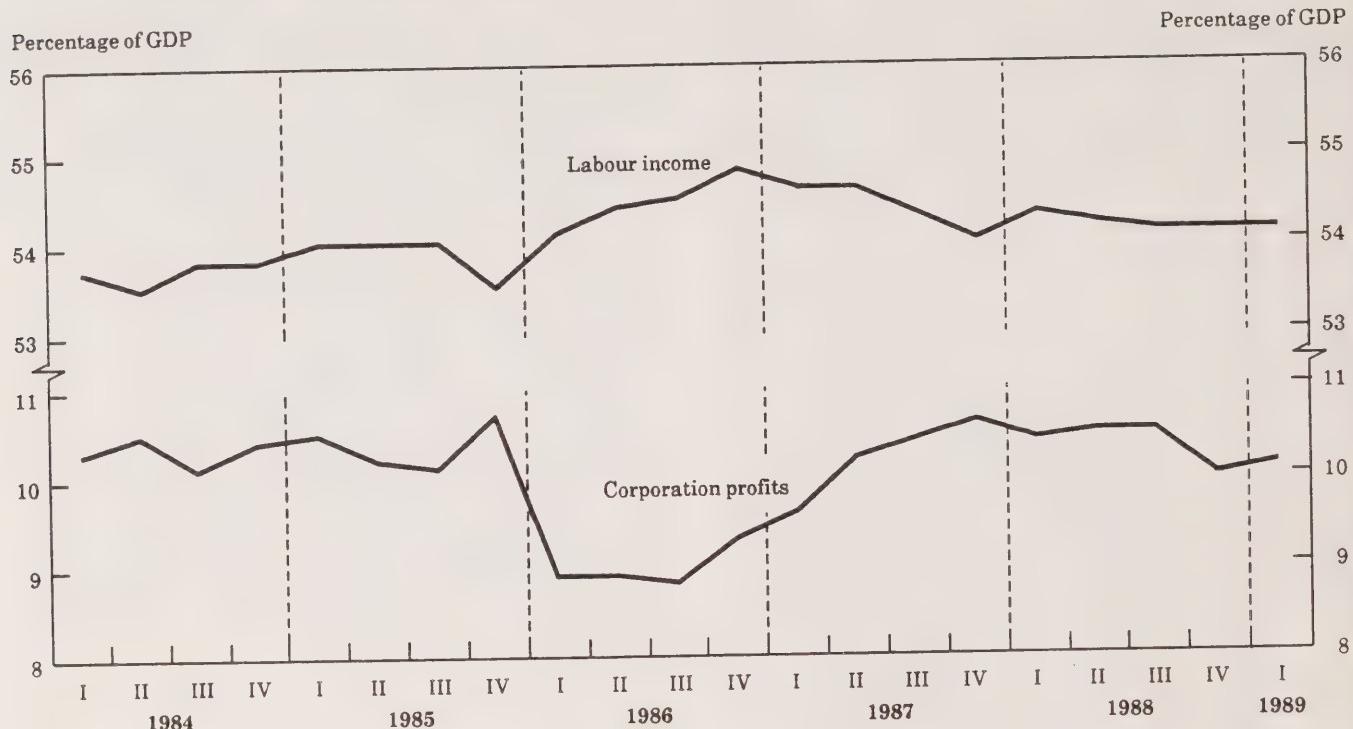


Chart 4
Labour Income and Corporation Profits



Business non-residential construction outlays picked up again in the first quarter after slowing in late 1988, while spending on new machinery and equipment continued to surge ahead. The growth in non-residential construction was largely due to increased building activity. Weakness in the oil and gas sector continued to exert a dampening effect on the engineering component. Investment in machinery and equipment grew at a similar rate in the first quarter as it had in the fourth quarter of 1988. Higher spending on office machines was partially offset by a decline in outlays for transportation equipment.

Business non-farm inventories increased substantially in the first quarter, as consumer goods purchases slowed. Manufacturers' inventories accounted for a large portion of the overall increase, as raw materials and goods-in-progress stocks accumulated. There was also some inventory buildup by wholesalers and automobile retailers.

In the farm sector, stocks rebounded on a seasonally adjusted basis following the severe drought in 1988. The farm-held grains component was affected by a change in seasonal adjustment method (see *Technical Note* on next page).

The current dollar surplus on trade in goods and services amounted to \$3.1 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up \$1.6 billion from the fourth quarter. The increase in the trade surplus was terms-of-trade-related rather than volume-related (see Chart 3). In real terms, exports of goods and services grew 0.8%, while imports rose 2.3%.

Price Indexes

The overall rate of inflation as measured by the implicit price index for GDP was 1.5% in the first quarter. This was up from the 1.4% and 1.1% rates observed in the third and the fourth quarters of 1988. The chain price index for GDP (excluding the value of physical change in inventories) also rose 1.5%.

Final domestic demand prices as measured by the chain price index rose 1.2% (see Chart 2), somewhat less than the price rise for GDP. Consumer goods and services prices increased 1.3%, business investment prices rose 1.5% and the price index for government current expenditure on goods and services grew 0.4%.

The chain price index for imports of goods and services increased 0.1% in the quarter, moderated by the effects of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The first quarter appreciation was 1.2% vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar and 3% to 6% vis-à-vis the Japanese yen and major European currencies. Compositional changes within total imports resulted in a 0.6% drop in the corresponding implicit price index. In the case of exports of goods and services, the chain price index increased 1.3% and the implicit price index jumped 1.8%.

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 2.4% in the quarter, bringing labour income to a level 8.4% above that in the first quarter of 1988. Total employment as measured by the Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted paid worker series advanced 1.1% in the first quarter, implying that average compensation per employee rose 1.3%.

Corporation profits before taxes rose 3.3% from their fourth quarter level and were 6.0% higher than a year earlier. Much of the first quarter advance was the result of an increase in inventory profits, as prices rose more rapidly than in previous quarters. As a share of GDP, profits rose slightly to 10.1% (see Chart 4). The mineral fuels industry, which benefitted from the effects of higher prices for crude oil, accounted for a large part of the overall increase.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income dropped slightly and the accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 1.1%. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent increased 2.7%.

The personal saving rate rose sharply, from 9.9% in the fourth quarter to 11.0% in the first, as consumer expenditure growth moderated. Personal income rose 1.9% while personal disposable income grew 3.1%, as individuals received higher than normal tax refunds.

Revisions to Previous Years' Data

Revised estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts covering the period 1985 to 1988 are released with the results for the first

quarter of 1989. The data have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns. The revisions indicate significantly stronger economic growth in 1987 and 1988 than estimated previously (see table below).

Revisions to GDP Growth

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP in Current Prices				
Previous estimate	7.7	5.8	8.5	8.9
Revised estimate	7.5	5.6	9.1	9.3
...
Revision	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.4
GDP in 1981 Prices				
Previous estimate	4.6	3.2	4.0	4.5
Revised estimate	4.8	3.1	4.5	5.0
...
Revision	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.5
GDP Implicit Price Index				
Previous estimate	2.9	2.6	4.3	4.2
Revised estimate	2.5	2.4	4.4	4.0
...
Revision	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.2

Technical Note on the Seasonal Adjustment of Farm-Held Grain Inventories

The first quarter 1989 National Income and Expenditure Accounts incorporate a new method for seasonally adjusting the value of physical change in farm-held grain inventories. The new method has been incorporated for the period from 1985 forward. Farm-held grain inventory changes are calculated as the difference between grain production (the harvest) and grain sales (domestic consumption plus exports). In the old seasonal adjustment method, the quarterly grain production series was calculated by dividing the annual harvest by four. This approach gave rise to an artificial step in the first quarter each year. In years with bumper crops or droughts the absolute size of the step was very large, thereby distorting the fourth-to-first movement in seasonally adjusted real GDP. Under the old method, the distortion would have been especially large in the first quarter of 1989 because of the rebound from the severe drought in 1988.

A new seasonal adjustment method has been defined which smooths the transition between annual crops over a number of quarters, instead of concentrating the entire transition in the first quarter. In the new approach the seasonally adjusted quarterly values are calculated using a minimum

sum-of-squared-changes criterion. The values are derived in a way which minimizes quarter-to-quarter changes while maintaining the given annual harvest totals. In years with bumper crops or droughts, the criterion reflects the abnormality in the harvest quarter.

The first quarter 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the change in farm-held grain inventories, derived using the new method, is \$0.6 billion at 1981 prices. This represents a \$1.4 billion (0.3% of real GDP) positive swing from the -\$0.8 billion inventory change in the drought-affected fourth quarter of 1988 and reflects an assumption that the grain crop will return to normal in 1989. If the old seasonal adjustment method were used the corresponding estimates would be -\$0.6 billion in the fourth quarter and \$1.8 billion in the first quarter, representing a swing of \$2.4 billion (0.5% of real GDP).

A more detailed technical paper providing a fuller explanation and discussion of the new seasonal adjustment method will be available on request from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$18/\$72) is scheduled for release in July. It will contain a background article on the NIEA revisions in the 1985-1988 period plus 23 statistical tables of seasonally adjusted data. A computer printout

Note to Users

Updated and revised annual estimates for the NIEA sector accounts, covering the period 1985-1988, are now available. These estimates can be obtained in computer printout or on microcomputer diskette from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. They can also be retrieved on CANSIM from matrices 6627-6654 and 6741-6742. The sector accounts are published as Tables 1-29 of the annual National Income and Expenditure Accounts, catalogue 13-201, which will be available in October 1989.

containing 44 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset on microcomputer diskettes for \$25 per quarter or \$100 for an annual subscription.

The data are also available in CANSIM matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642 and 6826-6827.

For further information contact Michel Pascal (613-951-3797) or Karen Wilson (613-951-9155), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	1988		1989	IV'88/ III'88	I'89/ IV'88
			III	IV	I		
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	316,768	322,696	329,228	335,276	343,240	1.8	2.4
Corporation profits before taxes	60,532	62,424	63,968	62,148	64,184	-2.8	3.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	41,888	44,768	46,212	49,524	49,452	7.2	-0.1
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	5,368	5,544	4,828	4,568	4,616	-5.4	1.1
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	33,032	33,312	33,696	34,920	35,876	3.6	2.7
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,228	-3,700	-2,524	-1,816	-3,028	708 ²	-1,212 ²
Net domestic income at factor cost	455,360	465,044	475,408	484,620	494,340	1.9	2.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	61,796	63,904	66,304	68,380	69,824	3.1	2.1
Capital consumption allowances	66,960	67,984	68,804	69,820	71,324	1.5	2.2
Statistical discrepancy	-1,104	-1,868	-2,280	-3,100	-572		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	583,012	595,064	608,236	619,720	634,916	1.9	2.5

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

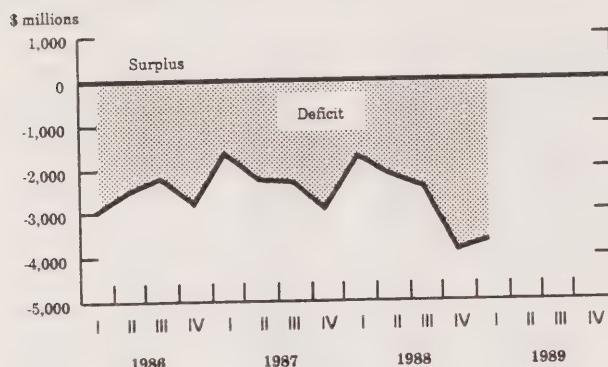
² Actual change in millions of dollars

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

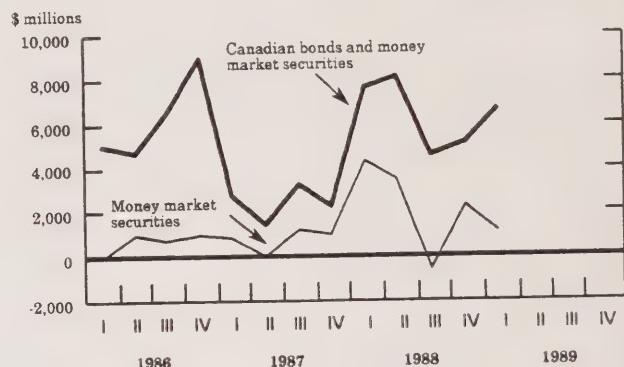
	I	II	1988 III	IV	1989 I	IV'88/ III'88	I'89/ IV'88
% Change							
At current prices (\$ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	339,016	346,216	353,588	362,204	368,596	2.4	1.8
Durable goods	52,932	54,032	55,320	56,360	56,916	1.9	1.0
Semi-durable goods	34,336	35,216	36,072	36,824	36,988	2.1	0.4
Non-durable goods	92,796	93,948	96,008	97,344	98,428	1.4	1.1
Services	158,952	163,020	166,188	171,676	176,264	3.3	2.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	109,832	111,184	113,596	115,160	116,660	1.4	1.3
Government investment in fixed capital	13,268	13,584	13,900	14,064	14,508	1.2	3.2
Government investment in inventories	128	-36	-48	28	284	76 ¹	256 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	112,528	116,180	118,804	123,204	127,452	3.7	3.4
Residential	42,316	42,912	43,656	46,020	48,748	5.4	5.9
Plant and equipment	70,212	73,268	75,148	77,184	78,704	2.7	2.0
Business investment in inventories	3,736	276	1,440	536	3,792	-904 ¹	3,256 ¹
Exports of goods and services	155,452	158,224	156,776	158,640	162,868	1.2	2.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	152,048	152,432	152,096	157,220	159,812	3.4	1.6
Statistical discrepancy	1,100	1,868	2,276	3,104	568		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	583,012	595,064	608,236	619,720	634,916	1.9	2.5
Final Domestic Demand	574,644	587,164	599,888	614,632	627,216	2.5	2.0
At 1981 prices (\$ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	243,688	245,960	248,984	252,528	253,636	1.4	0.4
Durable goods	42,980	43,516	44,120	44,472	44,464	0.8	-0.0
Semi-durable goods	25,780	26,080	26,412	26,640	26,428	0.9	-0.8
Non-durable goods	64,448	64,552	65,420	66,304	66,508	1.4	0.3
Services	110,480	111,812	113,032	115,112	116,236	1.8	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	77,492	78,332	79,548	79,532	80,316	-0.0	1.0
Government investment in fixed capital	11,768	11,912	12,048	12,128	12,564	0.7	3.6
Government investment in inventories	96	-24	-36	20	212	56 ¹	192 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	98,004	101,464	102,260	104,960	108,128	2.6	3.0
Residential	30,444	30,412	30,452	31,324	32,408	2.9	3.5
Plant and equipment	67,560	71,052	71,808	73,636	75,720	2.5	2.8
Business investment in inventories	-240	-2,160	-1,028	8	2,680	1,036 ¹	2,672 ¹
Exports of goods and services	151,240	154,448	151,892	152,168	153,312	0.2	0.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	142,296	144,672	145,048	150,124	153,528	3.5	2.3
Statistical discrepancy	840	1,420	1,708	2,296	408		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	440,592	446,680	450,328	453,516	457,728	0.7	0.9
Final Domestic Demand	430,952	437,668	442,840	449,148	454,644	1.4	1.2
Implicit Price Indexes							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	139.1	140.8	142.0	143.4	145.3	1.0	1.3
Durable goods	123.2	124.2	125.4	126.7	128.0	1.0	1.0
Semi-durable goods	133.2	135.0	136.6	138.2	140.0	1.2	1.3
Non-durable goods	144.0	145.5	146.8	146.8	148.0	0.0	0.8
Services	143.9	145.8	147.0	149.1	151.6	1.4	1.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	141.7	141.9	142.8	144.8	145.3	1.4	0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	112.7	114.0	115.4	116.0	115.5	0.5	-0.4
Business investment in fixed capital	114.8	114.5	116.2	117.4	117.9	1.0	0.4
Residential	139.0	141.1	143.4	146.9	150.4	2.4	2.4
Plant and equipment	103.9	103.1	104.7	104.8	103.9	0.1	-0.9
Exports of goods and services	102.8	102.4	103.2	104.3	106.2	1.1	1.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	106.9	105.4	104.9	104.7	104.1	-0.2	-0.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	132.3	133.2	135.1	136.6	138.7	1.1	1.5
Final Domestic Demand	133.3	134.2	135.5	136.8	138.0	1.0	0.9

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds and Money Market Securities (net flow)



Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments
First Quarter 1989

Highlights

In the first quarter of 1989, the seasonally adjusted current account deficit remained virtually unchanged from its high level of the previous quarter. An increase in the merchandise trade surplus was offset by a rise in the deficit on investment income, notably from higher payments of interest. Net receipts from transfers continued to increase, as immigrants' funds reached a new record.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents continued to invest heavily in interest-bearing Canadian securities. A net outflow, however, was recorded on foreign direct investment in Canada, reflecting the sale of interests in Canada. On Canadian direct investment abroad, the reduction in the net outflow resulted from Canadian investors selling their interests abroad. Canada's international reserves showed little change, in contrast to large movements recorded in recent quarters. The Canadian dollar edged up against the United States dollar, but appreciated strongly against other major currencies.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

Main Quarterly Features

- The current account deficit declined to \$3.7 billion, from \$3.9 billion in the previous quarter. The merchandise trade surplus increased from \$1.9 billion to \$2.4 billion, while the deficit on non-merchandise transactions rose by \$0.2 billion to \$6.0 billion.
- Merchandise exports increased \$1.1 billion (3%) to \$35.7 billion, after remaining virtually unchanged over the previous two quarters. Automobiles, metals and alloys, and crude petroleum showed increases.
- Merchandise imports advanced \$0.6 billion (2%) to \$33.3 billion. Higher purchases of industrial goods and materials, consumer goods and crude petroleum were recorded.
- An investment income deficit of \$5.8 billion surpassed the record deficit of \$5.4 billion set in the previous quarter. This deficit increase was due to higher interest payments on the net foreign currency liability of banks and on foreign holdings of Canadian money market securities. Both dividend receipts and payments were down from their high levels of the previous quarter.

- Net unilateral transfers showed a surplus of \$1.4 billion, compared to \$1.1 billion in the previous quarter. This increase was due to receipts of immigrants' funds which rose sharply.

Current and Capital Accounts, Unadjusted

Main Quarterly Features

- The current account deficit was \$6.1 billion, up over \$4.8 billion in the first quarter 1988. This increase stemmed largely from the investment income account.
- Among financial liabilities, there were net inflows totalling \$6.6 billion in Canadian bonds and money market instruments (largely Government of Canada securities). This raised foreign holdings of federal bonds and treasury bills to nearly \$56 billion, or 25% of outstanding marketable securities of the Government of Canada, which totalled \$226 billion at the end of March.
- A net outflow of \$798 million from foreign direct investment in Canada contrasted with the large net investments in the past two years. This shift resulted from the sale of foreign interests in Canada, which gave rise to a large outflow. This disinvestment was, however, substantially offset by investments in Canada, which were very strong in the current quarter, notably to acquire interests.
- A net foreign investment of \$481 million in Canadian portfolio stocks contrasted with net disinvestments which have been recorded each quarter since the October 1987 stock market crash.
- Among other liabilities, nearly \$5 billion of borrowings from foreign banks was used largely to finance direct investment in Canada and to refinance borrowings from Canadian banks.

- A net outflow of \$3.8 billion from the foreign currency transactions of Canadian banks largely reflected a buildup in deposit assets abroad.
- Among financial assets, a net outflow of \$208 million on Canadian direct investment abroad was down substantially from large net outflows recorded in recent years. This decrease reflected a large inflow resulting from the sale of interests in the United States.
- A net outflow of \$1.0 billion resulted from an increase in non-bank holdings of foreign funds abroad.
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net credit of \$1.1 billion.
- The Canadian dollar hovered around 84 U.S. cents, in terms of the United States dollar. The Canadian dollar appreciated, however, against major overseas currencies.

Revisions

As is the usual practice in the first quarter of each year, the current account has been revised: revisions have been carried back to 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices (quarterly) 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 147, 1364; (annually) 2333-2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments* (67-001P, \$9.25/\$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberte (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

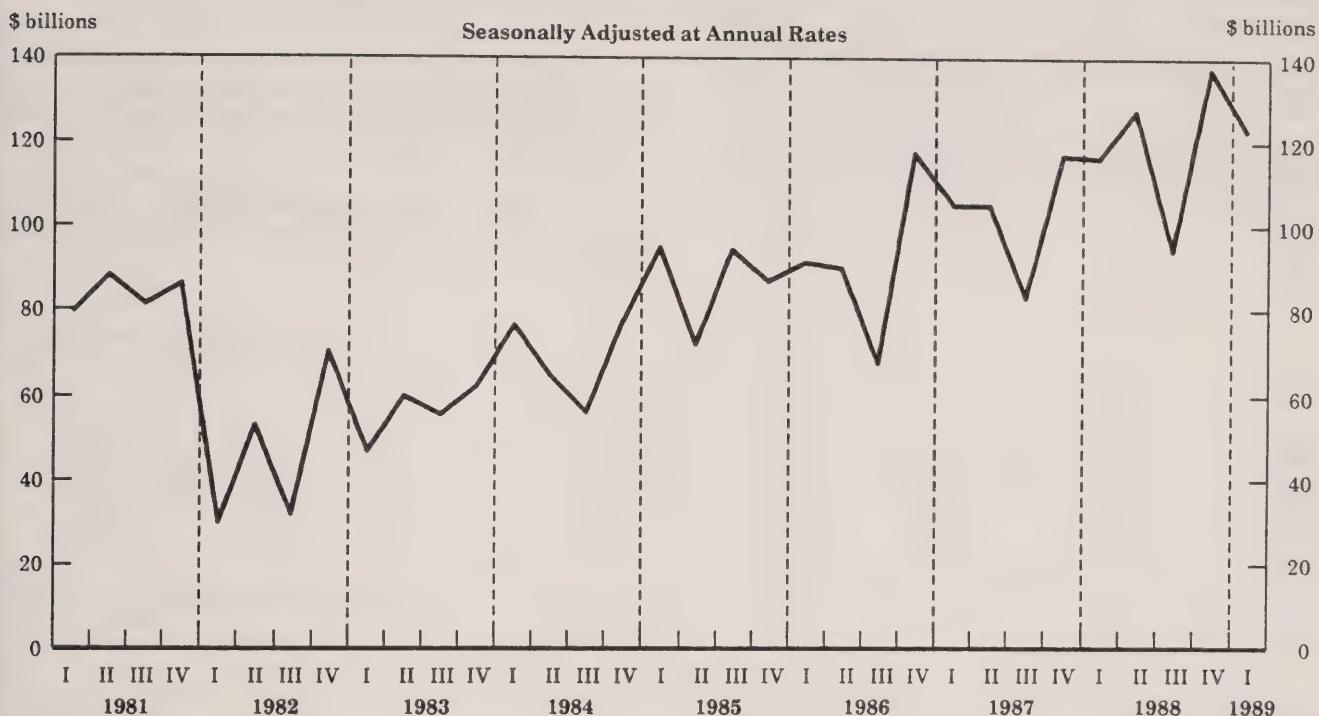
The Canadian Balance of International Payments – Summary
(\$ millions)

	1988				1989	1987	1988
	I	II	III	IV	I		
(Seasonally Adjusted)							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	2,066	3,022	2,817	1,904	2,370	11,353	9,809
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,213	-1,575	-1,647	-1,548	-1,605	-6,270	-5,983
Investment income ¹	-3,459	-4,749	-4,815	-5,389	-5,814	-16,520	-18,412
Transfers	835	1,152	1,144	1,139	1,394	2,076	4,270
Total non-merchandise	-3,838	-5,172	-5,317	-5,798	-6,025	-20,713	-20,124
Total current account	-1,772	-2,150	-2,500	-3,894	-3,655	-9,360	-10,316
(Unadjusted)							
Current account balance	-4,801	-1,282	-436	-3,797	-6,129	-9,360	-10,316
Capital account²							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Canadian direct investment abroad ¹	-2,272	-2,989	-1,320	-1,316	-208	-6,300	-7,897
Foreign portfolio securities	203	-937	-127	-224	-92	-1,780	-1,084
Other claims	-6,838	-4,354	-1,977	244	-1,226	-4,895	-12,925
Total Canadian claims, net flows	-8,907	-8,280	-3,424	-1,296	-1,527	-12,975	-21,906
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	2,449	1,152	867	413	-798	4,750	4,881
Canadian portfolio securities	2,646	4,478	4,725	1,949	6,134	13,423	13,797
Other liabilities	5,746	3,428	2,445	3,346	1,252	8,347	14,966
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	10,842	9,058	8,037	5,707	6,588	26,519	33,644
Total net capital flow	1,935	778	4,613	4,412	5,061	13,544	11,738
Statistical discrepancy	2,865	504	-4,177	-614	1,067	-4,184	-1,422

¹ Excludes retained earnings.

² A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



Financial Flow Accounts

First Quarter 1989

Financial Markets (Seasonally Adjusted)

The total of funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors of the Canadian economy during the first quarter of 1989 dropped 11% from the previous quarter. All of the drop was attributable to reduced government borrowing.

The financing requirement of the federal government (net lending or borrowing) rose to \$24 billion, from \$21 billion in the previous quarter. However, the amount financed through credit market borrowing dropped to \$13 billion, from \$38 billion. Proceeds from the issue of Treasury Bills and marketable bonds were reduced by strong encashment of Canada Savings Bonds. Credit market borrowing by other levels of government also declined from the previous quarter.

Note to Users:

Beginning this quarter, partial information from the Financial Flow Accounts is released at the same time as other components of the National Accounts.

The financial data in the accompanying table are based on the Financial Market Summary Table of the Financial Flow Accounts. Seasonally adjusted data for borrowing are available starting from 1977. Data for net lending or borrowing are derived from the Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Borrowing strength shown by private non-financial corporations, an increase of almost 38% over the previous quarter, reflected takeover financing and corporate restructuring, as well as inventory accumulation and continued strength in capital investment. Demand for negotiated loans at financial institutions, especially syndicated loan borrowing from non-residents, showed unusual strength.

Households' mortgage borrowing grew by 19%, in line with continued growth in residential construction and resale activity. Net new borrowing by households in the form of consumer credit rose only 2% from the previous quarter, as expenditure on consumer durables flattened. The total of consumer credit and mortgage debt outstanding grew less rapidly than income; the debt represented 72.5% of personal disposable income at the end of the quarter, down from 73.2% at the end of the previous quarter.

Available on CANSIM on June 27: full detail of Financial Flow Accounts, showing acquisition of capital and financial assets, as well as the borrowing of all sectors of the economy .

The First Quarter 1989 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts - Highlights, Preliminary Data* (13-014, \$11.50/\$48) will also be available on June 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section.

Financial Market Summary Table
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1988				1989
	I	II	III	IV	I
(\$ millions)					
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Net Lending	13,718	16,860	24,306	18,320	23,325
Funds Raised	38,192	46,580	43,156	45,728	47,572
of which:					
Consumer Credit	8,904	11,524	10,184	8,160	8,344
Bank Loans	5,568	8,108	5,588	2,448	5,788
Other Loans	1,768	4,268	1,064	9,772	3,236
Mortgages	21,908	22,796	26,248	25,420	30,192
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Net Borrowing	-2,099	-9,595	-10,293	-13,824	-12,672
Funds Raised	38,048	34,604	33,500	35,668	49,152
by:					
Bank Loans	9,496	8,932	-872	-2,312	7,180
Other Loans	-388	2,796	-4,236	4,620	18,984
Short-term Paper	11,808	2,736	14,392	16,056	9,808
Mortgages	7,400	10,756	10,620	9,188	9,072
Bonds	4,588	3,436	11,052	4,804	-1,036
Stocks	5,144	5,948	2,544	3,312	5,144
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Net Borrowing	-3,171	-4,829	-5,520	-5,060	-5,074
Funds Raised	-832	3,056	224	4,036	5,184
Federal Government					
Net Borrowing	-20,060	-21,332	-19,040	-21,288	-24,092
Funds Raised	33,504	35,368	8,308	38,112	13,324
of which:					
Treasury Bills	15,148	19,936	-1,236	46,176	14,452
Marketable Bonds	8,144	12,960	10,572	8,132	10,384
Canada Savings Bonds	10,616	2,952	3,656	-17,720	-10,856
Other Levels of Government					
Net Lending/Borrowing	2,936	5,860	672	1,536	-1,996
Funds Raised	7,612	8,192	9,136	14,164	7,224
of which:					
Short-Term Paper	-9,292	3,420	-904	3,188	-1,272
Provincial Government Bonds	13,572	1,544	6,352	8,388	8,608
Municipal Government Bonds	728	1,828	764	1,704	448
Total Borrowing by Domestic					
Non-financial Sectors	116,524	127,800	94,324	137,708	122,456
Consumer Credit	8,904	11,524	10,184	8,160	8,344
Bank Loans	13,548	17,480	3,748	3,512	12,324
Other Loans	3,200	7,316	-5,256	16,572	21,464
Treasury Bills	15,148	19,936	-1,236	46,176	14,452
Short-Term Paper	4,320	9,120	12,176	17,988	10,088
Mortgages	29,296	33,544	36,820	34,600	39,268
Bonds	37,368	25,852	35,344	6,404	11,372
Stocks	4,740	3,028	2,544	4,296	5,144

Data Availability Announcements

Greenhouse Industry

1986 and 1987

Final 1986 and preliminary 1987 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available. Information is available on the market structure, the state of demand and the production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry. Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available; the vegetable data (production and farm value) are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

The 1986/1987 issue of *Greenhouse Industry* (22-202, \$25) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia April 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 096 500 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1989, a decrease of 2.0% from the 3 158 700 cubic metres produced in April 1988.

January to April 1989 production was 12 018 600 cubic metres, a decrease of 5.7% from the 12 743 300 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1989.**
Catalogue number 67-001P
(Canada: \$9.25/\$37; Other Countries: \$10.25/\$41).
- ✓ **Estimates of Labour Income, October-December 1988.**
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: \$18/\$72; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$86).
- ✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries:
\$46.20/\$462).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 21, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Retail Trade, April 1989

2

- Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled \$14.4 billion in April, a sharp gain of 2.3% over March 1989.

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, First Quarter 1989

5

- For the fourth quarter in a row, capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries decreased slightly (0.4% to 83.7%).

Building Permits, March 1989

8

- The preliminary value of building permits issued in March dropped 11.2% to \$3,247.3 million.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1989

10

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1989

10

Publications Released

11

The Canadian Economic Observer

June 1989

The June issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The June issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in May and a feature article on regional trends in unemployment, with a technical note on labour market concepts. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The June 1989 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.



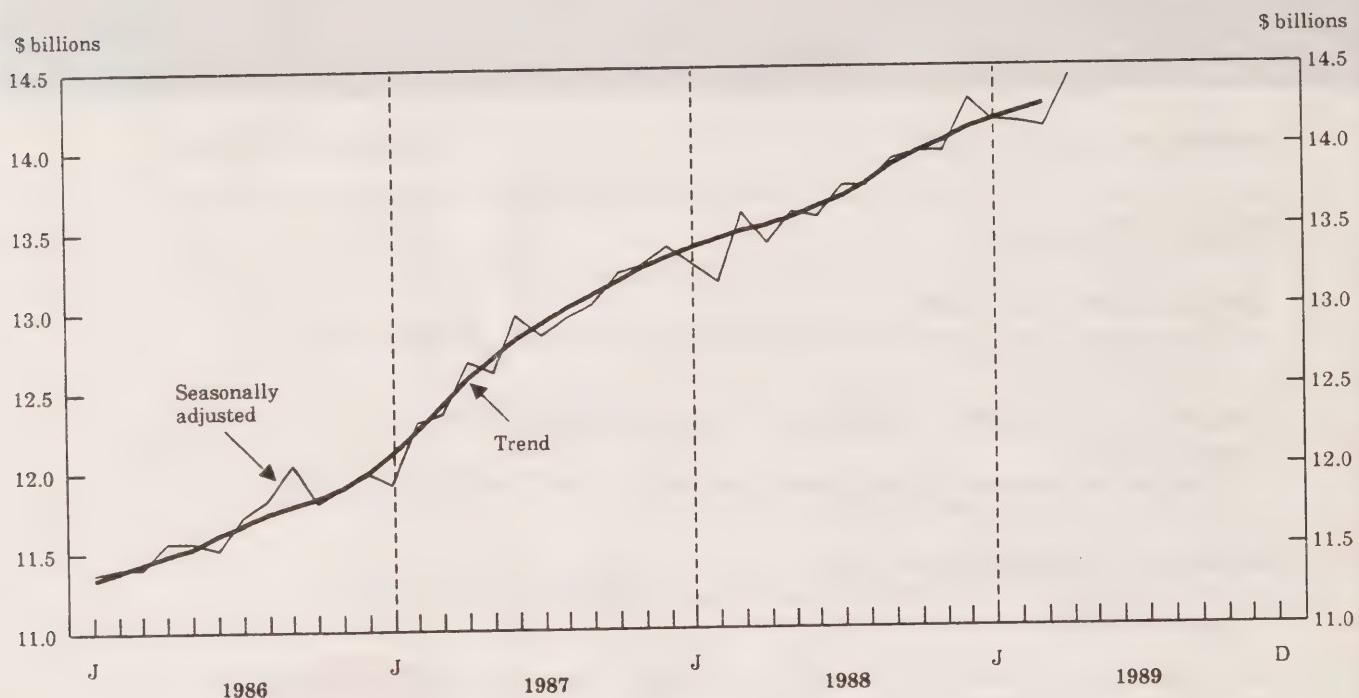
Statistics
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Retail Trade

April 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased a sharp 2.3% in April 1989 to \$14.4 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 1.6%.
- The increase in April 1989 contrasts with the downward trend observed in the first three months of the year, when sales declined on average by about 0.5% on a monthly basis.

- The April increase was broadly based, with 23 of the 28 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by motor vehicle dealers (+4.7%), general merchandise stores (+7.0%) and combination stores (+0.6%). Department store sales increased (1.0%) for the third consecutive month, while pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores registered a notable decline of 2.2%.

(Unadjusted)

- Retail trade totalled \$14.4 billion in April 1989, an increase of 5.7% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first four months of 1989 amounted to \$51.0 billion, up 4.2% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over April 1988: new and used motor vehicle dealers rose 9.2%, while total food stores increased by 2.3%. Department store sales were up 1.9% on a year-over-year basis, while service stations increased by 3.4%.
- All provinces and territories reported higher sales in April 1989 compared to the corresponding month in 1988. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

(see table on next page)

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is, however, not shown in the chart since it often shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The April 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

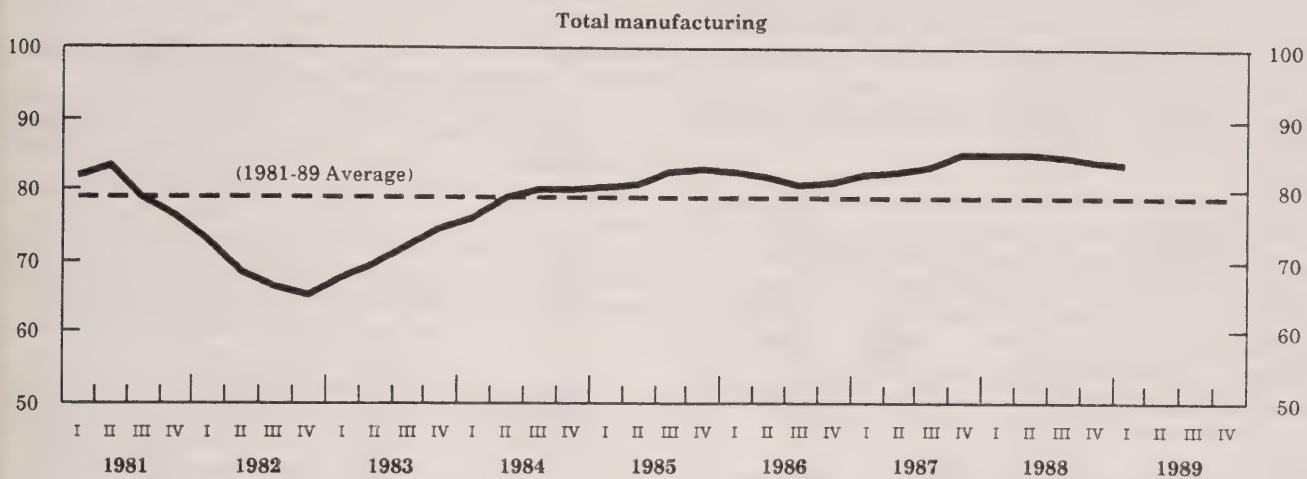
Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	April 1988	March 1989 ^r	April 1989 ^p	April 1989/ April 1988	Jan. 1989 ^r	Feb. 1989 ^r	March 1989 ^r	April 1989 ^p	April 1989/ March 1989
					(millions of \$)	%	(millions of \$)	%	
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,302.3	2,453.5	2,369.9	2.9	2,405.7	2,382.8	2,402.7	2,417.4	0.6
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	664.6	656.6	666.3	0.2	689.3	693.4	692.5	689.9	-0.4
All other food stores	235.8	253.4	240.8	2.1	258.9	258.5	255.3	256.2	0.4
Department stores	1,003.5	967.3	1,022.1	1.9	1,107.9	1,111.2	1,113.4	1,124.0	1.0
General merchandise stores	237.1	240.4	245.8	3.6	265.2	274.6	252.8	270.5	7.0
General stores	188.2	188.3	193.7	2.8	204.8	207.5	199.2	206.2	3.5
Variety stores	78.4	70.3	72.5	-7.4	84.1	84.7	81.5	82.0	0.6
Motor vehicle dealers	3,491.5	3,279.3	3,810.1	9.1	3,048.9	3,061.3	3,032.7	3,175.0	4.7
Used car dealers	108.6	110.2	122.2	12.4	108.9	109.5	100.8	108.7	7.8
Service stations	1,011.7	1,069.0	1,046.1	3.4	1,062.8	1,075.1	1,090.5	1,097.3	0.6
Garages	153.3	152.8	158.1	3.0	156.2	158.6	158.2	157.7	-0.3
Automotive parts and accessories stores	293.2	266.3	336.6	14.8	342.0	341.4	337.5	345.1	2.3
Men's clothing stores	130.4	111.0	136.0	4.2	144.9	145.4	142.5	146.5	2.8
Women's clothing stores	278.3	249.8	286.7	3.0	280.6	281.1	278.9	286.4	2.7
Family clothing stores	179.6	175.7	198.9	10.7	204.4	203.6	205.2	208.1	1.4
Specialty shoe stores	24.5	22.0	27.4	12.1	27.9	27.7	26.6	28.2	5.9
Family shoe stores	108.7	87.7	111.2	2.3	112.6	110.6	106.0	109.2	2.9
Hardware stores	142.3	124.0	154.1	8.3	164.0	164.7	157.8	165.0	4.6
Household furniture stores	155.3	163.1	180.0	15.9	186.1	187.8	181.2	191.7	5.8
Household appliance stores	56.6	52.5	55.6	-1.8	59.7	56.8	57.0	60.3	5.9
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	132.2	134.0	131.1	-0.8	144.7	145.8	146.1	145.8	-0.2
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	571.0	666.1	624.6	9.3	655.3	658.7	673.6	658.8	-2.2
Book and stationery stores	66.4	80.9	70.4	6.1	86.4	90.6	90.7	89.4	-1.5
Florists	52.4	55.9	53.3	1.7	56.1	55.9	54.7	58.0	6.0
Jewellery stores	78.8	71.1	78.2	-0.8	101.4	102.6	103.5	103.8	0.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	231.0	183.7	244.8	6.0	245.0	230.8	222.2	232.3	4.5
Personal accessories stores	176.4	196.9	200.4	13.6	226.3	221.5	232.1	237.5	2.3
All other stores	1,514.3	1,571.0	1,609.4	6.2	1,727.7	1,702.6	1,709.9	1,776.7	3.9
All stores - Total	13,666.3	13,652.7	14,446.6	5.7	14,158.0	14,144.8	14,105.0	14,427.8	2.3

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1989



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

First Quarter 1989

For the fourth quarter in a row, capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries showed a small decrease, dropping 0.4% to 83.7% in the first quarter of 1989, from 84.0% in the fourth quarter of 1988. While rates have been decreasing as of late, a comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows that the rate of 83.7% is close to the peak of 85.1% recorded in the first quarter of 1988. It is also well above the 78.7% average of the rates posted since the first quarter of 1981.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries decreased 0.5% in the first quarter of 1989 to 83.1%, from 83.5% in the fourth quarter of 1988. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates decreased 0.1% to 84.5%.

Highlights

While production in the manufacturing sector dropped in February and March, production levels continued to be high. Furthermore, these decreases were not sufficient to bring the first quarter 1989 level below that of the fourth quarter of 1988. With the high levels of production in many of the manufacturing industries have come additions to productive capacity. (In nominal terms, 1988's capital expenditures for the manufacturing sector increased 14.9% over 1987's expenditures and in 1989 capital expenditures are expected to increase by 20.7%.) Although actual production in the manufacturing sector increased 0.3% in the first quarter, the additions to productive capacity were greater. This resulted in a drop in the capacity utilization rates for some industries.

(continued on next page)

- With growth in construction activity in the first quarter, the building materials producing industries showed mostly positive changes in their rates of capacity utilization. In the fabricated metal products industries capacity utilization increased 1.7%, while that of the non-metallic mineral products rose 0.8%. Coinciding with a 4.2% drop in capacity utilization in the wood industries were decreases in production, shipments and inventories.
- Investment in machinery and equipment has been growing over the last few years, but the producing industries posted mixed results in their rates of capacity utilization. Even though production in the electrical and electronic industries increased 1.4%, productive capacity grew 1.7%, resulting in a decrease of 0.3% in capacity utilization. The machinery industries showed a rise of 3.3% in capacity utilization.
- For the industries that produce fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products, most changes in the levels of capacity utilization were negative. Along with declining production, the primary metal industries' rate was 2.0% lower this quarter. While both the plastics products industries and the primary textiles industries posted 0.8% increases in production, each recorded decreases in their rates of capacity utilization - 1.1% and 0.4% respectively. Industries showing positive changes were the chemicals and chemical products industries (1.5%) and the rubber products industry (4.5%).
- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted mixed changes in their levels of capacity utilization. With increasing shipments and inventories, paper and allied industries recorded growth of 0.5%. Transportation equipment manufacturers' rate dropped 1.7% even though production grew 0.2%.

Note to Users

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are statistical estimates based on the economic relationship between production and the stock of plant and equipment; these capacity utilization rates are not based on engineering measures such as productive machine-hours.

The methodology used to calculate the rates results in their being indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. (Where necessary, trend adjustments are made to better reflect technological innovations and restructuring taking place.) A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003, \$10/\$40).

- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products, mainly consumer goods, showed mixed results. The furniture and fixtures industries' rate increased 2.3%. Following increases in both shipments and inventories, refined petroleum and coal products industries recorded a 1.8% higher rate of utilization. With decreasing shipments and inventories, the food industries capacity utilization rate dropped 2.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing
First Quarter 1989 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	I 1989	QI 89/ QIV 88	IV 1988	QIV 88/ QIII 88	III 1988	QIII 88/ QII 88	II 1988
Total Manufacturing	83.7	-0.4	84.0	-0.9	84.8	-0.1	84.9
Durable Manufacturing Industries	83.1	-0.5	83.5	-0.8	84.2	-0.1	84.3
Wood Industries	85.4	-4.2	89.1	-1.8	90.7	-0.2	90.9
Furniture and Fixture	74.2	2.3	72.5	-1.8	73.8	1.2	72.9
Primary Metal	95.6	-2.0	97.6	0.0	97.6	-2.3	99.9
Fabricated Metal Products	79.5	1.7	78.2	-0.8	78.8	0.9	78.1
Machinery	83.5	3.3	80.8	-0.9	81.5	0.0	81.5
Transportation Equipment	70.0	-1.7	71.2	1.7	70.0	-4.8	73.5
Electrical and Electronic Products	96.3	-0.3	96.6	-3.4	100.0	5.9	94.4
Non-metallic Mineral Products	80.0	0.8	79.4	-0.4	79.7	1.5	78.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	72.0	-0.8	72.6	-3.3	75.1	-0.5	75.5
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	84.5	-0.1	84.6	-1.1	85.5	-0.1	85.6
Food Industry	77.0	-2.4	78.9	-0.3	79.1	-0.9	79.8
Beverage	60.4	-0.2	60.5	-5.2	63.8	3.4	61.7
Tobacco Products	62.5	-1.0	63.1	1.9	61.9	-6.8	66.4
Rubber Products	77.4	4.5	74.1	-1.1	74.9	1.5	73.8
Plastics Products	87.1	-1.1	88.1	-2.5	90.4	-3.7	93.9
Leather and Allied Products	78.3	0.3	78.1	-5.0	82.2	-0.4	82.5
Primary Textile	94.1	-0.4	94.5	-1.3	95.7	2.1	93.7
Textile Products	85.0	-0.1	85.1	-2.0	86.8	-1.1	87.8
Clothing	89.6	-0.2	89.8	2.3	87.8	-0.6	88.3
Paper and Allied Products	89.1	0.5	88.7	-2.6	91.1	0.2	90.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	89.1	-0.1	89.2	-1.0	90.1	-2.2	92.1
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	79.0	1.8	77.6	1.2	76.7	-0.6	77.2
Chemicals and Chemical Products	95.2	1.5	93.8	0.1	93.7	1.6	92.2

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

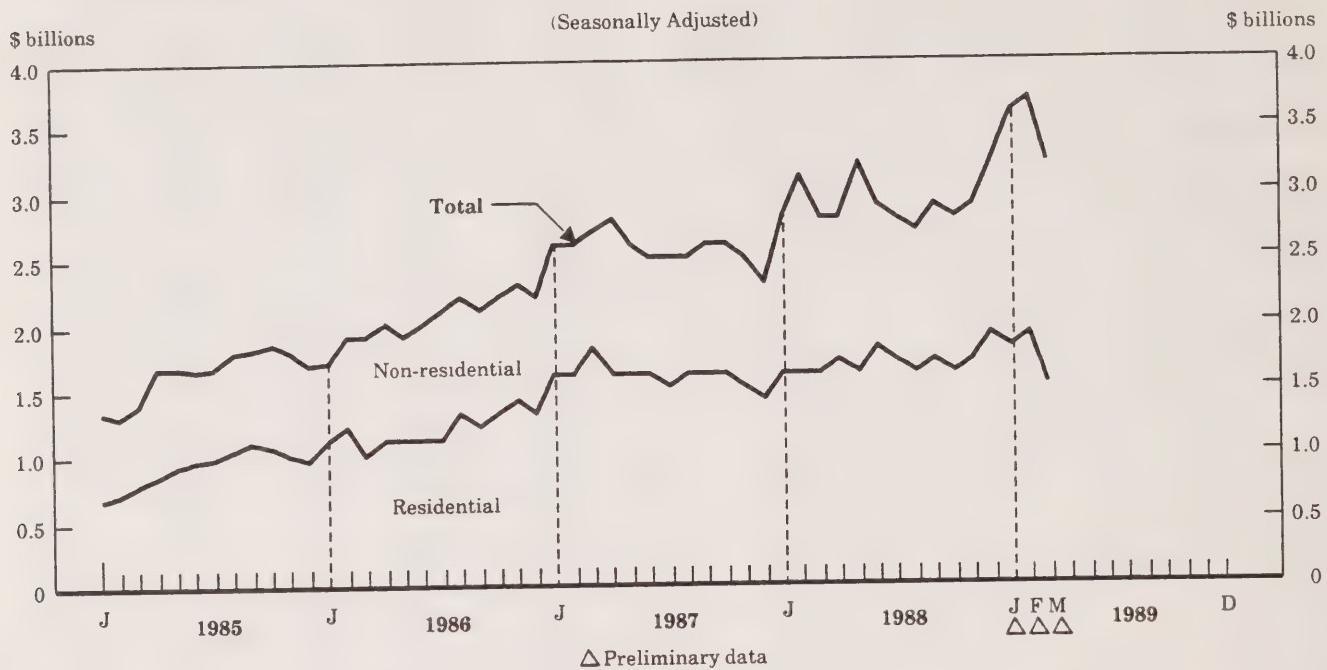


Chart 2
**Dwelling Units Authorized
in Canada**

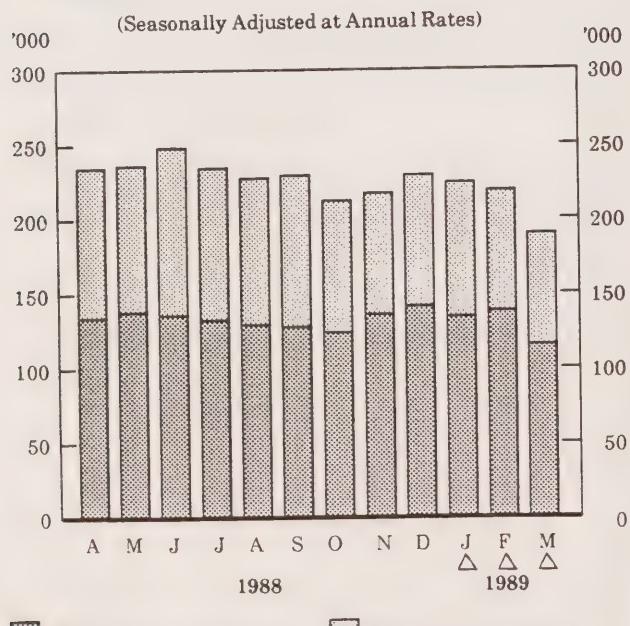
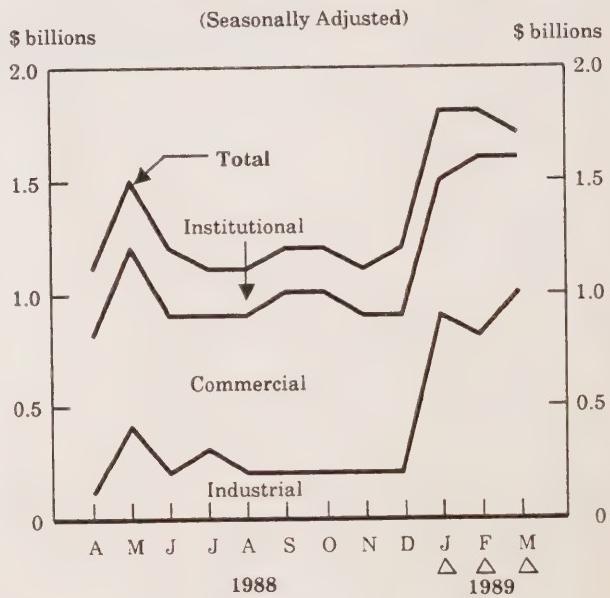


Chart 3
**Value of Non-residential Permits Issued
in Canada**



■ Single-family housing

□ Multi-family housing

△ Preliminary data

Building Permits

March 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

The preliminary value of building permits issued in March dropped 11.2% to \$3,247.3 million, from \$3,658.4 million in February and \$3,568.4 million in January. Both the residential and, to a lesser extent, the non-residential sectors contributed to this decrease.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits issued in March fell 18.5% to \$1,514.4 million from \$1,858.1 million in February.
- Losses were registered in March in both the single-family sector (-17.9%) with a level of \$1,143.8 million and the multi-family sector (-20.2%) to \$370.6 million.
- Ontario and British Columbia were responsible for the decrease registered in March in the residential dwelling sector; all other regions posted gains.
- The number of dwelling units authorized at an annual rate totalled 191,300 units in March (116,600 single detached and 74,700 multiple dwellings), a 13.5% decrease from February.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits slipped 3.7% to \$1,732.9 million in March, from \$1,800.3 million in February.
- Sharp gains were registered in the industrial sector, which jumped 16.3% to \$989.4 million. (It should be noted that this sector has been very strong since January 1989, particularly in Quebec and Ontario.) The commercial component dropped 24.8% to \$586.4 million and the institutional component decreased 7.3% to \$157.4 million.
- All regions posted gains in the value of non-residential building permits with the exception of Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (levels 3-7). The other matrices, 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073 will be updated in the near future.

The January 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$21/\$210) is scheduled for release in the near future. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.6%^r from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.5%^r from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 1.5%^r during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.8%^r lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

May 1989

Production of process cheese in May 1989 totalled 5 011 903 kilograms, a decrease of 5.6% from April 1989 and a decrease of 3.5% from May 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 29 375 222^r kilograms, up over the corresponding 1988 amount of 29 011 579 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 341 639 kilograms, unchanged from April 1989, but a decrease of 29.6% from May 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 099 362^r kilograms, compared to the 2 083 298 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Canadian Economic Observer**, June 1989.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).
- ✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, May 1989.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).
- ✓ **Oils and Fats**, April 1989.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Primary Iron and Steel**, April 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Farm Input Price Index**, First Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: \$11.75/\$47; Other Countries: \$14/\$56).
- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, March 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **The Labour Force**, May 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).
- ✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, March 1989.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 22, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases**Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1989**

2

- Property and casualty insurance companies reported income before taxes and extraordinary items of \$206 million, down from \$297 million for the same quarter of 1988.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1989

4

- Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased 1.0% in April.

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1988

6

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, June 1, 1989

6

Mineral Wool, May 1989

6

Sawmills East of the Rockies, April 1989

6

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1989

7

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending June 17, 1989

7

Government Revenue and Expenditure, First Quarter 1989

7

Publications Released

8



Major Releases

Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1989

Property and Casualty Insurers

In the first quarter of 1989, property and casualty insurers reported an underwriting loss of \$296 million, compared to a loss of \$166 million for the first quarter last year and a loss of \$6 million for the first quarter two years ago.

Net investment income rose to \$502 million for the first quarter of 1989, compared to \$463 million for the first quarter of 1988 and \$394 million for the first quarter of 1987.

Income before income taxes and extraordinary items decreased to \$206 million, compared to \$297 million in the first quarter of 1988. Income for the same period in 1987 was \$388 million.

Investment Funds

Redemptions rose sharply to \$3.6 billion in the first quarter of 1989, compared with \$2.7 billion in the same quarter of 1988. Almost entirely as a result of the higher rate of redemptions, net redemptions (redemptions minus sales) were at \$426 million in the first quarter compared with net sales(sales minus redemptions) of \$361 million for the year-earlier quarter.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$31.8 billion, compared with \$30.9 billion a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797,3800-3809,3815,3820,3834-3845,3849,3857-3859 and 3886.

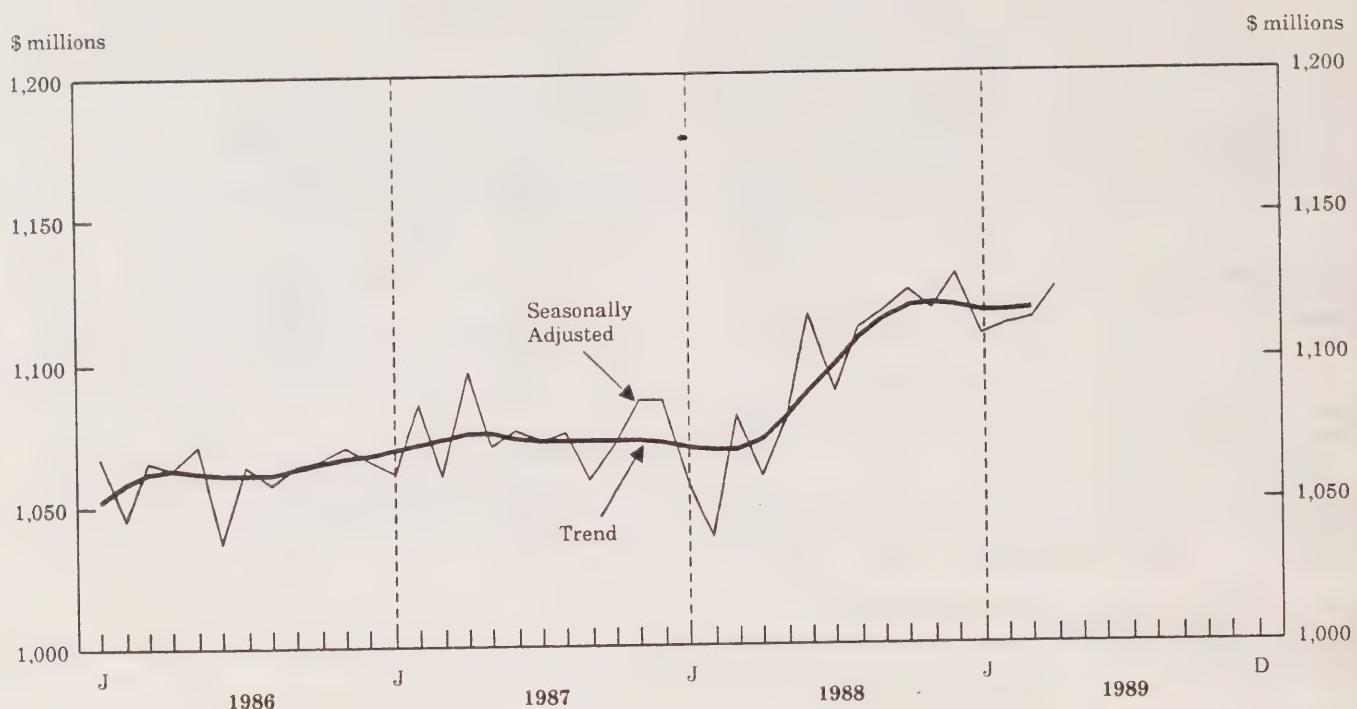
The first quarter 1989 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$42/\$168) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers(613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions
First Quarter 1989

	First quarter 1989	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	%
(millions of dollars)				
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	68,541	2,788	11,134	18.6
Total assets	109,892	4,501	16,810	17.2
Deposits	98,209	4,071	15,577	18.1
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages	82,245	3,866	14,535	21.6
Total assets	100,412	6,002	18,288	22.4
Deposits	81,114	5,215	19,007	30.6
Financial Corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	5,963	142	349	6.4
Consumer	7,383	-139	854	13.1
Wholesale financing	4,875	586	785	17.6
Personal loans	1,154	-26	138	13.6
Total assets	23,207	762	2,525	12.1
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	4,883	56	563	13.1
Total assets	5,932	470	919	17.8
Investment Funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	29,496	18	-1,128	-3.9
Market	31,829	676	-717	-2.3
Total portfolio:				
Cost	28,611	72	-875	-3.1
Market	30,945	730	-464	-1.5
Property and Casualty				
Insurance Companies				
Net premiums earned	3,012	-83	92	3.2
Underwriting gains	-296	80	-130	-78.5
Total assets	27,590	126	2,168	8.3

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks
April 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in April 1989 totalled \$1,124 million, an increase of 1.0% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,113 million.
- In the first four months of 1989, department store sales registered no overall growth. Gains recorded in the February through April period did not fully offset the sharp decline in January.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,602 million at the end of April, an increase of 3.6% over the March 1989 revised value of \$4,441 million. This increase followed a 3.4% decline.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.09:1 in April, a modest increase over the average ratio of 4.06:1 observed in the three previous months.

(Unadjusted)

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,022 million in April 1989, up 1.9% over the April 1988 level of \$1,003 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first four months of 1989 totalled \$3,462 million, an increase of 2.4% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- On a provincial basis, six provinces posted increases in April 1989 over the corresponding month in 1988. Decreases were recorded in Quebec (-3.2%), Prince Edward Island (-3.1%), Saskatchewan (-2.8%) and New Brunswick (-0.1%).
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,742 million, an increase of 2.8% from the level reached in April 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it often shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

The April 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics 1988

Now available is information from this publication which covers livestock and animal products in Canada. Basic data pertaining to numbers, prices and value of livestock and the production of animal products are included in this report.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1149, 1152, 1153, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1175-1186, 9500-9510.

The 1988 issue of *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics* (23-203, \$50/\$51) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact B. E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products June 1, 1989

Frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1 totalled 32 911 tonnes, down from the 33 573 tonnes last month, and 34 275 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Mineral Wool

May 1989

Manufacturers shipped 3 435 826 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1989, up 39.1% from the 2 469 185 square metres shipped a year earlier but down 15.9% from the 4 087 137 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1989 totalled 16 807 118 square metres, an increase of 7.7% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The May issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

April 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 4.5% to 1 963 251 cubic metres in April 1989 from 2 056 268 cubic metres (after revisions) in April 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1989 totalled 2 811 466 cubic metres, an increase of 9.7% compared to 2 563 024 cubic metres in April 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The April 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

May 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 196 301 thousand square metres in May 1989, an increase of 1.2% from the 193 901 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1989 domestic shipments totalled 924 480^r thousand square metres, down 3.7% from the 960 225 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The May 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/ \$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 17, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 17, 1989 totalled 289 221 tonnes, a decrease of 5.0% from the preceding week's total of 304 533 tonnes and down 3.1% from the year-earlier level of 298 357 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 7 470 428 tonnes, an increase of 5.6% from 7 073 185 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

First Quarter 1989

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1989 is now available. Users should note that data for the years 1985 to 1988 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information, contact Dan Finnerty[®] (613-951-1824), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,** February 1989.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,** April 1989.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,** May 1989.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries,** 1986.

Catalogue number 42-251

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes),** May 1989.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin,** Vol. 21, No. 6, June 1989.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics,** March 1989.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10/100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

✓ **Gas Utilities,** February 1989.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 23, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 1989

2

- Unfilled orders declined for the first time in five months, down 2.8% to \$31.4 billion.

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Fourth Quarter and Year 1988

5

- Production of primary energy in 1988 increased 9.0% above the 1987 level.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances, May 1989

6

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), April 1989

6

Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry, 1987 Census of Manufactures

6

Publications Released

7

Major Releases Dates: June 26 – 30

8

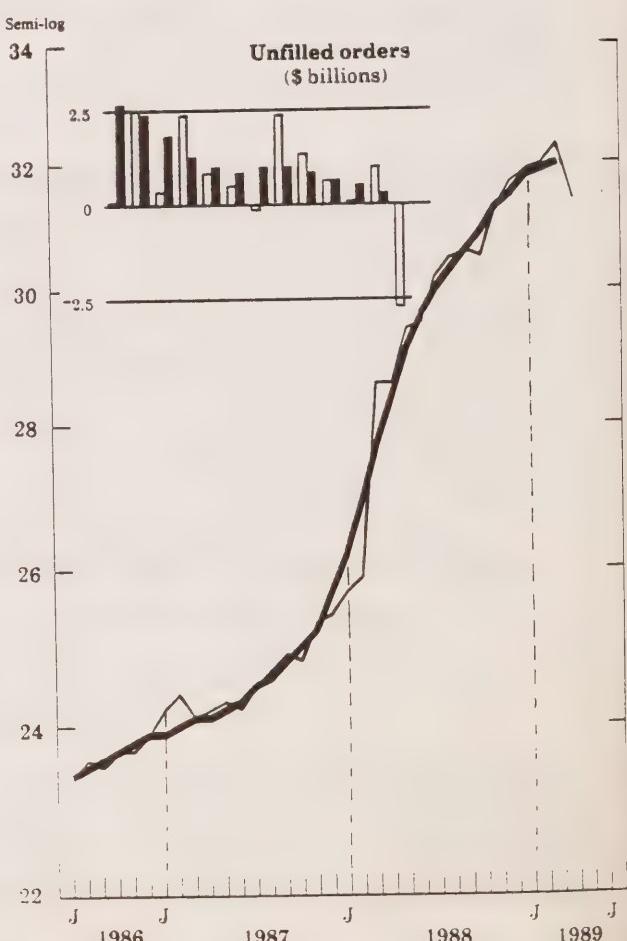
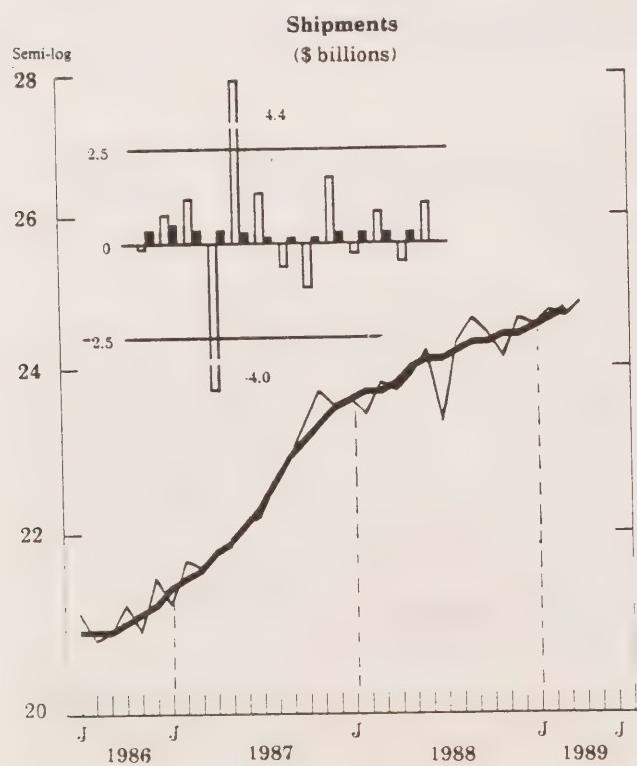
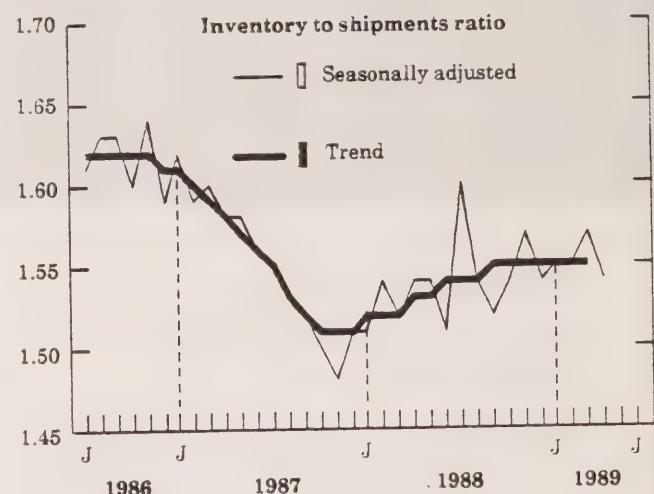
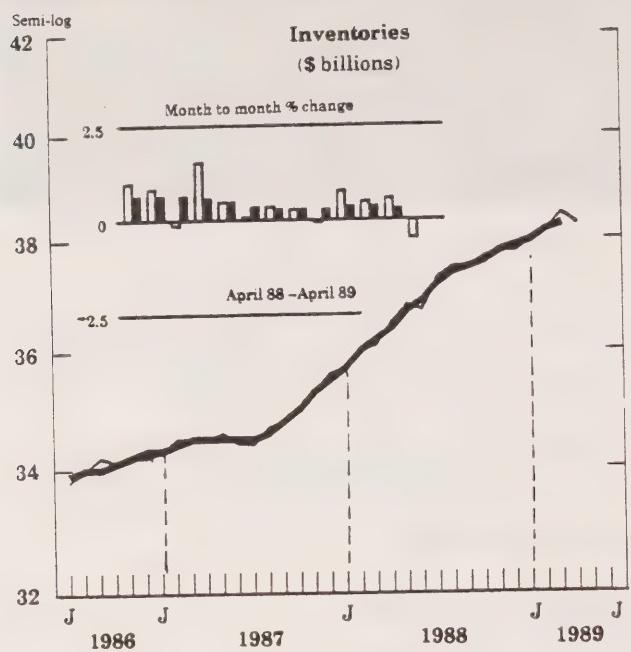


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Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, 1986-1989



Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

April 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Shipments were up 1.1% in April, thus continuing a fluctuating pattern of change in recent months. Increases in tobacco products and refined petroleum and coal products industries accounted for most of the rise.

Unfilled orders declined 2.8% in April and the rate of growth in the trend has been declining since November 1988, moving from 1.0% to a level of 0.3%.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased by 1.1% to \$24.8 billion in April. Increases in tobacco products industries, due to anticipated tax increases in the new federal budget, and in refined petroleum and coal products industries accounted for most of the rise.
- The rate of growth in the short-term trend for **shipments** has remained stable at 0.3% a month for the last four months, up slightly from the monthly rate of growth of 0.2% from September to November 1988.
- April **inventories** registered a decrease of 0.5%, to a level of \$38.3 billion. The growth in the trend for inventories continued to slow, from 0.7% a month during April to June 1988, to a rate of 0.3% in March. Electrical and electronic products, machinery and food industries were major contributors to the decrease in inventories.
- As a result of the increase in April shipments and the decline in inventories, the **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased to 1.54:1, compared to 1.57:1 in March. The trend has remained stable at 1.55:1 since September 1988.
- **Unfilled orders** declined for the first time in five months, down 2.8% to \$31.4 billion. The rate of growth in the unfilled orders trend has been declining since November 1988, from a rate of 1.0% to the March level of 0.3%. The main contributors to the April decrease in unfilled orders were the primary metal, transportation equipment and machinery industries.
- **New orders** were down 3.9% in April to \$23.9 billion; thus continuing the fluctuating pattern of change in recent months.

Note to Users:

The April 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001) contains revisions to the appendix of annual tables in the March 1989 publication.

Trend. A seasonally adjusted series still shows the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend is a measure which depicts the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series. It is calculated by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

Inventories referred to in the text are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

(Unadjusted)

- Manufacturers' shipments in April 1989 were estimated at \$24.8 billion, 5.0% higher than the April 1988 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first four months of 1989 were estimated at \$96.9 billion, 3.3% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The April 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173) is now available. See "How to order Publications". Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(millions of dollars)

	March 1988 ^r	April 1988 ^r	Jan. 1989 ^r	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1989 ^r	April 1989 ^p
(Seasonally Adjusted)						
Shipments	23,752	23,728	24,482	24,694	24,574	24,833
New orders	26,468	23,756	24,706	24,713	24,881	23,917
Unfilled orders	28,572	28,600	31,944	31,964	32,271	31,355
Inventories	36,085	36,461	38,042	38,238	38,483	38,303
Ratio of inventories-to-shipments	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.57	1.54
(Unadjusted)						
Shipments	25,605	23,633	22,885	23,438	25,773	24,814
New orders	28,480	23,811	23,358	23,789	26,225	24,058
Unfilled orders	28,729	28,906	31,624	31,975	32,427	31,671
Inventories	36,497	36,926	38,177	38,746	38,873	38,763

p Preliminary figures

r Revised figures

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada

Fourth Quarter and Year 1988

Highlights

- Canada's domestic requirement for energy have changed over the last five years, both in absolute terms and in composition. Total Canadian requirements in 1988 stood at 8 586 petajoules (PJ), up from the 1984 level of 7 731 PJ. Within these totals, however, the importance of crude oil declined from 42.6% to 38.6%, while coal declined from 15.7% to 13.9%. Offsetting these declines were increases in natural gas, from 25.2% to 30.0%, and natural gas liquids, from 1.8% to 2.5%. The importance of primary steam and electricity (i.e. hydro and nuclear) had almost no change, remaining at just under 15%.
- With domestic requirements of primary energy increasing by 516 PJ (6.4%) in 1988 over the 1987 level of 8 070 PJ, there was growth in per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the middle of each year) of 14 gigajoules (4.5%), to a level of 330 gigajoules.
- Production of primary energy in 1988 reached 11 175 PJ, a 925 PJ (9.0%) increase over the level of 1987. Most of this growth is explained by a 758 PJ increase in exports, with natural gas and natural gas liquids exports climbing 329 PJ (27.6%), coal exports 138 PJ (18.7%) and crude oil

exports 202 PJ (14.6%). Partially counter-balancing these export increases were increases in the imports of coal (91 PJ) and crude oil (99 PJ.) As a consequence of these movements, Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy forms rose 513 PJ to 2 700 PJ.

- Final demand by Canadian consumers of energy, including non-energy use (e.g. for petrochemical production), rose 6.1%, from 6 583 PJ in 1987 to 6 982 PJ in 1988. Within this total, industrial demand was up 5.6% to 2 122 PJ, transportation was up 7.6% to 1 839 PJ, and the residential/farm and government/commercial sectors grew by 7.0% to 1 326 PJ and 6.7% to 1 022 PJ, respectively. It should be noted that the latter two sectors are weather sensitive and that 1988 was colder than 1987, with the number of degree days below 18°C being 8.0% more than in 1987

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976 - 8001.

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of the *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$30.25/\$121) will be released the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

May 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 203,171 units in May 1989, up 2.0% from 199,201 units in April 1989 and up 0.1% from the 203,060^r units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to May 1989 amounted to 944,088 units, a 5.4% increase over the 895,381^r units for the same period of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The May 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

April 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for April 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The April 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the button, buckle and clothes fastener industry (SIC 3992) totalled \$89.3 million, down 0.2% from \$89.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).
- ✓ **Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1989.**
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).
- ✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 1989**
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- ✓ **Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery), 1986.**
Catalogue number 42-250
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).
- ✓ **Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 4, Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, Quarters 2 and 3, 1988.**
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$8.90/\$71; Other Countries: \$10.60/\$85).
- ✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1989.**
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Quarterly Demographic Statistics, January-March 1989.**
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: \$7.25/\$29; Other Countries: \$8.75/\$35).

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Major Release Dates

Week of June 26 - 30

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
26	Wholesale Trade	April 1989
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	April 1989
27	Financial Activity in Canada	First Quarter 1989
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1989
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1989
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1989
30	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1989
30	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1989
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	March 1989
30	Estimates of Labour Income	April 1989

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 26, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1989

2

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$480.84, up 4.2% over a year earlier.

**Transactions in Outstanding Securities
with Non-residents, April 1989**

6

- In April, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by nearly \$1 billion, in contrast to the net investment of \$2.8 billion recorded in the first three months of the year.

Wholesale Trade, April 1989

9

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 2.1% over April 1988.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, March 1989

11

- Crude oil exports declined for the third time this year, decreasing 6.6% from March 1988.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1989

12

Railway Carloadings, May 1989

12

Telephone Statistics, April 1989

12

Publications Released

13



Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours

April 1989 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary April 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$480.84, an increase of 0.6% over March. Average weekly earnings increased over April 1988 by 4.2%² (\$19.34), similar to the growth rate observed since the beginning of 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,266,000 - an increase of 102,000 (+1.0%) from March. This is similar to the increases usually observed at this time of year. The employment increase was 273,000 (+2.7%) over April 1988. Community, business and personal services contributed half of this increase, primarily concentrated in commercial services.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between March and April, construction earnings registered a higher than average increase. The year-over-year growth rate continued showing strength throughout 1989.
- Average weekly earnings in forestry and manufacturing showed increases at a time of year when decreases are usually observed.
- Transportation, communication and other utilities showed virtually no change, instead of the usual increase.

Number of employees

- Finance, insurance and real estate continued to decelerate and registered its first year-to-year decrease (-0.3%) since the beginning of the survey.

- The year-to-year change in transportation, communication and other utilities was the highest since April 1988, while trade showed its lowest yearly change in 14 months.
- Between March and April, mines, quarries and oil wells registered an increase when a decrease has usually been observed. Part of this increase was due to the termination of a labour dispute in Nova Scotia.
- Manufacturing and community, business and personal services increased less than usual, while construction increased more than usual.
- Finance, insurance and real estate decreased instead of increasing as is usual. This decline came from investment and holding companies in Quebec and Ontario.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- Between March and April, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.6, up more than usual. Compared to April 1988 however, hours were down 0.3 hours.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.8 in the goods-producing industries and 27.8 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.11; \$14.15 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.62 in the service-producing industries.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Between March and April, earnings in Manitoba increased more than usual, while Saskatchewan showed a decrease when an increase is normally observed.
- Quebec's yearly growth in earnings (+ 3.1%) decelerated for the third consecutive month, its lowest year-to-year increase since March 1987.
- Average weekly earnings in Manitoba and Alberta showed their highest year-to-year increases since 1984.
- The number of employees did not increase as much as usual for this time of year in Prince Edward Island and showed its smallest yearly employment increase (+ 2.2%) since August 1986.

- Manitoba employment registered a decrease instead of the usual increase between March and April and recorded its lowest yearly growth (-0.5%) since January 1988. Most industries contributed to this deceleration.
- Earnings were estimated at \$568.40 in the Yukon and in the Northwest Territories at \$648.16.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The April 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

April 1989

(Unadjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	April 1989 ^p	March 1989 ^r	April 1988	April 1989 ^p	March 1989 ^r	April 1988
thousands						dollars
Forestry	45.0	50.3	43.4	666.20	655.54	618.29
Mines, quarries and oil wells	151.5	147.9	151.0	820.36	824.47	770.82
Manufacturing	1,929.1	1,915.3	1,896.3	569.74	565.99	544.27
Durables	947.9	945.4	937.9	603.23	596.10	577.54
Non-durables	981.2	969.9	958.4	537.39	536.64	511.72
Construction	474.6	426.4	455.2	596.81	584.31	555.27
Building	405.4	364.8	383.7	582.95	570.99	538.93
Industrial and heavy	69.3	61.6	71.4	677.94	663.24	643.03
Goods-producing industries	2,600.3	2,539.9	2,545.9	590.95	585.90	560.94
Transportation, communication and other utilities	831.3	826.8	813.7	618.78	618.55	596.64
Transportation	460.9	461.5	450.8	570.64	572.09	555.66
Storage	13.5	14.0	15.1	536.60	517.14	531.41
Communication	232.4	227.4	228.7	644.23	640.64	602.69
Electric power, gas and water utilities	124.6	123.9	119.1	758.28	762.46	748.34
Trade	1,844.7	1,825.7	1,818.5	354.73	353.16	339.54
Wholesale	569.7	557.7	551.6	505.18	503.08	479.72
Retail	1,275.0	1,268.0	1,266.9	287.51	287.22	278.51
Finance, insurance and real estate	636.6	638.6	638.5	527.07	520.33	509.74
Community, business and personal services	3,662.0	3,644.9	3,512.4	402.51	400.68	387.77
Public administration	691.1	688.0	664.2	609.68	611.31	592.28
Service-producing industries	7,665.7	7,624.0	7,447.2	443.49	441.96	427.51
Industrial aggregate	10,266.0	10,163.9	9,993.2	480.84	477.93	461.50
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	142.4	137.3	136.3	463.98	462.68	440.92
Prince Edward Island	35.0	34.3	34.2	394.10	391.56	377.14
Nova Scotia	292.7	283.9	274.2	428.59	425.78	413.89
New Brunswick	217.1	213.0	207.1	434.86	433.91	418.28
Quebec	2,536.2	2,514.3	2,480.4	468.55	464.44	454.55
Ontario	4,259.7	4,209.7	4,150.9	503.08	497.25	480.44
Manitoba	385.9	386.2	387.8	441.66	437.31	413.01
Saskatchewan	297.8	295.6	298.3	416.59	420.48	410.35
Alberta	953.6	948.0	916.0	475.41	478.68	456.50
British Columbia	1,115.9	1,112.0	1,079.3	482.98	486.37	462.82
Yukon	10.1	9.9	9.9	568.40	567.16	540.34
Northwest Territories	19.7	19.6	18.7	648.16	654.25	610.30
Canada	10,266.0	10,163.9	9,993.2	480.84	477.93	461.50

^p preliminary estimates.
^r revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded
 April 1989
 (Unadjusted)

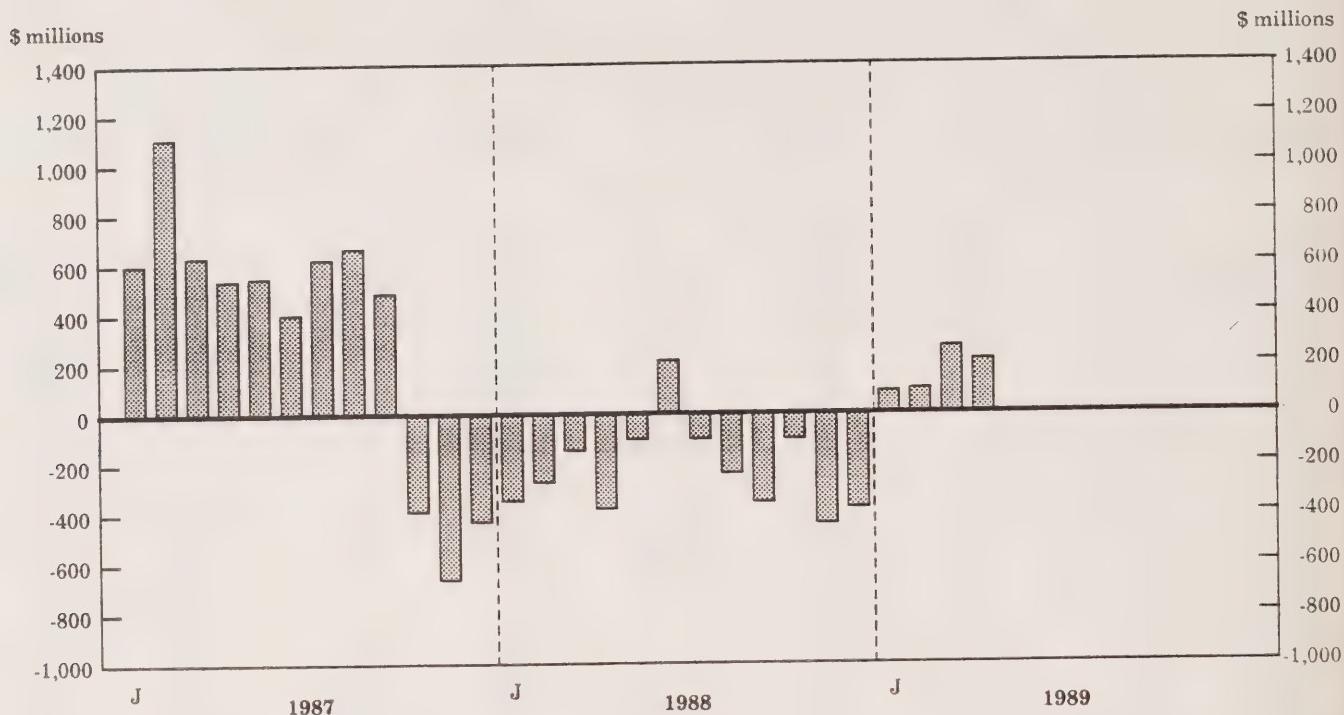
Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	April 1989 ^p	March 1989 ^r	April 1988	April 1989 ^p	March 1989 ^r	April 1988
	hours				dollars	
Forestry	40.0	39.6	40.0	18.15	17.51	17.38
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.5	40.8	39.7	18.34	18.35	17.23
Manufacturing	39.0	38.6	39.1	13.35	13.37	12.75
Durables	40.3	39.5	40.4	13.94	13.97	13.35
Non-durables	37.5	37.5	37.8	12.63	12.65	12.03
Construction	38.0	36.6	37.9	16.06	16.29	15.04
Building	37.5	36.3	37.5	15.86	16.03	14.84
Industrial and heavy	41.2	38.7	40.2	17.17	17.87	16.12
Goods-producing industries	38.8	38.3	38.9	14.15	14.16	13.44
Transportation, communication and other utilities	37.9	38.1	38.3	14.73	14.74	14.32
Transportation	37.4	37.7	38.1	13.87	13.92	13.55
Storage	35.8	34.3	38.3	13.48	13.56	12.90
Communication	37.0	36.9	36.6	15.59	15.41	14.89
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.4	40.7	40.5	17.20	17.18	16.93
Trade	27.8	27.8	27.9	9.13	9.12	8.80
Wholesale	36.1	35.5	35.8	10.87	10.77	10.40
Retail	26.0	26.1	26.2	8.59	8.63	8.34
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.3	26.3	26.8	10.62	10.59	9.98
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	27.8	27.8	28.2	10.62	10.60	10.14
Industrial aggregate	31.6	31.4	31.9	12.11	12.08	11.54
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.2	34.2	34.5	10.53	10.60	10.02
Prince Edward Island	31.2	29.8	31.6	8.38	8.40	8.04
Nova Scotia	32.3	32.0	32.7	10.48	10.34	9.94
New Brunswick	33.6	33.4	33.3	10.56	10.58	10.10
Quebec	32.6	32.1	33.0	11.72	11.69	11.33
Ontario	32.1	31.5	32.7	12.53	12.45	11.81
Manitoba	30.5	30.3	30.0	11.09	11.08	10.26
Saskatchewan	27.6	28.3	28.2	10.70	10.69	10.55
Alberta	29.5	30.6	29.8	11.56	11.65	10.96
British Columbia	30.0	30.3	29.6	13.44	13.43	12.95
Yukon	30.6	31.2	31.9	13.43	13.39	12.99
Northwest Territories	33.2	34.4	32.0	16.68	16.85	15.64
Canada	31.6	31.4	31.9	12.11	12.08	11.54

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

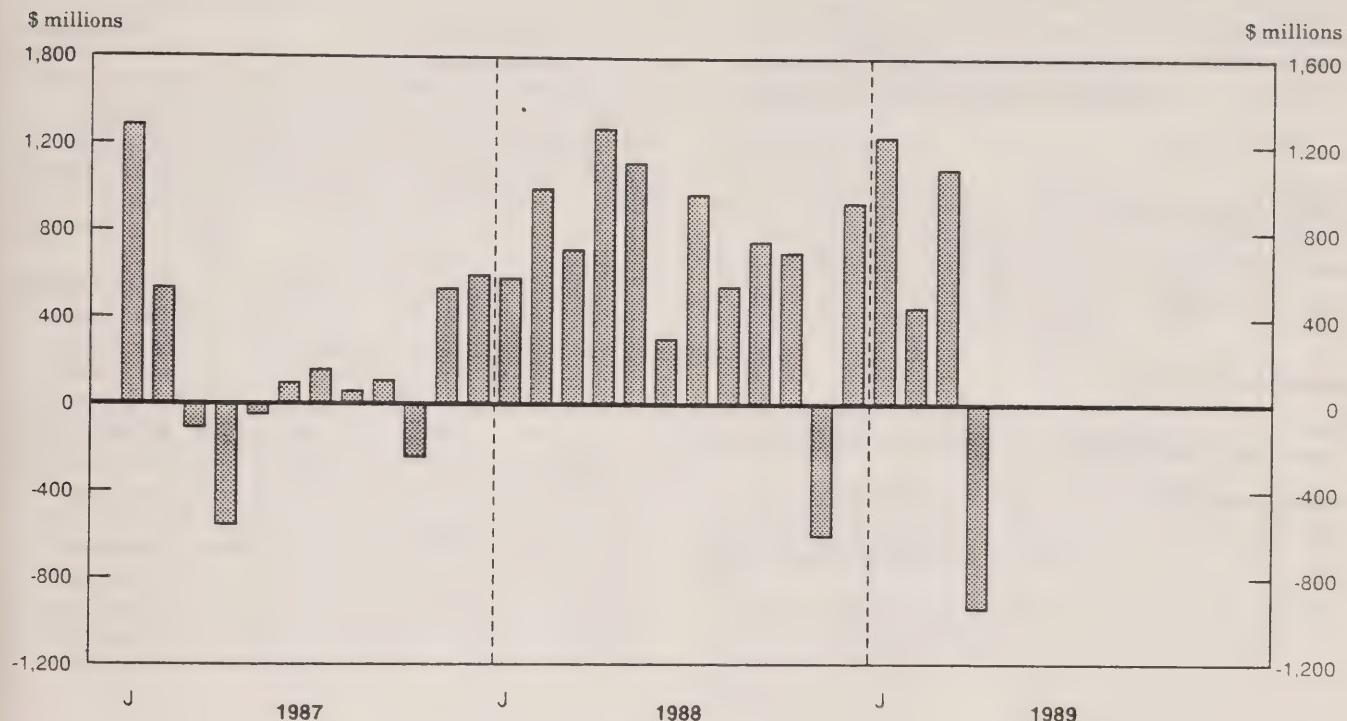
April 1989

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In April, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by nearly \$1 billion, in contrast to the strong net investments totalling \$2.8 billion recorded in the first three months of the year. Residents of Japan reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by over \$600 million, offsetting a net investment of a similar magnitude in the previous three months. Holdings of United States residents fell by over \$400 million. The gross value of bonds traded (sales and purchases) remained unchanged from the high levels recorded in the previous two months.

Non-residents continued, however, to invest in outstanding Canadian stocks, with a net investment of \$221 million in April. This marked the fourth consecutive month in which non-residents were net buyers of outstanding Canadian stocks, bringing the net investment for the year-to-date to \$640 million. Geographically, the United States continued to be the main buyer of Canadian stocks. The gross value of stocks traded fell by 17% in the current month, to its lowest level in six months.

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by \$242 million in April, following a similar reduction in the previous month. Because of large investments in the first two months of the year, however, there was a net investment for the year-to-date of nearly \$300 million.

Residents invested, on a net basis, \$115 million in outstanding foreign stocks, in contrast to a small net disinvestment in March. The net investment in the current month was channelled into the United States market. As in recent years, Canadian trading

in foreign securities continues to exhibit an erratic pattern, with monthly data frequently shifting between net buying and net selling of securities.

(see table on page 8)

The April 1989 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

April 1989
(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	5,217	6,172	-955
Common and preferred stocks	1,519	1,298	+221
Total - April 1989	6,735	7,470	-735
Total - March 1989	7,937	6,575	+1,362
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	5,399	5,157	+242
Common and preferred stocks	1,661	1,776	-115
Total - April 1989	7,060	6,933	+127
Total - March 1989	5,822	5,592	+230

Wholesale Trade

April 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for April 1989 were \$16.0 billion, an increase of 2.1% over April 1988. In the first four months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 2.9% compared to the corresponding period in 1988.
- Two of the three largest trade groups recorded increases in sales from April 1988 to April 1989. Increases were registered by wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (7.0%) and wholesalers of food (8.1%), while sales of other wholesalers declined 2.1%. Four of the other trade groups also registered decreases from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-29.3%), wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (-12.3%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-4.9%) and wholesalers of apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise (-0.1%).

- Wholesale trade increases between April 1988 and April 1989 were registered in three out of five regions. British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories posted the highest increase at 6.3%, while a decrease of 6.3% was recorded in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in April 1989 were 0.3% lower than those reported in April 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of April 1989 stood at 1.47:1, down from 1.50:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The April 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.80/\$58) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for April 1989/1988

Major Trade Groups -Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales	
	March 1989/88 ^r	April 1989/88 ^p	Jan.-April 1989/88 ^p	March 1989/88 ^r	April 1989/88 ^p	April 1988	April 1989 ^p
Total all trades	-0.1	2.1	2.9	0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.47
Food	6.7	8.1	8.7	5.3	8.6	0.71	0.71
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-7.4	-12.3	-8.3	-8.7	-16.2	0.92	0.88
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	-2.3	-0.1	5.0	-6.3	-4.2	2.24	2.15
Motor vehicles and accessories	2.1	1.7	-2.2	6.5	3.9	1.77	1.81
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-41.0	-29.3	-31.5	-11.4	0.9	3.02	4.31
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	0.8	7.0	7.1	1.9	2.0	1.50	1.43
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	5.0	13.8	10.9	11.1	10.4	1.57	1.53
Lumber and building materials	-10.8	-4.9	-7.1	-15.2	-12.5	1.69	1.56
Other wholesalers ²	4.7	-2.1	5.3	2.7	-5.2	1.59	1.54
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	-4.7	-4.2	-0.7	2.7	-0.2	1.47	1.53
Quebec	-3.1	0.4	2.0	5.0	3.5	1.48	1.53
Ontario	3.3	5.4	5.8	-0.3	0.2	1.45	1.38
Prairie provinces	-4.7	-6.3	-3.1	-3.8	-4.2	1.88	1.93
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.6	6.3	3.7	-2.3	-3.4	1.28	1.17

^r Revised estimates

^p Preliminary estimates

-- Amount too small to be expressed

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

March 1989

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in March 1989 amounted to 8.2 million cubic metres, a decrease of 4.6% from March 1988. Exports of crude oil were also down, posting a decline of 6.6%. This represents the third consecutive decrease in exports this year. Imports of crude oil were down for the first time this year (-30.0%) when compared to March 1988 volumes. Similarly, refinery receipts decreased 8.0% from March 1988.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.8 billion cubic metres, registered a second consecutive increase, rising 9.4% over March 1988. Exports rose for the first time this year

(+3.4%). Sales of natural gas in Canada, which include direct sales, maintained their pattern of growth, posting a gain 14.9% over March last year. As a result of this increase, gas sales for the first quarter were up 8.3% over the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The March 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	March 1989	% Change from March 1988	January - March 1989	% Change from January - March 1988
--	---------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	--

(thousand of cubic metres)

Crude oil and equivalent

Production	8 193.4	-4.6	24 118.3	-2.4
Exports	3 280.9	-6.6	9 563.4	-5.4
Imports	1 993.3	-30.0	6 817.6	0.2
Refinery receipts	6 980.1	-8.0	21 533.4	-1.1

(millions of cubic metres)

Natural gas

Marketable production	8 783.6	9.4	26 238.5	2.0
Exports	3 190.2	3.4	9 511.6	-6.2
Canadian sales	6 493.0	14.9	19 864.7	8.3

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.6%^r from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.6%^r over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.9%^r during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.7%^r lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

May 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.2 million tonnes in May 1989, a decrease of 9.2%^r from the May 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 9.6%^r from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 6.2%^r.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.90/\$79) is to be released the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics

April 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,039.8 million in April 1989, up 8.3% from April 1988. Operating expenses were \$743.7 million, an increase of 11.0%.

Net operating revenue in April 1989 was \$296.0 million, an increase of 2.1% from April 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of July 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Telecommunications Section, Services Division.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, March 1989.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries:
\$15.70/\$157).

Construction in Canada, 1987-1989.

Catalogue number 64-201

(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$44).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 27, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, May 1989

- Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 1.7% over April 1989.

2

Data Availability Announcements

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), April 1989

4

Local Government Long-term Debt, May 1989

4

Publications Released

5



Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

May 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Seasonally adjusted preliminary estimates of sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.3 million cubic metres (m^3) in May, an increase of 1.7% over April. This monthly total represents the highest volume since November 1988.
- Only two of the four main products contributed to the May increase. Following a decrease of 4.3% in April, sales of motor gasoline were up 2.3%. Similarly, light fuel sales posted a gain of 0.6% following a decline in April. Heavy fuel sales, down 4.0%, posted their third consecutive decline. Diesel fuel sales registered the largest decrease, falling 8.0% below April levels.

(Unadjusted Sales)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products rose 4.1% over May 1988, recording a volume of 7.2 million m^3 sold. All four of the main products contributed to the year-to-year increase. Motor gasoline sales were up 4.5% over last May. Diesel fuel sales posted a gain of 6.3%. Heavy fuel sales continued their strong upward trend with an increase of 14.8%. Light fuel sales increased by 9.6% over levels recorded last year.
- As a result of May's increase, total product sales for the first five months of 1989 are up 5.2% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 28.5%, while sales of diesel fuel and motor gasoline have risen 4.9% and 3.0%, respectively. Light fuel sales are up 1.8% over last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	February 1989	March 1989	April 1989 ^r	May 1989 ^p	May 1989/ April 1989
(Seasonally Adjusted)					
(thousands of cubic metres)					
Total, All Products	7 051.9	7 239.1	7 154.7	7 273.9	1.7
Main Products:					%
Motor Gasoline	2 867.5	3 011.8	2 881.5	2 947.3	2.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 386.4	1 452.8	1 559.9	1 434.6	-8.0
Light Fuel Oil	518.3	606.0	597.2	600.7	0.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	801.2	773.5	746.0	716.1	-4.0
	May 1988	May 1989 ^p	Total January-May 1988	Total January-May 1989	Cumulative 1989/1988
(Unadjusted)					
(thousands of cubic metres)					
Total, All Products	6 957.3	7 242.7	33 023.3	34 756.6	5.2
Main Products:					%
Motor Gasoline	2 901.7	3 032.1	13 190.2	13 581.2	3.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 526.3	1 622.8	6 439.8	6 753.0	4.9
Light Fuel Oil	340.8	373.4	3 736.4	3 802.5	1.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	626.6	719.3	3 109.6	3 995.1	28.5

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

April 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for April 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information):
matrices 3887-3913 and 3718

The April 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the last week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Local Government Long-term Debt

May 1989

Data on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at May 1989 are now available.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Financial Flow Accounts: Highlights, First Quarter 1989.**
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: \$12/\$48; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$58).
- ✓ **The Sugar Situation, May 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1989**
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1989.**
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Gas Utilities, March 1989.**
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).
- ✓ **Direct Selling in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1988.**
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).
- ✓ **Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), March 1989.**
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

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**The
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 28, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1989

2

- The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variation, increased 1.1% over March.

The Nation - Language: Part 2, 1986 Census

5

- In 1986, more than four million Canadians reported they could conduct a conversation in both English and French.

Data Availability Announcement

Local Government Assets and Liabilities, 1988

6

Publications Released

7

The Nation - Language: Part 2 1986 Census

Canadian youth are becoming more bilingual: in 1986, 20.5% of the population aged 15 to 24 could conduct a conversation in English and French, up over 18.3% in 1981.

The Nation - Language: Part 2 contains detailed information on language for Canada, the provinces and the territories. Included are 1986 Census data on Canada's official languages, on mother tongue, and on home language, as well as selected figures from the 1981 Census.

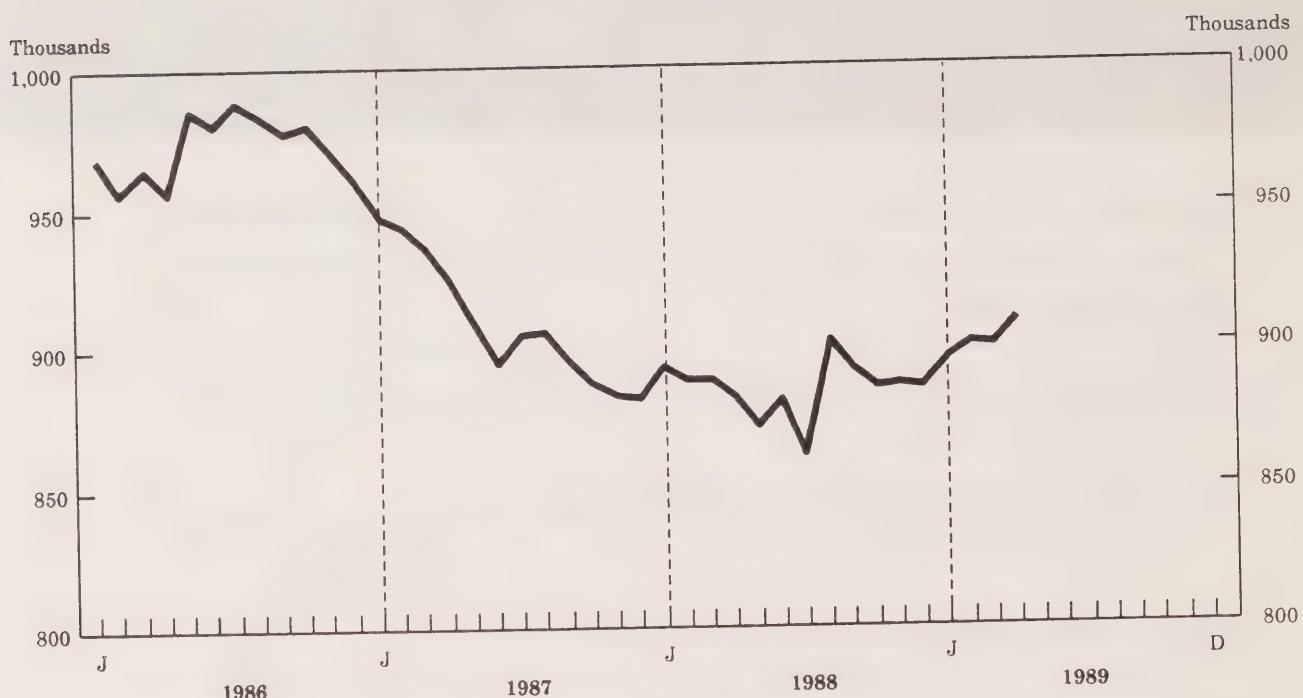
The Nation - Language: Part 2 (93-103, \$54) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, see page 5 of today's *Daily* or contact Luc Albert (613-951-2563), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



Major Releases

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1989



Unemployment Insurance Statistics

April 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- For the week ending April 15, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 909,000, up 1.1% over the preceding month.
- Between March and April, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits rose in most regions. The number increased 5.1% in Ontario, 3.7% in Manitoba, 3.0% in the Yukon, 2.4% in

Nova Scotia, 1.9% in the Northwest Territories, and 1.1% in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The number decreased in British Columbia (2.3%) and Newfoundland (2.0%). There were only minor changes in the other three provinces.

- In April, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 4.2% from the preceding month to \$962 million. The number of benefit weeks, up 4.7% to 4.4 million in April, has fluctuated around the current level since May 1987.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(Unadjusted)

- The total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,164,000, an increase of 1.6% over April a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries advanced 0.9% to 667,000, and the number of female beneficiaries rose 2.7% to 496,000.
- Benefits paid during April totalled \$1,067 million², up 11.0% over April 1988. For the first four months of 1989, benefit payments amounted to \$4,500 million, an advance of 5.5% from the same period last year. The increase in the year-to-date benefits resulted from a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment to \$217.34, which was partially offset by a 1.0% decrease in the number of benefit weeks to 20.7 million.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

- A total of 219,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in April, up 2.9% over the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, 1,013,000 claims have been received, an increase of 1.4% from the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

(See table on next page)

The April 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), containing data for February, March and April, will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	April 1989	March 1989	February 1989	April 1988	April 89/ March 89	March 89/ February 89	% change from
(Seasonally Adjusted)							
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000)	961,867	923,121	960,764	900,359	4.2	-3.9	
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,399	4,202	4,442	4,479	4.7	-5.4	
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	909 ^p	900 ^p	900 ^r	881 ^r	1.1	3.2	
	April 1989	March 1989	February 1989	April 1988	April 89/April 88		% change from
(Unadjusted)							
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000)	1,066,678	1,146,046	1,108,022	960,899	11.0		
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,908	5,263	5,088	4,708	4.2		
Average weekly benefit (\$)	217.32	217.74	217.77	204.08	6.5		
Claims received (000)	219	236	218	213	2.9		
Beneficiaries¹ (000)							
Total	1,164 ^p	1,214 ^p	1,246 ^r	1,145 ^r	1.6		
Regular benefits	1,013 ^p	1,061 ^p	1,088 ^r	996 ^r	1.7		
	January to April				% change		
	1989		1988		1989/1988		
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000)	4,500,482		4,267,817			5.5	
Weeks of benefit (000)	20,707		20,906			-1.0	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	217.34		204.15			6.5	
Claims received (000)	1,013		999			1.4	
Beneficiaries							
Year-to-date average¹ (000)	1,214 ^p		1,198 ^r			1.4	

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

The Nation - Language: Part 2

1986 Census

Highlights

- In 1986, more than four million Canadians reported they could conduct a conversation in both English and French. Bilingual persons represented 16.2% of the population, compared to 15.3% in 1981 and 13.4% in 1971.
- Bilingualism increased in all provinces and territories, except in Alberta where the proportion reporting an ability to converse in both official languages remained unchanged at 6.4%.
- Quebec (34.5%) and New Brunswick (29.1%) recorded the highest rates of bilingualism. Slightly over half of Canada's bilingual population lived in Quebec. The 1.8 million who lived outside Quebec resided mainly in Ontario (1,058,000), New Brunswick (204,000), British Columbia (176,000) and Alberta (150,000).
- Bilingualism increased rapidly amongst youth. In 1986, 20.5% of the population aged 15 to 24 could conduct a conversation in English and French, compared to 18.3% in 1981. This group recorded the highest rate of bilingualism in 1986 and the largest increase in this rate from 1981 to 1986.

- Since 1971, bilingualism increased for all language groups in Quebec, particularly among anglophones and allophones. The proportion of the population with English as mother tongue who could speak French rose from 36.7% in 1971, to 59.9% in 1986. At the same time, the proportion with neither English nor French as mother tongue who were able to speak both official languages increased to 47.6% in 1986, from 33.1% in 1971. In addition, the proportion of the population with French as mother tongue who could speak English rose from 25.7% in 1971, to 30.6% in 1986.
- Outside Quebec, bilingualism has traditionally been more widespread among francophones than among anglophones. Just over one person in 20 with English as mother tongue knows French, while more than eight in 10 persons with French as mother tongue could speak English. Since 1971, however, bilingualism among the non-francophone population living outside Quebec has been increasing rapidly, particularly among youth.

For further information, contact Luc Albert (613-951-2563), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Data Availability Announcement

Local Government Assets and Liabilities 1988

At December 31, 1988, the financial assets of all local governments in Canada totalled \$17,936 million and liabilities stood at \$39,420 million, for a net debt of \$21,484 million.

A summary of balance sheet items by province for the years 1976-1988 is now available

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Carol Saumure (613-951-1831), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass

Insulation, May 1989.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Farm Product Price Index, April 1989.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Imports by Country (H.S. Based), January-March 1989.

Catalogue number 65-006

(Canada: \$78.75/\$315; Other Countries: \$94.50/\$378).

Touriscope - International Travel: National and Provincial Counts, January-March 1989.

Catalogue number 66-001

(Canada: \$36.75/\$147; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$162).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1988.

Catalogue number 74-001

(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

The Nation - Language: Part 2, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 93-103

(Canada: \$54; Other Countries: \$64).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 29, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

The Nation - Mobility Status and Interprovincial Migration, 1986 Census	2
• Between 1981 and 1986, more than two in five Canadians moved to a different dwelling.	

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport, April 1989	3
Rigid Insulating Board, May 1989	3
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending June 24, 1989	3

Publications Released

Projections and
Forecasting / Projections et
prévisions

Mobility Status
and Interprovincial
Migration

Mobilité et
migration inter-
provinciale

**Census
Recensement**

Canada 1986

The Nation - Le pays



**The Nation - Mobility Status and Interprovincial Migration
1986 Census**

While 10 million, or 44% of Canadians moved between 1981 and 1986, the mobility rate was the lowest since 1961. Canadians were most mobile between 1971 and 1976 when almost half (48.5%) of the population moved.

Of the total movers between 1981 and 1986, about four and a half million or 20% of all Canadians migrated between municipalities. Just under a million of these, or 4% of the total population, migrated between provinces or territories.

This publication contains 11 tables providing information on the geographical mobility of Canadians. It includes current and historical data on mobility status for Canada, the provinces and territories. The publication also presents data on the demographic, educational and employment characteristics of interprovincial migrants.

The Nation - Mobility Status and Interprovincial Migration (93-108, \$41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Publication highlights are found on page 2 of today's Daily.



Major Release

The Nation - Mobility Status and Interprovincial Migration

1986 Census

Persons aged 25 to 29 were the most mobile with three of four Canadians in this group reporting that they lived in a different dwelling five years earlier. From this peak, mobility declined steadily with age, in a pattern common to previous censuses. In 1986, for those aged 65 or over, only one in five reported living in a different dwelling.

The Nation - Mobility Status and Interprovincial Migration, released today, provides data on residential mobility and interprovincial migration of Canadians.

Other highlights in this publication include:

- Between 1981 and 1986, a reversal in the earlier westward flow of interprovincial migration occurred with a decline in the oil industry. Ontario replaced Alberta as the principal beneficiary of interprovincial movements of population, with a net gain of almost 100,000 people. Ontario's net gain from Alberta alone was 25,000 persons: some 70,000 Albertans moved to Ontario, while only 45,000 Ontario residents relocated to Alberta.
- For the first time in two decades flows of population to and from Alberta resulted in a net loss for this province of almost 30,000 people.
- Quebec's net outflow of population through interprovincial migration (63,000), the largest among the provinces, was less than half of its previous loss (142,000) between 1976 and 1981.

- Interprovincial migrants tend to have more education than Canadians in general. In 1986, close to 60% of these migrants had some postsecondary education (including trade certificates or diplomas) compared to only 43% of all Canadians (aged 15 years and over). This comparison holds true across the major age groups.
- The occupational distribution of interprovincial migrants differs from the overall labour force. A higher percentage of interprovincial migrants were in service occupations (17.5% versus 12.4%), while lower percentages were in farming (1.7% versus 3.9%) and in occupations related to processing, machining, products fabricating and assembly (7.9% versus 12.9%). A higher concentration of the migrant labour force was employed in the natural and social sciences, and in managerial and administrative occupations, 19.9% compared to 15.6% of the labour force in general.

Users of these data should be aware that the characteristics of interprovincial migrants are as of Census Day, June 3, 1986 and not at the time of migration.

Other characteristics of interprovincial migrants presented in this publication include age, sex, marital status, labour force activity, industry groups and lifetime migration (province of birth).

The Nation - Mobility Status and Interprovincial Migration (93-108, \$41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this publication, contact Mary Jane Norris (613-951-2349), Demography Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

April 1989

Highlights

- In April, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 4.9% from the same period last year to 14 097 062 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 56 776 708 m^3 , are up 1.3% from 1988.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 13.5% compared to April 1988, while pipeline imports rose 23.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 are now down 5.1% from 1988 levels, while imports are up by 5.4%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 6.5% from 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 5.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The April 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

May 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 242 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1989, an increase of 12.6% compared to 3 768 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1988.

Year-to-date shipments amounted to 16 191 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), compared to 17 299 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same January to May period in 1988, a decrease of 6.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The May 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 24, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 24, 1989 totalled 259 687 tonnes, a decrease of 10.2% from the preceding week's total of 289 221 tonnes and down 6.0% from the year-earlier level of 276 260 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 7 730 115 tonnes, an increase of 4.8% from 7 378 007 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 4, Preliminary Estimates of Field Crop Area, 1989
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$76; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$91).
Available at 3 p.m.

The Dairy Review, April 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries:
\$13.90/\$139).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, May 1989.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), April 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

Security Transactions With Non-residents, March 1989
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).

The Nation: Population and Dwelling Characteristics - Mobility Status and Interprovincial Migration, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 93-108
(Canada: \$41; Other Countries: \$43).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 30, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, April 1989	3
• GDP rose 0.5% in April following a 0.3% decline in March; growth over the March-April period averaged 0.1%.	
Estimates of Labour Income, April 1989	7
• Labour income increased by 7.7% over April 1988.	
Raw Materials Price Index, May 1989	9
• The RMPI rose 1.4% in May, primarily as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oil.	
Industrial Product Price Index, May 1989	10
• The IPPI, unchanged in May, recorded year-to-year variation of less than 3% for the first time since April 1987.	



Canadian Social Trends Summer 1989

Canadian Social Trends, one of Statistics Canada's flagship publications, continues to interpret the major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society with the release of its Summer 1989 issue. Based on in-depth statistical research, each quarterly edition brings together the latest available social data and presents interesting series of articles in a professional yet easy-to-read style.

This edition of *Canadian Social Trends* features articles on women employed outside the home, eating out, foreign students at Canadian universities, ethnic origins of the Canadian population, young adults living in their parents' home, wages of young people, marriage and divorce, and employment of humanities and science graduates.

The Summer 1989 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, 4 issues/\$32) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the editors (613-951-2560).



Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing, May 1989	12
Gypsum Products, May 1989	12
Electric Power Statistics, April 1989	12
Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1989	12
Home Repair and Renovation Expenditures in Canada, 1987	13
1987 Census of Manufactures:	
Biscuit Industry	13
Distillery Products Industry	13
Wine Industry	13
Refined Petroleum Products Industry (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease)	13

Publications Released	14
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Major Release Dates: July 1989	15
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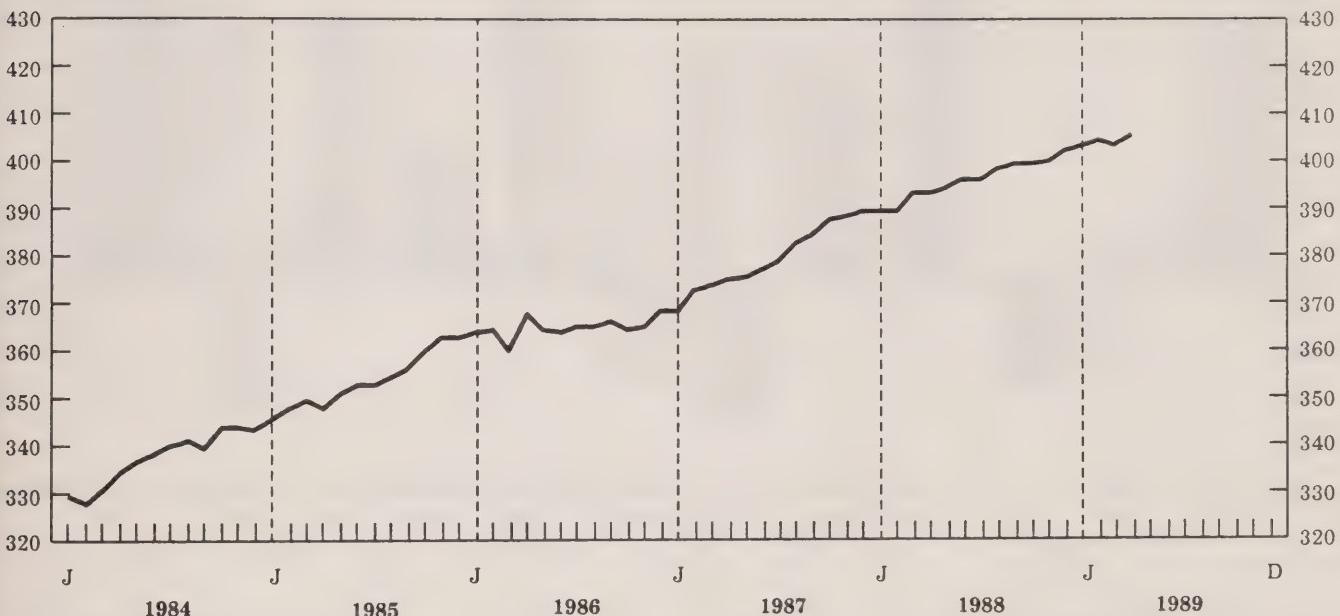
Major Releases

Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Billions of dollars

Billions of dollars



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

April 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

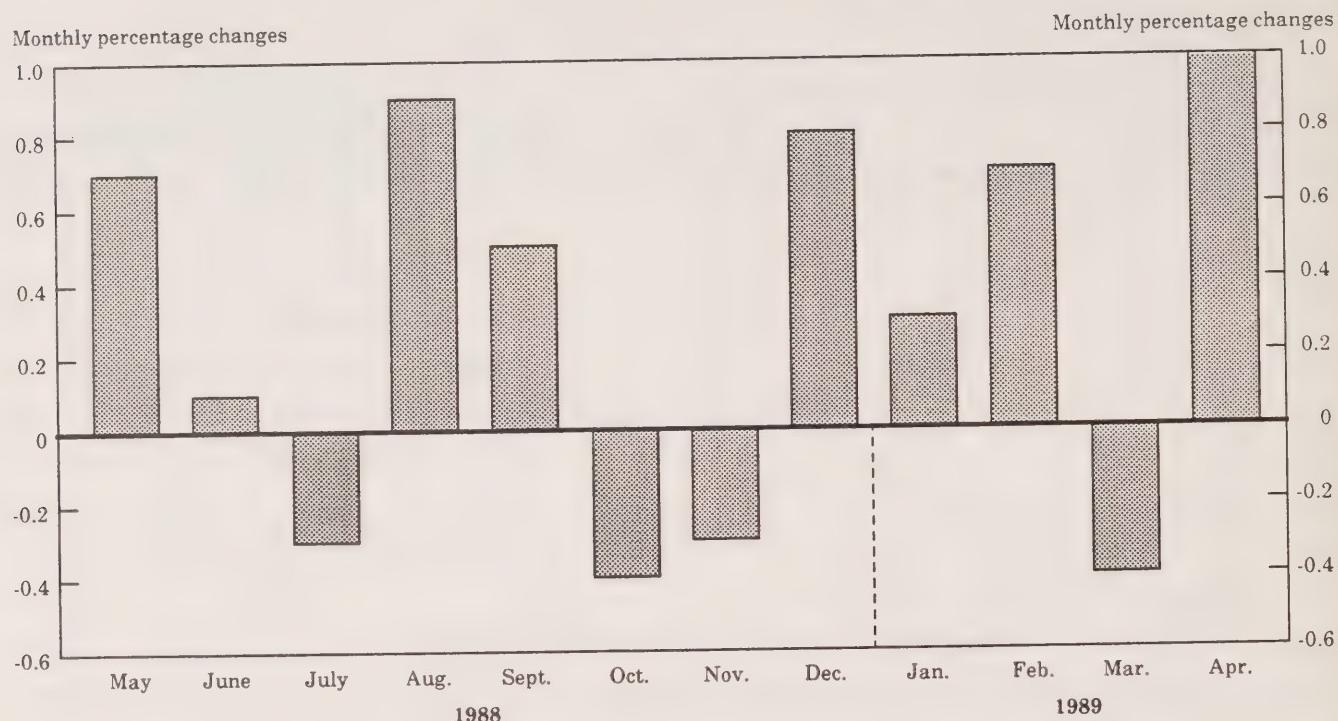
Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.5% in April, following a 0.3% decline in March and gains of 0.2% and 0.3% in January and February. Nearly three-quarters of the April growth originated among goods producing industries, where output increased 1.0%. Output of services producing industries increased 0.2%.

The March and April movements should be interpreted with caution, as the early arrival of Easter (occurring in March for only the second time in the last nine years) results in a less accurate adjustment for the Easter effect than in normal years (when Easter occurs in April). The average growth rate of 0.1% in March and April is probably a better indication of monthly economic growth at this time.

(continued on next page)

Gross Domestic Product, Goods Producing Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)

**Goods Producing Industries**

Most of the growth in April among goods producing industries stemmed from substantial output increases in both mining and manufacturing, and, to a lesser extent, in construction. Output of agriculture, fishing, forestry, and utilities was little changed from the March level.

Mining output rose 3.2% in April following declines in the two prior quarters. The increase was mostly due to higher production of crude petroleum, natural gas and iron ore, as well as to increased exploration and development activity. Exports of natural gas and iron ore rose substantially in April.

Manufacturing, which had recorded four monthly declines in the previous six months, recovered to some extent as output advanced 0.8% in April. Production increases were widespread across both non-durable and durable goods industries. Substantial output increases were reported by manufacturers of transportation equipment, electrical products, primary metals, pulp and paper, and food products.

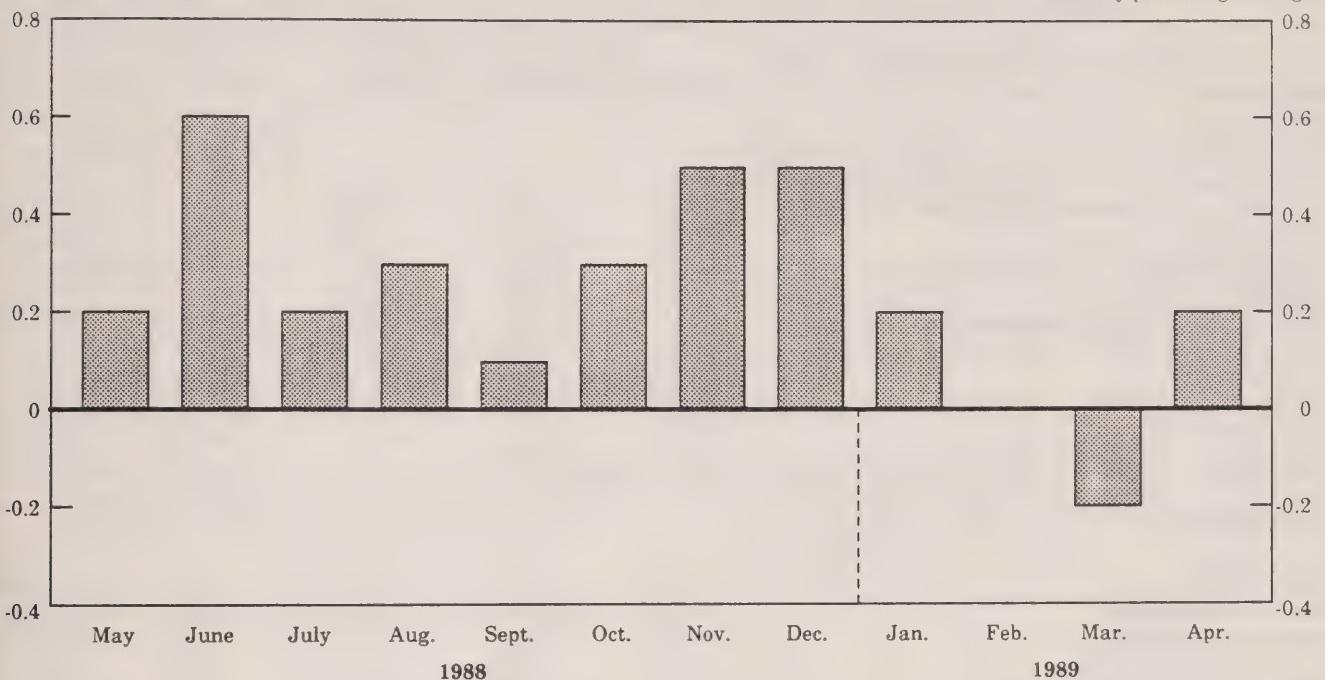
Manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories and motor vehicles accounted for much of the gain in transportation equipment. The growth in electrical products industries originated with manufacturers of office, store and business machines, and electrical industrial equipment. The gain in primary metals was mainly due to stepped-up smelting and refining operations, and to increased production by steel pipe and tube mills. Greater output of woodpulp, newsprint and fine papers accounted for the gain in pulp and paper mills.

Output in the construction industry was up slightly as both residential and non-residential building construction advanced. Most of the growth in residential construction was in the area of single family dwellings. Housing starts, however, declined considerably in April and May.

(continued on next page)

Gross Domestic Product, Services Producing Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly percentage changes



Services Producing Industries

Following a 0.2% decline recorded in March, services producing industries posted a 0.2% gain in April, with most of the growth occurring in the retail trade and communication industries. Output of the finance, insurance and real estate industry declined for the third consecutive month.

Following declines in the first three months of the year, retail trade increased 1.9% in April. The growth was primarily due to a substantial increase in sales by new motor vehicle dealers. Smaller sales gains were recorded by household furniture and appliance stores, clothing stores, and by general merchandise and food stores.

The gain in communication industries resulted mostly from increased output by telecommunication carriers.

The continued decline in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was largely accounted for by lower activity by real estate agents in the resale housing market in the last three months. Lower volumes of transactions on stock exchanges also contributed to the weakness in this sector in February and March, but in April activity on stock exchanges picked up somewhat.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The April 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release late in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices,

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1988		1989		
	April	January	February	March	April
Total Economy	392,969.6	403,136.0	404,187.6	403,136.9	405,225.0
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,177.3	10,969.2	11,052.0	11,001.6	11,002.8
Fishing and trapping industries	707.2	535.2	522.0	518.4	523.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,912.0	2,997.6	2,868.0	2,809.2	2,812.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,572.5	22,698.3	23,337.9	23,158.1	23,889.9
Manufacturing industries	77,215.2	79,276.1	79,064.8	78,755.1	79,396.1
Construction industries	27,702.7	29,374.8	29,914.8	29,949.6	30,060.0
Transportation and storage industries	18,089.4	18,226.8	18,300.0	18,340.8	18,362.4
Communication industries	11,835.8	12,756.0	12,916.8	13,028.4	13,143.6
Other utility industries	11,394.0	11,362.8	11,576.4	11,480.4	11,496.0
Wholesale trade industries	22,215.0	22,803.6	22,672.8	22,518.0	22,539.6
Retail trade industries	25,216.4	26,209.0	26,000.1	25,798.4	26,298.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	57,572.2	59,926.8	59,811.0	59,495.3	59,380.8
Community, business and personal services	40,264.0	41,136.2	41,259.8	41,355.2	41,383.9
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	61.2	80.4	7.2	6.0	13.2
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	304.6	308.4	307.2	309.6	306.0
Transportation industries	1,515.1	1,572.0	1,574.4	1,576.8	1,576.8
Communication industries	45.5	52.8	50.4	48.0	46.8
Water systems industry	561.7	565.2	568.8	568.8	567.6
Insurance and other finance industry	406.7	423.6	426.0	426.0	427.2
Government service industry	23,764.1	24,025.2	24,087.6	24,128.4	24,130.8
Community and personal services	37,381.8	37,780.8	37,814.4	37,809.6	37,812.0
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	328,873.7	338,272.4	339,296.4	338,208.5	340,289.4
- goods	153,680.9	157,214.0	158,335.9	157,672.4	159,180.8
- services	175,192.8	181,058.4	180,960.5	180,536.1	181,108.6
Non-business sector	64,095.9	64,863.6	64,891.2	64,928.4	64,935.6
- goods	678.1	700.8	631.2	630.0	636.0
- services	63,417.8	64,162.8	64,260.0	64,298.4	64,299.6
Goods producing industry	154,359.0	157,914.8	158,967.1	158,302.4	159,816.8
Services producing industry	238,610.6	245,221.2	245,220.5	244,834.5	245,408.2
Industrial production	112,859.8	114,038.0	114,610.3	114,023.6	115,418.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,986.5	33,355.3	33,574.7	33,329.0	33,577.4
Durable manufacturing industries	44,228.7	45,920.8	45,490.1	45,426.1	45,818.7

Estimates of Labour Income

April 1989

The April 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$28.1 billion, an increase of 7.7% from April 1988. This change is a small deceleration from the average year-over-year increase for 1989 of 8.3%.

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for April 1989 rose marginally (0.2%) from March 1989, but was down from the average monthly increase of 1.0% for 1989.
- Mines, quarries and oil wells increased by 2.5% between March and April, while all other industries recorded changes of less than 1%.
- All provinces and territories showed changes of less than 1.0% in wages and salaries except for Nova Scotia (+1.2%).

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

(Unadjusted)

- The April 1989 year-to-year growth of wages and salaries was 7.9%, the smallest increase recorded in the first four months of 1989.
- Mines, quarries and oil wells showed a marked acceleration in its year-to-year growth rate, while decelerations were registered in manufacturing, construction, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, health and welfare services and local administration.
- All provinces and territories showed little change in their year-to-year growth rates, except for Saskatchewan and British Columbia where decelerations were noted.

Rewvisions to Previous Years' Data

- Revised estimates of labour income covering the period 1985 to 1988 are released with the April data. The data have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$18/\$72) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	April 1989 ^p	March 1989 ^r	February 1989 ^f	April 1988
(Unadjusted)				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	155.7	131.1	109.3	155.9
Forestry	154.8	171.1	180.5	140.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	613.1	603.4	604.2	573.2
Manufacturing industries	5,297.1	5,234.3	5,206.6	4,912.5
Construction industry	1,622.9	1,482.9	1,428.4	1,432.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,379.0	2,378.6	2,367.0	2,244.8
Trade	3,483.6	3,462.2	3,370.8	3,241.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,207.5	2,173.2	2,150.2	2,062.6
Commercial and personal service	3,628.4	3,585.1	3,534.7	3,280.9
Education and related services	2,215.0	2,207.1	2,205.1	2,047.4
Health and welfare services	1,700.2	1,697.1	1,671.3	1,600.3
Federal administration and other government offices	804.1	803.1	793.3	771.2
Provincial administration	620.7	611.6	607.3	586.9
Local administration	508.7	503.0	507.1	479.8
Total wages and salaries	25,390.7	25,043.9	24,735.8	23,530.0
Supplementary labour income	2,739.1	2,699.2	2,666.9	2,582.3
Labour income	28,129.8	27,743.11	27,402.7	26,112.3
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	199.7	198.0	194.9	201.5
Forestry	203.8	201.8	199.3	185.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	623.0	607.8	605.4	589.7
Manufacturing industries	5,351.3	5,333.4	5,313.0	4,963.8
Construction industry	1,773.3	1,757.7	1,728.3	1,571.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,402.4	2,399.6	2,421.1	2,267.5
Trade	3,520.9	3,527.8	3,481.9	3,267.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,203.3	2,210.4	2,199.3	2,059.9
Commercial and personal service	3,709.9	3,723.2	3,681.7	3,339.9
Education and related services	2,136.3	2,135.0	2,124.3	1,975.0
Health and welfare services	1,707.9	1,712.2	1,698.3	1,607.3
Federal administration and other government offices	810.2	803.6	806.4	776.8
Provincial administration	630.8	625.0	626.9	596.7
Local administration	525.8	523.9	523.6	495.9
Total wages and salaries	25,835.5	25,781.4	25,610.9	23,910.8
Supplementary labour income	2,787.1	2,780.1	2,761.7	2,624.5
Labour income	28,622.5	28,561.6	28,372.6	26,535.3

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Raw Materials Price Index

May 1989

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) rose 1.4% over April, to a preliminary level of 103.0 in May. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 1.0%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels were up 5.5%, mainly as a result of an estimated 6.8% increase in crude mineral oil prices.
- The animal and animal product index was up 1.1%, mainly as a result of higher prices for cattle for slaughter (1.8%), calves for slaughter (6.2%) and hogs (2.8%).
- Non-ferrous metals were down 7.1%, with lower prices for concentrates of copper (-15.7%) and smaller declines for most other base and precious metal concentrates.

Year-over-year

Between May 1988 and May 1989, the RMPI increased 3.7%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component rose 0.2%. The main contributors to the yearly change were:

- Mineral fuels were up 10.0%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil (which were up 14.5% during the month and 32.5% since November 1988), partially offset by lower prices for natural gas (-12.7%).

- Vegetable products were up 9.0%, primarily as a result of higher prices for potatoes (161.5%). Also higher were prices for feed grains (ranging from 27.2% for barley to 53.5% for oats) and oilseeds (from 4.6% for soybeans to 50.9% for flaxseed). Prices for wheat, however, declined by 6.9%.
- Decreases in the prices for hogs (-14.7%) and cattle for slaughter (-3.1%) were largely responsible for the animal products index decline of 2.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The May 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

Relative Importance	Index		% Change	
	May 1989 ¹	May 1989/April 1989	May 1989/May 1988	
Raw materials total	100	103.0	1.4	3.7
Mineral fuels	45	88.0	5.5	10.0
Vegetable products	11	98.1	0.6	9.0
Animal and animal products	20	113.6	1.1	-2.5
Wood products	8	132.4	0.8	-1.7
Ferrous materials	2	111.4	0.0	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	11	119.3	-7.1	-0.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	134.6	0.0	2.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	115.4	-1.0	0.2

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index

May 1989

Preliminary estimates for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) indicate that there was no variation in the index between April and May 1989, and it stands at a level of 131.1. The monthly drops of 2.5% in primary metal product prices and 0.5% for chemical products were completely offset by an estimated rise of 2.8% for petroleum and coal products. This was backed with a 0.3% rise in the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, mainly affecting the auto and truck group (0.2%) as well as paper and paper products (0.2%).

Since May 1988, the IPPI has risen 2.8%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change would have been 2.9%. The indexes for both semi-finished and finished products recorded 2.8% increases. The yearly rate of increase for the finished products index recorded a sustained acceleration from September 1988 onward, rising from 0.7% to 2.8%. On the other hand, the semi-finished product index recorded a virtually constant deceleration in its annual rate of variation, going from 7.4% in April 1988 to 2.8% in May 1989. This was largely due to the slowdown or decline in the price of non-ferrous metals which contributed to the deceleration in the yearly variation in first-stage products from 17.0% in April 1988 to 4.7% in May 1989.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index fell 2.5% in May 1989, mainly in response to price reductions of 11.4% for copper and copper alloy products, 4.1% for aluminum products and 1.6% for nickel

products. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index rose 1.6%, with increases ranging from 3.6% for iron and steel products, to 16.7% for copper and copper alloy products. At the same time decreases were recorded for nickel (14.7%) and aluminum (4.0%) products.

- The index for chemical products edged down 0.5% during the month, primarily as a result of the drop in prices for industrial chemicals (-0.9%), reflecting an overall drop in the price of synthetic resins. Over the past 12 months, the chemical products index rose 4.2%.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal price index rose 2.8% during May, mainly as a result of higher prices for gasoline. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index was up 1.8%.
- The meat, fish and dairy products index rose 0.2% in May 1989, influenced by a 0.4% increase in the price of meat products, reflecting higher prices for fresh and frozen chicken. These gains were moderated by a 0.5% drop in the price of fish products. Over the past 12 months, the index for meat, fish and dairy products recorded a gain of 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The May 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² May 1989	% Change	
			May 1989/ April 1989	May 1989/ May 1988
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	131.1	0.0	2.8
Total IPPI excluding				
Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	135.2	-0.2	2.9
Intermediate goods	61.6	129.7	-0.3	2.8
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	132.7	-1.4	4.7
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.8	0.2	2.4
Finished goods	38.4	133.4	0.5	2.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	138.9	0.3	3.5
Capital equipment	10.2	135.2	0.1	2.7
All other finished goods	17.9	130.0	0.7	2.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.6	0.2	0.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	131.8	0.2	6.4
Beverages	1.9	156.4	0.4	7.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.3	0.1	5.2
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.0	0.1	4.4
Textile products	2.4	119.8	-0.2	2.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	127.0	0.0	2.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	126.6	0.3	2.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	142.8	0.3	3.6
Paper and paper products	8.1	145.4	0.2	3.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	158.5	0.2	5.6
Primary metal products	8.8	137.4	-2.5	1.6
Metal fabricated products	5.3	135.8	0.1	3.0
Machinery and equipment	4.8	135.0	0.1	4.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	130.7	0.2	0.5
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.5	-0.2	4.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	142.7	0.1	1.3
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	97.0	2.8	1.8
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	136.1	-0.5	4.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.0	-0.1	3.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	90.5	-2.6	-14.1

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing

May 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 780 542 bundles in May 1989, an increase of 31.8% from the 3 628 290 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1989 shipments were 15 342 416 bundles, up 3.7% from 14 789 288 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The May 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951 3531), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

May 1989

Manufacturers shipped 23 999 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1989, down 5.0% from the 25 270 thousand square metres shipped in May 1988, but up 5.8% over the 22 687 thousand square metres shipped in April. Year-to-date shipments were 116 995 thousand square metres, a decrease of 7.8% from the same January to May period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Electric Power Statistics

April 1989

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada during April 1989 totalled 38 569 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 1.0% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 33.4% to 1 803 GWh, while imports climbed from 414 GWh to 1 024 GWh.

Year-to-date figures for 1989 show net generation at 175 713 GWh, down 2.1% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 7 409 GWh, were down 39.1%, while imports, at 3 190 GWh, were up 69.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987 - 3999.

The April 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

April 1989

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 461 kilotonnes in April 1989, down 5.6% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 23 314 kilotonnes, down 2.9%.

Exports in April decreased 35.3% from April 1988 to 2 230 kilotonnes, while imports jumped 25.9% to 1 655 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 11 151 kilotonnes, 2.5% below last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 380 kilotonnes, down 5.8% from April 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures

1987

Canadian homeowners spent nearly \$11.5 billion on housing repairs, additions and renovations to the dwellings they occupied in 1987 according to the 1987 Shelter Cost Survey. While 59% of homeowners reported outlays of \$250 or more, 60% of the aggregate expenditure was made by the 10% of households who spent over \$5000. This resulted in an average expenditure of \$1,996 across all homeowner households.

These figures are based on a sample of over 27,000 homeowner households interviewed in March of 1988. These data represent the first results of the annual Housing Repair and Renovation Survey that formed the major component of the 1987 Shelter Cost Survey.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9781).

The Household Income, Facilities and Equipment and Shelter Cost public-use microdata tape is now available. For \$1,000 the tape and associated documentation can be obtained from the Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9778). All microdata tapes released by Statistics Canada are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that could allow the identification of any household.

The 1987 edition of *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures in Canada* (62-201), an annual report based on the Housing Repair and Renovation data, will be published later this year.

Biscuit Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the biscuit industry (SIC 1071) totalled \$794.8 million, down 3.4% from \$822.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Distillery Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled \$827.0 million, down 0.2% from \$828.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Wine Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled \$295.5 million, up 9.2% from \$270.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Refined Petroleum Products Industry (Except Lubricating Oil & Grease)

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the refined petroleum products industry (except lubricating oil & grease) (SIC 3611) totalled \$16,958.5 million, up 5.6% from \$16,056.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1989.

Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
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Major Release Dates: July 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
5	Help-wanted Index	June 1989
6-7	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	April 1989
7	Labour Force Survey	June 1989
7	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1989 (Final Data)
7	Housing Starts	May 1989
10	New Housing Price Index	May 1989
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1989
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	May 1989
14	Consumer Price Index	June 1989
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1989
14	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	January-March 1989
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1989
21	Building Permits	April 1989
24	Retail Trade	May 1989
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	May 1989
25	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1989
26	Wholesale Trade	May 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	May 1989
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1989
27	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Revised Intentions 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1989
27	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1989
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1989
28	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	April 1989
31	Industrial Product Price Index	June 1989
31	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1989
31	Major Release Dates	August 1989

The August 1989 release schedule will be published on July 31, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

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